REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1891-92.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE office of Governor of the Presidency continued to be held during the official year 1891-92 by the Right Honorable Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., and Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., continued to hold that of Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council. Sir Henry Stokes, K.C.S.I., occupied the post of Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., that of Second Civil Member.

The Government made its annual move to the Nílgiris at the beginning of April 1891 and returned to the Presidency Town on the 28th September 1891. 22 councils were held at Ootacamund, the first on the 3rd April and the last on the 25th September.

His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India arrived at Madras on Monday the 4th January 1892 and departed at noon on the same day.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock, in August and September 1891, made a tour through the Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput and Coimbatore districts at a time when distress, consequent upon the failure of the rains, was severely felt and grave apprehensions existed as to the immediate future. In October His Excellency visited the Famine Camp in the Tiruchengód taluk and replied to memorials presented by the inhabitants of the Salem district on the subject of a water-supply for the town. His Excellency's third tour was undertaken in November, when he visited the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts before embarking at Bimlipatam on the 25th November for Calcutta. He returned to Madras on the 12th December. The fourth tour embraced the Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah districts and was undertaken with the object of minutely examining the condition of the distressed tracts. Accompanied by the Famine Commissioner, His Excellency inspected the most affected parts of these districts, where the more important relief works were in progress, and returned to Madras on 25th December 1891 after a tour of seven days.

In the Travancore State four regulations were enacted during the year, viz., Regulation I of 1066 to facilitate the census operations of 1891, Regulation II of 1066 to amend the Tobacco Regulation of 1063, Regulation III of 1066 to amend the Civil Courts Regulation of 1057 by increasing the small cause jurisdiction of District Munsifs and the final appellate jurisdiction of Zillah Judges, and Regulation IV of 1066, providing for the grant of loans to agriculturists on favorable terms. Two bills, one to amend the Arms Regulation and another to amend the law governing the relations of jenmi and tenant, had not been passed into law by the close of the year. The police force was strengthened by addition to the number of head constables, but, owing to greater economy under various heads of expenditure, the total cost of the force was reduced by Rs. 3,000. There was an increase in the number of cases before the Criminal Courts, specially noticeable under dacoities and robberies. At the close of the year there were 626 convicts in the

various jails. The average annual cost of a convict declined from Rs. 82 to Rs. 76. The earnings of convict labour were estimated at Rs. 14,099 against a net expenditure of Rs. 31,325. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 30,905, of which 26,447 were disposed of, leaving 4,458 pending. The number of civil appeals for disposal was 3,956, including 854 filed in the High Court; of these, 2,161 were heard by the Zillah Courts and 649 by the High Court. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 4,09,893 against Rs. 4,39,039. 107,711 documents were registered, being an increase of 4,739 on the previous year. The net profit to the State amounted to Rs. 1,12,425. The Survey department made fair progress, especially in the demarcation and survey of fields and completion of maps. Land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 18,61,935, and the uncollected balance to Rs. 1,44,624. The net revenue from land was Rs. 98,797 less than last year owing to a general failure of crops. The net revenue from salt (Rs. 14,82,678) increased by Rs. 41,835, while that derived from abkári (Rs. 4,65,987) decreased by Rs. 6,300. Forests yielded a net revenue of Rs. 2,69,346, or Rs. 11,597 more than in the preceding year. The net revenue from stamps was Rs. 2,71,871; the total receipts from excise amounted to Rs. 9,35,820 and from customs to Rs. 5,57,161. Cardamoms and other goods produced a net revenue of Rs. 1,06,190, being an increase of Rs. 27,443 over that of last year. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 79,58,830 and the expenditure to Rs. 72,32,786, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,26,044. The total value of exports and imports rose from Rs. 1,88,62,227 to Rs. 1,91,63,278. The total number of schools in the State rose from 2,318 to 2,418 and the number of pupils from 97,857 to 104,616. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year and 137,880 persons were treated at the various medical establishments as against 120,883 in the previous year. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form throughout the year. The Medical department dealt with 3,869 cases, of which 1,465 proved fatal. Vaccination was actively carried on, and steps were also taken to improve the efficiency of the department.

One regulation was passed in the Cochin State during the year for the benefit of the Christian community, introducing the provisions of the Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872. The Civil Courts dealt with 8,445 out of a total number of 9,011 suits for disposal. Including cases pending, the Zillah Courts had before them 373 suits, of which 227 were disposed of. In the Appeal Court disposals exceeded institutions by 30 and the arrears at the close of the year were reduced from 120 to 52. Of 16 cases set for hearing in the Rájá's Court, 11 were disposed of. Judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 68,230 and expenditure to Rs. 73,622. The Magistracy disposed of 3,113 cases out of 3,147 affecting 7,532 persons, of which 3,113 cases were disposed of. The average duration of cases in all Magistrates' Courts increased considerably. 157 appeals were instituted before First-class Magistrates, and all were disposed of. The Sessions Courts disposed of 28 cases affecting 129 persons. The convictions amounted to 60·97 per cent. The Appeal Court decided 19 criminal appeals and examined 344 calendars. Of 738 cases charged by the police, 490 were convicted and 201 were acquitted. The total number of pupils in all the aided schools rose from 4,625 to 7,635, giving a percentage to the population of about 1·06. 17 princes and 9 princesses received instruction in two palace schools. The number of convicts in the two jails was 171 at the close of the year, the daily average being 151. The average annual cost of each convict to the State rose from Rs. 50 to Rs. 56-13-8. A new dispensary was opened during the year. The number of patients increased from 56,013 to 70,822. 18,815 vaccinations were

performed, of which 92·52 per cent. were reported to be successful. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,31,263 as compared with Rs. 3,63,026 in the previous year. 26,472 documents were registered and resulted in a net profit to the State of Rs. 23,012. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 17,72,252 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,67,782, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,470, which sum added to the opening balance of the year left a cash balance of Rs. 5,90,082. The nominal balance to the credit of the State amounted to Rs. 40,87,368.

The limits of the Godávari Agency were extended so as to include 62 villages formerly forming part of the plains, and the whole was placed under the charge of a Special Assistant Agent. The season was unfavorable and the rainfall scanty. About half the total rainfall of the year occurred in September and caused disastrous floods. Cholera broke out twice in Polavaram, and small-pox appeared in a serious epidemic form in the Bhadráchalam taluk. A new dispensary was opened at Polavaram and was largely frequented. The work in the other dispensaries also increased. Great progress was made in vaccination, the number of operations being double the number of the previous year. No disturbances or important boundary disputes had to be recorded. There was a great improvement in the working of the civil and criminal courts as compared with the previous year: 340 civil suits were disposed of as against 196, and the number pending fell from 128 to 46. Arrears in criminal courts were reduced from 72 to 24, while the number of cases disposed of rose from 332 to 385. The number of civil and criminal appeals heard also increased perceptibly. Education was still in a backward state. Although the number of pupils in the various schools was 1,264, or nearly 400 more than in the previous year, the increase must be discounted by the fact of the inclusion of 62 new villages in the agency limits, whereby sources of supply were opened which were not previously available. Of 20 new schools sanctioned, 10 were opened during the year. The number of pupils of the aboriginal races fell from 146 last year to 130. The land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 68,503 and the collections to Rs. 60,240. The total revenue realized from all sources was Rs. 1,23,931. Expenditure on public works was very satisfactory—the chief work was the construction of the Madéru bridge, which was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,000 since its inception in 1888-89.

The chief event of the year in the Vizagapatam Agency was the fituri headed by Santa Bhupati in the Golgonda taluk in the month of May. It commenced with an attack on the Kristnadevipet police station and the murder of 4 constables, after which the operations of the party degenerated into dacoities. 47 of the gang were brought to justice and 45 convicted, of whom 1 was hanged, 1 sentenced to transportation for life and the remainder to varying terms of imprisonment. Only 1 member of any importance escaped. The season was somewhat unfavorable for the later crops owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. Public health was, on the whole, good. There was an estimated balance of Rs. 6,44,143 at the end of fasli 1301 to the credit of the Jeypore estate, while the Bissemkattak estate had cleared off its debts and accumulated a balance of Rs. 15,059 on the same date. The education of the minor Rájá of Jeypore progressed satisfactorily. The Bissemkattak minor is still a mere child. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year rose from 1,698 in 1890-91 to 1,827, of which 1,787 were disposed of. There were 27 sessions cases; 5 of these relating to the dacoities

committed in the Santa Bhupati fituri. Of 45 appeals, 43 were determined during the year. The number of civil suits instituted rose from 504 in 1890-91 to 572. 221 suits were in arrears at the close of the year. The appeals filed fell to 29 from 41 in 1890-91 ; 6 remained pending at the end of the year. There was no increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated rose from 56 in 1890-91 to 159 and that of out-patients from 15,325 to 18,642. The total number of cases vaccinated fell from 14,053 in the preceding year to 13,395. This was due to great difficulty in keeping the vaccination staff up to strength. 96 per cent. of the operations performed were successful. The total number of schools advanced from 133 to 182 and the attendance from 2,793 to 3,607. Of the scholars, 191 pupils belonged to the aboriginal tribes. The total public works grant for the year amounted to Rs. 63,921. Of this, Rs. 63,917 were expended. The Párvatipur-Rayaghada road was not put in hand till the end of the year. The Jubilee Ghât road was completed, and 52,750 cart loads of grain and other produce were despatched along it to the plains during the cold weather. The other agency roads were maintained in their usual condition. The abkári revenue showed a small increase and the opium revenue a slight decrease as compared with 1890-91. There was a large increase in loss of life from wild animals. The agency officers visited all the more important parts of their respective charges.

The season in the Ganjam Agency was on the whole fair, and the average outturn of crop was 8 annas. The boundary dispute between Khojerpoda, Bodopoda and Tittisinghi muttahs was settled. The refusal of the villagers of Byjalli and Chinna Munisinghi to pay rents to the Bissoyi of Gumma made it necessary for the Principal Assistant Agent to visit their villages with a few police to enforce submission. All the cattle and most of the grain had been removed, but after a search the greater part of the latter was found hidden in a hill a mile or so distant. The dues demanded were collected, and a fine of Rs. 50 and Rs. 3 imposed on the two villages. No further disturbances occurred. The grant of Rs. 23,000 for public works was nearly all utilized. A new hospital building was constructed at Udayagiri at a cost of Rs. 750. There were 31 liquor shops opened against 24 in 1890. The license fee system continued to work well, and the fee was raised to Rs. 30 from Rs. 10. 6 prosecutions for offences against the Abkári law were instituted against 12 in the previous year. 3 opium shops were licensed against 2 last year, but, owing to proper arrangements for sales not having been made, the quantity sold decreased. Education made little or no progress, for, though the number of children under instruction advanced from 1,930 to 1,972, the average daily attendance fell from 1,672 to 1,622. Vaccination was unsatisfactory except in the Senior Assistant's division; both the number of operations and that of successful cases declined from 10,182 and 9,453 to 9,111 and 8,264, respectively. There were 106 civil suits for disposal, and the number disposed of was 99, or 19 more than in the previous year. 6 fresh civil appeals and 1 pending appeal were heard. There was an increase of 49 in criminal cases, the number being 280. 23 cases were pending at the end of the year. 3 appeals were received and disposed of. 68 persons were killed by wild animals against 33 in the preceding year. The large increase is attributed to the Daringabadi man-eater which is stated to have killed no less than 39 persons during the year. The conduct of the police was, on the whole, fair. Travelling by the divisional officers was satisfactory.

The season in the Pudukóta State was unfavorable and the harvest both of dry and wet crops was indifferent. Prices ruled high and for a short period touched scarcity rates. The total revenue demand was Rs. 6,06,687, of which Rs. 39,507 remained uncollected. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,47,906 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,76,400. The balance to the credit of the State was increased from 4·48 lakhs to 5·19 lakhs. There was a decrease both in litigation and in the number of cases and persons criminally dealt with. As illustrative of the character of the season it may be noted that, whereas the total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 99, the number of burglaries and thefts rose by 17 and 23, respectively. There was a very noticeable increase in the duration of cases and appeals, both in the Civil and Criminal Courts. The working of the police was satisfactory. Considerable advance was made in registration, the operations of the department resulting in a net profit of Rs. 7,751. Elementary education received a fair amount of attention, and there was a perceptible rise in the number of schools and of scholars and the grants earned by them. Favorable results in University examinations were obtained by pupils sent up from the Rájá's College. The dispensary continued to attract an increasing number of patients. The number of vaccinations advanced from 6,417 to 7,683 and the percentage of successful cases from 92·9 to 94·5.

There was no change in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State. The season was unfavorable, and over 50 per cent. of the land revenue had in consequence to be left uncollected. The number of civil and criminal cases decided rose to 219 and 257 from 174 and 227, respectively, in 1890. Admissions to jail numbered 68, or more than double the figure of the previous year. Registration advanced slightly, 119 instruments having been registered against 103 in the previous year. The demand under all sources of revenue was Rs. 2,59,072, but Rs. 1,22,201 remained uncollected on account of the recent scarcity. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,860. Expenditure on public works was Rs. 9,650, an increase of Rs. 2,600 on last year. Vaccination made rapid progress: 502 children were vaccinated against 283 in 1890. 95 per cent. of the cases proved successful. The new hospital building was completed during the year. 11,454 patients were treated against 10,307 in the previous year. Pial schools increased from 19 to 29 and the numbers attending them from 404 to 555. The Nawáb's sons were reported to have made fair progress in their studies. The administration of the State during the year was satisfactory.

No new administrative measures were introduced in the Sandúr State. The rainfall was far below the average and in consequence the crops were poor. In spite of this, the year was a good one, for the prevailing scarcity in neighbouring districts quadrupled the value of cholum straw, while the great demand for hill grass during the last four or five months of the year doubled the price of labour. The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 54,511, an increase of Rs. 4,980 over the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 46,638. Magisterial work nearly doubled; 86 cases were disposed of involving 283 persons. The Anglo-Vernacular school was examined by the Assistant Inspector and pronounced pretty fair; the average daily attendance improved perceptibly, but the income derived from fees decreased. The dispensary continued to do good work.

A sum of Rs. 2,31,849 was paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends during 1891-92 to the stipendiaries, who numbered 743 on the 1st April 1892. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000. The post of Assistant Paymaster was abolished, and from the saving effected the salaries of the head and second clerks were increased.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peishcûsh payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th June 1891 amounted to Rs. 50,70,024, or Rs. 29,449 more than the preceding year. The shrotriem jódi for the year amounted to Rs. 6,65,982. The area of Government lands in occupation, exclusive of South Canara, amounted to over 21·14 million acres or 96,000 acres or ·4 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. Including this district, the assessment payable to Government was over 395·66 lakhs, being an increase of about 1·5 lakhs or ·4 per cent. which is spread over 18 out of the 22 districts in the Presidency. The increase is generally attributed to the prompt disposal of applications for land, to the grant of pattas for lands hitherto shown under miscellaneous, and also to a larger extent of land having been taken up than was relinquished. More than half the increase occurred in the districts in which rains were fairly propitious. The increase was largest in Bellary and South Arcot, and was due to the causes mentioned above and also in part to the introduction of survey areas into certain taluks of these districts in connection with the revision of settlement effected in them. Compared with 1875-76, or the year before the famine, the total occupied area exhibited an advance of over one million acres or 5·59 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah, which have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the famine. The decrease in these 3 districts amounted to 314,000 acres or 8·68 per cent. For the first time since 1875-76, Bellary showed a small increase of 10,800 acres or ·74 per cent. In Salem the advance was small, only ·66 per cent. Taking into account the extent shown under miscellaneous, the total area in occupation in the district of Bellary showed an increase of 68,300 acres or 4·6 per cent., as compared with the average of two years before the famine ; but in Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah, there was a decrease of 36,400, 70,000 and 35,000 acres, respectively, or 3·3, 5·1 and 2·7 per cent. Out of the total occupied area, amounting to over 21·14 million acres, 17·82 million acres or 84·3 per cent. were actually cultivated against 17·91 millions or 85·2 per cent. in fasli 1299 (1889-90). Owing to the failure of rain in several districts, the total remissions granted on lands dependent on the state of the season amounted to 15·60 lakhs or an increase of over 8 lakhs or 107 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. In addition to these seasonal remissions, there are others which are unconnected with the season and comprise what are known as (1) fixed remissions or abatement of the demand and (2) deductions in favour of religious institutions and village cesses. These amounted in the year to 20·58 lakhs against 20·91 lakhs in the preceding year. The total remissions and deductions amounted to 36·18 lakhs or 8·8 per cent. of the total ryotwar demand and 7·74 lakhs more than the total deductions in the previous year. Excluding these remissions and deductions, but including second-crop assessment and water-rate (15·84 lakhs), the net ryotwar demand amounted nearly to 375·3 lakhs of rupees, or 6·25 lakhs less than in the

previous year. This was the net result of a decrease of 10·77 lakhs in 10 districts and an increase of 4·52 lakhs in the remaining districts. The falling off was due mainly to the larger remissions granted during the year owing to the unfavorable season in several districts. The miscellaneous revenue comprising quit-rent on minor inams, cultivation after jamabandi and sundry other items not included in the holdings amounted to over 47·38 lakhs, or 1·45 lakhs more than in the previous year. The total "land revenue" (current demand) amounted to Rs. 4,80,06,865 against Rs. 4,84,54,344 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to unfavorable seasons. Including cesses, the total demand was Rs. 5,48,72,293, of which Rs. 5,21,77,968 or 95·1 per cent. were collected within the year. The arrear demand of "land revenue and cesses" at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 21,87,861, and the collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 19,06,551, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,310. The total current and arrear demand of "land revenue and cesses" amounted to Rs. 5,70,60,154, whereof Rs. 29,75,635 remained uncollected at the end of the fasli. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 37,09,974, or 6·9 per cent. of the total collections. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of about 3 per cent. in the total number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue, the decrease occurring under all the three heads of notices of (1) demand, (2) attachment and (3) sale. Under attachments of real property, there was a slight increase, but the total number of defaulters whose property, movable and immovable, was attached or sold was appreciably less than in the preceding year, as was also the amount of arrears, for the recovery of which sales were found necessary. The decrease in the resort to coercive processes for realizations of Government revenue noticeable from year to year was thus maintained during the year under report. More than 95 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the village agency, leaving only a small proportion to be served by special agency. The total receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 30,031, exceeding the charges under the head by Rs. 7,440. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 59,690, of which Rs. 24,206 were collected and Rs. 5,714 remitted. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers continued to increase. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act rose from Rs. 1,35,177 in fasli 1299 to Rs. 3,88,203 in fasli 1300. The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act fell from Rs. 1,40,549 in fasli 1299 to Rs. 46,866 in fasli 1300.

The scheme for the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates to remain at head-quarters and relieve Tahsildars of their magisterial work, so as to enable the latter to devote their attention more exclusively to revenue work, received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year. The improvement of the *personnel* as well as the position of the subordinate magistracy was one of the objects of the scheme, which was brought into effect from 1st October 1892. An examination to be styled the Village Officers' Special Test was prescribed during the year for testing the fitness of candidates for the office of karnam, assistant karnam, monigar, and munsiff. The rules framed in connection with this examination will take effect from 1st January 1894. The question of enfranchising the village artizans' service inams was considered, and it was decided that the inams granted for necessary village services, such as those of the barber, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the washerman and the potter, tended to cheapen the cost of these services to the ryots and that they should be allowed to continue

on their present footing. As regards the less important classes of the artizan inams, such as those granted to purohits (priests), punchangis (astrologers), chucklers and temple servants, an inquiry was ordered to be instituted in view to ascertain which of them should be resumed. The Board submitted during the year its views and suggestions on the proposed mining legislation for India.

During 1891-92, revenue settlement operations were continued in portions of the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, South Arcot and Malabar. The total area classified was 1,764½ square miles. Settlement rates were introduced into the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri in the Anantapur district and into the remaining portions of the Kallakurchi and Tirukoilúr taluks as also into most of the villages of the Chidambaram taluk in the South Arcot district. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,60,383, and the total cost of the department up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 99,78,006. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to over 39½ lakhs, or a return of 39·75 per cent. on the outlay of the Settlement department and of 13·14 per cent. on the total outlay incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together.

Survey progressed in seven districts, viz., Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, Malabar, Madura, South Canara, and re-survey in the district of Trichinopoly. The total area of the Madras Presidency by latest estimate is 143,088 square miles, of which the cadastral survey of 68,570 and the topographical survey of 57,871 had been completed on 31st March 1892. During 1891-92, 2,013 square miles of cadastral survey and 932 square miles of re-survey were mapped on the 16-inch scale, and 439 square miles of topographical survey were mapped on smaller scales. The expenditure during 1891-92 was Rs. 5,55,424.

The settlement of *shamilat gaddatiru* inams (portions of fields granted as inams for levelling and reclaiming wild tracts) in Cuddapah district was undertaken during the year and about 700 cases were disposed of. The village service inams throughout the Presidency, except in 4 taluks of South Arcot district, have been settled and title-deeds issued. The settlement of inams in 3 of the taluks referred to was, with the approval of Government, entrusted to the Divisional officers. 6,677 title-deeds were issued of which 4,339 and 1,174 were for village service inams in Anantapur and Madura respectively, 179 for similar inams in Bellary, Ganjam and North Arcot and 58 for police service inams in Bellary and Anantapur. The remaining 927 title-deeds related to religious institutions in Trichinopoly, North Arcot and South Arcot and to sundry cases which awaited enfranchisement in different districts. The total area dealt with was 45,786 acres, assessed at Rs. 58,232, and the quit-rent newly charged was Rs. 31,754. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 8,668. From the commencement of the inam operations, the Commissioner has dealt with 483,210 title-deeds covering an extent of about 7⅓ millions of acres, assessed at a little over 113½ lakhs. The increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of inams amounts to Rs. 22,70,175, while the total cost of the Inam Commission has been Rs. 14,93,283, or only 65·8 per cent. of the annual addition to the revenue.

56 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1300 (1890-91). 5 of these were handed over to their proprietors during the year, while 4 estates were newly taken up. There were thus 52 estates under management at the end of the fasli. This number includes Parlá-

kimedi, the old proprietor of which is still a ward of the court, as he is imbecile. The estates surrendered were, in general, in an improved condition at the time of their restoration; but in 3 of them, there was a falling off in the current demand. In 1 of these (Tiruvalanjuli), the decrease was due to a fall in the lease amounts of the ryotwari lands of the estate and in another (Tyagasamudram) partly to an unfavorable season and partly to the Manager's unsatisfactory work. The fall in the third (Kangundi) was slight. Debts to the extent of Rs. 35,800 and Rs. 44,800 in round figures were paid off in Kangundi and Vadapathimangalam, respectively; while the expenditure on irrigation works and other improvements in these estates amounted to Rs. 75,700 and Rs. 9,500, respectively. All the 5 estates were handed over to their proprietors with an augmented surplus. Of the 5 wards concerned, 3 had been incapacitated by minority and the other 2 by lunacy. Of the former, the Kangundi minor with his brother was placed under a European tutor at Madras during the last two years of wardship. The Vadapathimangalam minor was studying privately for the Matriculation examination when his estate was made over to him. The education of the eldest ward of Tyagasamudram was carried on under a private tutor, but the progress made was not satisfactory. 44 out of the 52 wards under the care of the court at the close of the year were minors (1 being a female), 5 were incapacitated by sex alone and the remaining 3, of whom 2 were females, by lunacy or imbecility. The number of wards and their relations under tuition during the year was 60, of whom 53 were males and 7 females. Their progress was, on the whole, satisfactory. The total area of holdings in estates under the court at the close of the year was 775,913 acres, of which 708,864 acres or 91·4 per cent. were cultivated against 90·2 per cent. in the previous year. The total demand on these estates was a little over 55⅓ lakhs (27⅓ lakhs current and 28 lakhs arrears). About 27½ lakhs were collected and nearly 2½ lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of about 25⅓ lakhs, or 45·8 per cent. of the demand, uncollected at the close of the year. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 33,72,205. Adding to this Rs. 9,41,333—the cash balance at the beginning of the year—the total available assets were Rs. 43,13,538, of which Rs. 31,06,517 were expended, including Rs. 2,27,898 invested in Government promissory notes. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 12,07,021. Adding to this the value of grain on hand (Rs. 70,202) and of Government securities (Rs. 42,85,000), the balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 55,62,223. Of the year's expenditure, nearly 4½ lakhs were paid in liquidation of debts, a little over 2 lakhs were spent on maintenance and education of wards, about 2¼ lakhs on establishment and another 2¼ lakhs on public works. A suit instituted by the Bobbili Zemindar to recover the Chidikada estate was pending in the District Court, Vizagapatam. In execution of a decree of the High Court, the estates of Ungarada, Kintala and Mantena have, since the close of fasli 1300, come into the possession of the Court of Wards on behalf of the Siripuram minor already under its charge. Several other important suits relating to properties under the charge of the Court of Wards were pending at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Three Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the official year 1891-92. Act I of 1891, having for its object to improve and enlarge the provisions of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867, and further to shorten the language

to be used in future Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1891, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd April 1891 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th May 1891. Act I of 1892, amending the Madras Harbour Trust Act of 1886 by empowering the Harbour Trust Board to make bye-laws for the conduct of all porterage operations exclusively by itself and to charge fees for such operations, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 7th April 1891, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th April 1891 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd February 1892. Act II of 1892, amending certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, as amended by Madras Act VII of 1884, was passed by the Legislative Council on the 15th December 1891, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 15th January 1892 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1892.

The actual strength of the police force on 31st December 1891 was 22,805, or 111 more than the number at the close of the previous year. The sanctioned strength was increased from 22,732 to 22,865, mainly by the addition of temporary guards sanctioned in consequence of scarcity in Kurnool, North Arcot and Chingleput. The total cost for the year 1891 was a little more than 39 lakhs, or about a lakh more than the expenditure of last year, the increase being noticeable chiefly under the head "clothing, arms and accoutrements." The proportion of police to the whole population was in towns 1 to 646, and in rural parts 1 to 1,860. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 183$\frac{4}{5}$ or As. 1-9$\frac{1}{17}$ per head of population against Rs. 180$\frac{4}{7}$ or As. 1-9$\frac{1}{2}$ per head in the previous year. Punishments during the year (including dismissals) amounted to 3,681, a decrease of 367 as compared with the previous year's figure. 122 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 530 by grants of money. 202 men or ·96 per cent. of the whole force were convicted by Criminal Courts against 155 or ·74 per cent. in 1890, the principal offences being negligently suffering prisoners to escape, and breaches of the Police Act XXIV of 1859. There was 1 case of causing hurt to extort confession against 4 in the preceding year. 1,773 men were enlisted during the year against 1,892 in 1890, while the casualties were fewer than in last year. The proportion of men able to read and write was 79·6 per cent. against 78·6 in 1890. There was a considerable increase in the number of processes served by the police. The proportion of processes to population was 1 to 115 in grave cases and 1 to 76 in petty cases against 1 to 123 and 1 to 78, respectively, in 1890. Deaths from violent and unnatural causes fell from 11,848 in 1890 to 11,225; the decrease was noticeable chiefly under the head "accidental deaths." 10,766 fires were reported, causing the loss of 149 lives and 66,720 houses. The increase in fires in 1891 was chiefly due to the unusual dryness of the season. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs borne on the police registers was 27,748 against 39,306 in 1890. There was an advance under all heads except "wandering gangs," where the figure fell by nearly two-thirds owing to more correct registration. 1,613 old offenders were sentenced to enhanced punishment against 1,610 in 1890. There was an increase in the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code and special and local laws from 107,838 in 1890 to 122,969 in 1891, with a slight improvement in detection. The percentage of detection in cognizable cases was 36·2 against 35·2 in 1890. Over 172,000

persons were arrested and 61·2 per cent. were convicted—an appreciable improvement on the figures of 1890. Detective results under special and local laws were, as usual, satisfactory, 92·8 per cent. against 91·7 per cent. in 1890. There were 378 murders in 1891 against 323 in 1890, and of these, 119 or 31·5 per cent. ended in conviction against 96 or 29·7 per cent. in 1890. In 64 cases the murderers committed suicide. Dacoities during the year increased from 173 to 292. Detection, conviction and recovery of property all showed a decline on the figures for 1890. Robberies numbered 400 against 359 in 1890. 44·5 per cent. were detected against 42·3 per cent. in 1890. The amount of property lost was rather less than in the previous year, but the percentage of recovery was high—40·8 as against 14·6. The number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking increased from 7,000 in 1890 to 7,361. Detection, conviction and recovery under this head showed an improvement. An increase was also noticeable in the number of grave offences against property, the number reported during the year being 8,053 against 7,532 in 1890. Detective results improved as compared with those of the two preceding years. The number of cattle-thefts rose from 2,342 in 1890 to 2,840 in 1891, accompanied by an advance from 48·5 per cent. to 50·2 in detective results. Ordinary thefts also increased from 13,057 in 1890 to 13,369 in 1891. Detection showed a slight decline on the figures of the previous year, but were better than those of the four years preceding 1890. There were 54 cases of cattle-poisoning against 50 in 1890, and 46·3 per cent. of them were detected against 42 per cent. in 1890. In offences against the revenue laws, there was an increase of nearly 7,500 cases. 3,645 cases were referred to the police by magistrates for enquiry and 14,605 cases by the police to magistrates for orders against 3,795 and 14,041, respectively, in 1890. Out of 79,299 cases prosecuted by the police, 3,974 or 5 per cent. were found false against 4·9 per cent. in 1890.

In 1891, Rs. 4,896 were disbursed as rewards, chiefly in aid of public justice.

The number of factories falling under the Act was 32 and that of employés 19,369, of whom were 727 children. There were 93 accidents, of which 4 proved fatal.

During the year 259 sulphur licenses, or 9 more than in 1890, were in force and covered 782 tons as against 713 in 1890. The sales amounted to 326 tons, the highest figure on record.

57,149 licenses were issued under the Arms Act against 50,044 in 1890. More than 78 per cent. of the licenses were issued in form VIII, authorizing the possession of arms for the purposes of sport, protection or display. 865 prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder as against 515 in the preceding year, and convictions obtained in 81·5 per cent. of the cases.

The Courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction in 1891 were those of 6,491 Village Magistrates, 155 Third-class Magistrates, 464 Second-class Magistrates, 117 First-class Magistrates, and 2 Presidency Magistrates, 1 Commissioner of Police, and 20 Sessions Courts in the mofussil and the High Court in the Presidency Town. The increase in the total number of offences returned as true continued, the figure having risen from 212,365 in 1889 and 218,724 in 1890 to 241,971 in 1891. The increase in the number of offences under the Penal Code

was, however, slight, viz., 1,818. The districts which showed the smallest percentages of cases under the Penal Code returned as true were Tanjore, Ganjam and Malabar. Out of 710 cases affecting life, 282 related to murder. Madras and Nílgiris were the only districts which were free from dacoity. Testing the criminality of districts by the prevalence of grave offences only, Madras, Nílgiris, Chingleput and the Vizagapatam agency were the most criminal districts. The ratio of such offences throughout the Presidency to the total population was 1 to 1,737, as against 1 to 1,582 in 1890. The number of persons brought to trial was 399,973 as against 375,387 in the preceding year, of whom 117 and 91, respectively, were European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code rose from 22·0 in 1890 to 22·8 in 1891, but there was a remarkable improvement in the percentage under Special and Local Laws, viz., from 76·4 to 82·8. The number of original cases received throughout the Presidency was 241,194, of which 36,218 were contributed by the Presidency Town. Of the 7,194 appeals preferred, 6,649 came before the Magistrates' and Sessions Courts and 545 before the High Court. The number of cases disposed of by all the regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil and the number of persons concerned therein were 192,144 and 350,741 respectively, the percentage of conviction being 42·4 as against 39·0 in 1890. The average fine per head was Rs. 5·2 as against Rs. 4·8 in the preceding year. 5,796 appeals were preferred to Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil as compared with 5,288 in 1890, the number disposed of being 5,750 as against 5,245. The mofussil Sessions Courts received 1,095 cases by commitment as against 1,040 in 1890 and disposed of 1,091 cases affecting 2,614 persons, the percentage of conviction being 42·7 as against 48·9 in the previous year. The number of appeals received and disposed of by them was 853 and 857 respectively, as against 745 and 731 in 1890. There was an increase, as compared with the preceding year, in the percentage of confirmation by Sessions Courts of the sentences passed by Magistrates as well as in that by the High Court of the sentences passed by Sessions Judges, viz., from 63·2 to 65·3 and from 65·2 to 68·2, respectively. The number of cases received by the Presidency Magistrates rose from 35,606 in 1890 to 36,153 in 1891, the number disposed of being 36,134 affecting 42,491 persons. The increase in the percentage of convictions from 72·1 in 1890 to 86·5 in 1891 was only apparent, as persons concerned in vaccination cases withdrawn by the municipality were excluded from the calculation, while in previous years such persons were included. The High Court disposed of 63 sessions cases as compared with 51 in 1890. The percentage of conviction fell from 81·0 in 1890 to 67·0 in the year under report. 12 cases of disagreement from the verdict of jury and 65 cases in which capital sentences were inflicted were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, respectively, of the Criminal Procedure Code, the numbers disposed of being 17 and 59. Of the 52 persons convicted under the latter head, the sentences of death passed on 39, as against 37 in 1890, were confirmed. 545 appeals and 625 revision cases came up before the High Court, as against 565 and 646, respectively, in 1890 and 485 and 663 were disposed of as compared with 498 and 635 in the preceding year. The High Court perused also 2,207 calendars and in 23 cases called for the records of the lower Courts.

The number of jails in the Presidency, viz., 7 central, 15 district, 308 subsidiary and 1 Debtors' Jail, Madras, remained the same as in the previous year, the figure relating to subsidiary jails (309), which was returned in 1890, being incorrect. The increase in the jail population, which commenced in 1888, continued

during 1891. Admissions of prisoners of all classes, including transfers, numbered 75,562 against 67,381 in 1890 ; the daily average strength rose from 8,930·62 to 9,819·48 ; the total number of convicts received was 44,350 against 40,120 in the previous year, and of these 31,340 were direct admissions as compared with 27,316 in 1890. 74,239 prisoners and 43,621 convicts were discharged from all causes during the year. Of the latter, 643 were released under the remission rules and 29,694 otherwise. There were 45 escapes against 17 in 1890 and the number executed was 40. Burmese convicts at the close of the year numbered 796, 96 having been transferred to Rangoon and 18 having died during 1891. The number of under-trial prisoners received during 1891 was 29,540, and of these 10,431 were discharged, 12,046 were convicted and sentenced, 6,397 were transferred, 61 escaped and 15 died. The daily average number of prisoners of this class rose from 827·25 to 1,042·60. Of prisoners classed as "civil," there were 1,672 admissions with an aggregate population of 1892, of whom 224 remained in jail at the end of the year. Out of 31,340 convicts received by direct committal, 664 were Christians, 2,605 Muhammadans, 28,058 Hindus and 13 professed other religions. 1·66 per cent. of these admissions were juveniles, and in respect of previous occupation, as many as 26·38 per cent. were of persons classed as "miscellaneous." The percentage of prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding six months was 90 per cent. of the total admissions. The decline in sentences of transportation for a term and of imprisonment in excess of 10 years was large, while the number of sentences of death and of transportation for life was the highest for many years past. The percentage of habituals (1,928) to total admissions was 12·68 against 13·63 in the previous year. Jail offences rose from 3,316 in 1890 to 3,548. The ratio per cent. of punishments, calculated on the daily average population, fell from 41·69 to 41·35. The percentage of convicts employed as prison officers (especially females) was in excess of that of the previous year, being 7·59 in the case of males and 9·25 in that of females, as compared with 7·39 and 6·37 in 1890. The Madras scale of diet continued in force throughout the year. The total charges of the year were Rs. 9,00,998 against Rs. 8,34,775 in 1890, but the total cost per head fell from Rs. 72-5-0 to Rs. 67-11-0. The number and percentage of convicts employed on manufactures showed a considerable advance. Cash earnings amounted to Rs. 66,269 against Rs. 49,493 in 1890. Deducting these earnings, the net cost per head was Rs. 60-15-0 against Rs. 66-12-0 in 1890. The death-rate recorded for the year was the highest in the past decade excepting that of 1882 and 1889. As compared with the previous year, it was 35·34 against 23·85 per mille, but of the 347 deaths, 90 were due to cholera which appeared in an epidemic form in several jails. The number of admissions into hospital of convicts was 5,568 against 6,109 in the preceding year. All the central and district jails in the Presidency, except those at Rajahmundry, Párvatipur and Kurnool, were inspected. 11 subsidiary jails, the Reformatory School at Chinglepút and the Lunatic Asylums at Calicut and Waltair were also visited by the Inspector-General during the year. Rs. 13,102 were expended by the department on buildings.

3 vagrants remained in the Government work-house at the close of 1890 and 26 were admitted during 1891. Out of these, 3 were discharged on obtaining employment, 14 absconded, 11 were otherwise disposed of, and 1 remained in the work-house on 31st December 1891. 2 vagrants were convicted by the Magistrates and 4 were punished for minor offences by the Governor of the work-house. British

subjects numbered 15 out of 26,—9 were railway employés, 3 were sailors and 3 soldiers. 24 of the 26 inmates were between 16 and 60 years of age, while the remaining 2 were over 60 years of age. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,926 against Rs. 3,226 in the previous year.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Ramasawmi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry for the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 21,176, of which Rs. 10,179 were contributed by Government and Rs. 7,943 derived from interest on Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 24,608 against Rs. 18,755 in 1890. Rs. 5,249 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 11,113 on the Infirmary and Rs. 3,667 on the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 80 against 63 in 1890. The average daily number of children maintained in the Foundling Asylum was 4 against 2·46 in 1890. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 94·31 against 86·74 in 1890. The total number of patients admitted into the Lying-in Hospital was 714 against 686 in 1890. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 48·34, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice-doles. Dieting charges fell to Rs. 3,857, the decrease being one of Rs. 200.

The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langarkhána during the official year 1891-92 was 138 against 144 in the previous year. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 132 persons and money doles to 16 as compared with 143 and 16, respectively, in 1890. The average number of persons lodging on the premises and receiving in-door relief was 7 against 9 in the previous year. 1 pauper was admitted as an inmate during the year, thus raising the total on 31st March 1892 to 8. Receipts, including a balance from last year of Rs. 640, amounted to Rs. 5,964 and the charges to Rs. 4,855. No new admissions were made to the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles, and the number of recipients is therefore diminishing yearly. The numbers fell from 34 in April 1891 to 31 in March 1892. The expenditure was Rs. 747-8-0.

The territorial changes which occurred in 1891 were (1) the transfer of 8 villages from the jurisdiction of the Udipi Munsif's Court to that of Kundapur in the South Canara district to suit the convenience of the public, (2) a re-distribution of jurisdiction among 3 of the 4 Munsifs' Courts in Cuddapah district in order to lighten the file of the Proddutur Munsif, (3) the transfer of 4 amshoms from the jurisdiction of the Pálghat Munsif's Court to that of Nedúnganad in South Malabar district, and (4) the transfer of 32 villages from the jurisdiction of the Kanigiri Court to that of Kávali in Nellore district. The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1891 were 259,111 and 10,798, as against 259,963 and 11,333 in 1890. 58,185 suits as against 53,936 in the preceding year were instituted in the Courts of Village Munsifs, the number of such officers who exercised powers during 1891 being 3,062 or 34 less than in 1890, and the number disposed of by them having risen from 53,121 in 1890 to 58,073. Before the regular Courts in the mofussil, 70,869 ordinary suits and 104,919 small causes were instituted, as compared with 74,924 and 104,555, respectively, in 1890. Towards this number the three principal classes of Courts, viz., the District Munsifs' Courts, the Subordinate Judges' Courts

and the District Courts, contributed 153,651 or 87·41 per cent., 13,804 or 7·85 per cent. and 806 or 0·46 per cent., respectively. The number of appeals that came before Sub-Judges' and District Courts was 8,447 as against 9,671 in 1890. The number of suits and appeals disposed of by the regular mofussil Courts was 182,013 and 8,888 respectively, as compared with 183,130 and 9,637 in the preceding year. 58·55 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 78·63 per cent. of those from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the superior Courts, as against 57·95 and 64·49 per cent., respectively, in 1890. The increase in the number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned continued, viz., from 583 in 1890 to 724 in 1891. A decrease was observable in the amount realized after the issue of process, viz., from 38½ lakhs to 33¾ lakhs, but the amount paid voluntarily rose slightly from 9½ to 10 lakhs. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, there was a striking decrease in the number of suits instituted, viz., from 26,174 to 24,736, accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number disposed of, which fell from 26,363 in 1890 to 25,055 in 1891. The increase in the institution of suits on the Original Side of the High Court continued, viz., from 374 to 402, the number disposed of being 313 as against 309 in the preceding year. In the Appellate Side, there was a great increase in the number of first and second appeals instituted, which rose from 1,662 in 1890 to 2,351, while the number disposed of was 1,865 against 1,820 in the previous year. Taking all classes of appeals decided on the merits, the decisions of lower Courts were confirmed in 75·22 per cent. of the cases, reversed in 10·91 per cent., varied in 7·02 per cent. and remanded in 6·85 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 9,82,674, as compared with 10,22,719 in 1890. The surplus under the Imperial and Provincial funds was Rs. 6,35,422, under Process fund Rs. 2,76,060, and under Copyist fund Rs. 71,192, as against Rs. 6,66,208, Rs. 2,60,925, and Rs. 95,586, respectively, in 1890.

The number of registrations rose from 762,471 in 1890-91 to 805,474, or by 5·6 per cent.; the amount of receipts from Rs. 10,79,397 to Rs. 12,29,749, or by 13·9; the charges from Rs. 7,67,891 to Rs. 8,47,392, or by 10·3; and the surplus from Rs. 3,11,506 to Rs. 3,82,357, or by 22·7. Under compulsory and optional registrations, there was an increase of 19,092 and 23,911, respectively, and the ratio of optional to total registrations was 37·99 against 36·90 in 1890-91. The number of wills registered increased by 111, and the number of authorities to adopt declined from 15 to 9. The largest number of wills (2,206) was registered by Hindus. The number of registrations on payment of fine under sections 24 and 34 of the Registration Act fell from 1,947 to 1,582. The number of searches made and copies granted rose from 33,071 and 30,240 in 1890-91 to 46,725 and 32,055, or by 41·3 and 6 per cent., respectively. The number of refusals to register rose from 1,647 to 2,042. 390 appeals were disposed of against 408 in the previous year. There were no arrears in copying work in 387 out of 388 offices at the end of 1891-92. There were, however, 1,507 documents lying unclaimed against 1,345 in the previous year. 53·9 per cent. of documents were registered on the day of presentation, 43·4 within a week, and 2·7 per cent. after more than a week. The average registration fee remained unaltered at Rs. 1-2-10. During the year there were 30 public and 13 private prosecutions for offences under the Registration Act—24 of the former and 7 of the latter were disposed of. During the year 7 new offices were opened, bringing up the total number to 388. The average area in square miles to each Registration office was reduced from 311 to 305, and the

average population from 90,121 to 88,495. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry fell from 49,245 to 47,586, or by 3·3 per cent. 44 registering officers exercised magisterial powers as against 59 in the previous year.

There were 233 joint stock companies in existence at the close of the year 1890-91. Of these, 18 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 3,84,78,297-8-0. During 1891-92, 43 of these companies were wound up, 34 having a nominal capital of Rs. 20,84,204, and the rest none. 9 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 6,30,890, while no company reduced its capital. 25 new companies were registered, but of these 1 was wound up before the close of the year. 22 companies possessed an aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 30,64,950 and Rs. 4,02,779-15-6 respectively, the remaining 2 having no capital. The net result at the close of the year 1891-92 was a total of 214 companies at work. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,747-6-0 against Rs. 4,599-8-0 of the previous year. The charges for 1891-92 were Rs. 1,344, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,403-6-0.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., continued to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, during the year. The strength of the British Army in the Madras Presidency at the close of the year was 13,977 against 14,158 on the 31st March 1891; the strength of the Native Army was 29,095 against 28,829. The three skeleton companies of Royal Engineers which were maintained at the head-quarters of the three corps of Sappers and Miners in India were abolished, and in lieu thereof a single skeleton company was formed at the head-quarters of the Army in India. The 21st Madras Infantry was converted into a Pioneer Corps and linked with the 1st and 4th Madras Pioneers. The 3rd Madras Cavalry was armed with lances and the corps designated "3rd Madras Lancers." The 4th Madras Cavalry was disbanded, the remaining 3 regiments being augmented to 4 squadrons each. From 1st January 1892 all enlistments in the Madras Cavalry were made to include liability to transfer to the Body Guard, direct enlistment by the Body Guard having been discontinued. The 30th and 31st Madras Infantry were mustered out, and two more local Burma Battalions of the Madras Army raised. The appointment of Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Madras, was abolished on the 5th September 1891, and a Garrison Quartermaster for Fort St. George was appointed instead. The Rangoon Civil Hospital was made available for the instruction of soldiers' wives desirous of qualifying as sick nurses and midwives. The special scale of dietary laid down in Appendix 56, Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, for sick native troops and followers while on foreign service was cancelled, and in lieu of it ordinary rations with certain extras were sanctioned. Ramandroog was made a convalescent depôt for the British troops stationed at Bellary. The Military budget estimate for the year (exclusive of cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,32,19,760 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,55,10,000; the expenditure was Rs. 3,55,54,050 against Rs. 3,35,52,336 in the preceding year. The balance of stock in the Army Clothing department at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 10,12,516 against Rs. 11,66,943 at its commencement. Malt liquor was supplied to British corps and batteries serving in India and Lower Burma under arrangements made by their Commanding Officers, the Commissariat department having ceased to be the medium of supply. Malt liquor for troops in Upper Burma was supplied by

the contractors Messrs. Dyer and Company. 458 Australian horses were purchased during the year for the British Mounted services by the Remount department at an average price of Rs. 650 per horse. At the close of the official year 32,114 military pensioners were on the books drawing stipends aggregating Rs. 23,87,659 against 31,878 pensioners receiving Rs. 23,84,602 in the previous year.

The statistics for the year 1891-92, as compared with the figures of 1890-91, showed in respect to the port of Madras a small increase in the number and tonnage of British coasting vessels and Foreign and Native vessels and a corresponding increase in the amount of port dues paid by them. In the case of British vessels other than coasting, there was a decrease in number but an increase in tonnage. In respect to all other ports there was, in the case of British coasting vessels, a decrease in the number but an increase in the tonnage and consequently an increase in port dues. British vessels, other than coasting, were also of much larger tonnage, for, though the number was very much smaller than in the previous year, the amount of port dues showed only a very slight decrease. In Foreign vessels there was an increase in both number and tonnage and a corresponding increase in port dues. In Native vessels there was a small decrease in number, tonnage and dues. The vessels that called at Madras were—British 624, Foreign 73 and Native 118. Those that arrived at the coast ports were—British 3,693, Foreign 629 and Native 19,314. The payments in dues averaged from 13 to 25 pies per ton at the port of Madras and from 6 to 20 pies per ton at the coast ports. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at Pámban (33,212 arrived, 65,761 left); Tuticorin (50,115 arrived, 47,053 left); and Negapatam (42,041 arrived, 47,332 left). In point of importance with respect to the value of the trade, the following ports follow Madras in the order named, viz., Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Cocanada, Tellicherry and Mangalore. There was an increase in the number of casualties to shipping—11 strandings, 2 founderings and 2 collisions. In two cases—the strandings of the British steamers *Waverley* and *Umtata*—Courts of Inquiry were held at Madras. No one on board the *Waverley* was found to blame for the accident, but the master of the *Umtata* was censured for mistaking the Armeghon for the Madras Light. The *Waverley* was eventually refloated, but the *Umtata* had to be abandoned. The following Marine Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act XVII of 1891 (The Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891) and Act XIII of 1891 (An Act to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act VI of 1891).

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,101 against 1,192 in the previous year. The decrease occurred under tigers, panthers and hyænas, while under elephants there was an increase of 2 in the Madura district, none having been destroyed in the previous year. The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,523 against Rs. 27,419 in 1890-91. The decrease was due to the smaller number of animals killed during the year and to the restrictive orders in force in regard to the payment of rewards for their destruction. The loss of human life caused by wild animals increased from 143 in 1890-91 to 215.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The season of 1891-92 was, in many respects, more disastrous than its predecessor. The average rainfall for the Presidency was only 33·50 inches against 40 inches registered in 1890-91 and 45·08 inches, the average of twenty years ending 1889-90. Under the south-west monsoon the average fall for the Presidency was only 19·83 inches against a normal of 28·35 inches and was below the lowest fall recorded during the past twenty years. The north-east monsoon was fairly good in all the tracts, except Cuddapah which had suffered in 1890-91, but it was extremely deficient in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, the northern taluks of Nellore and in the Punganúr zemindari of North Arcot. In these localities, there was a total loss of crops over large areas, wide tracts of black soil remaining unsown. An enormous increase in prices followed and rendered the opening of relief works necessary in December and January in Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and Nellore. At the commencement of the official year, there were 9,000 labourers employed on special relief works in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, while gratuitous relief was being given to some 300 persons in North Arcot. During the first three months of the year, it was found necessary to extend these operations and to start minor relief works in the southern taluks of Nellore and in the Ráyachóti taluk of Cuddapah. By the end of September, the seriously affected area extended to 7,000 square miles with a population of 2·33 millions. About 35,000 persons were employed on relief works and 7,000 were being fed in kitchens. Good rain in October and December considerably improved the state of affairs in Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore, and the numbers on works and gratuitous relief fell rapidly till finally all relief operations in these districts were stopped in January. Meanwhile the situation was becoming critical in the two northern and the Deccan districts, although in the former serious distress was averted by the ample employment afforded by the construction of the East Coast Railway. On 12th January 1892, the provisions of the provincial Famine Code were put in force in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore (North), Salem, and in a small section of North Arcot and Coimbatore where relief was subsequently found to be required. The affected area in that month was estimated at over 31,000 square miles with a population of nearly 5 millions, but, at the close of the year, it was reduced to about 22,700 square miles with a population of 3½ millions, the reduction being due entirely to a more accurate determination of the area affected. At the end of March 1892 relief works, affording employment to 46,000 persons, were in progress in seven districts, and 909 persons, of whom 450 were in Kurnool, were being fed in kitchens. In addition to the relief measures undertaken by the State, loans to the extent of 16·88 lakhs were granted for agricultural purposes and afforded employment to large numbers of the labouring population. Excluding the permanently-settled estates for which statistics are not available, the total extent cultivated during the year was over 24 millions of acres, being a decrease of 1·78 million acres as compared with the previous year and of 4·56 per cent. as compared with the average of the five preceding years. The prices of all grains rose considerably: that of 2nd sort rice by 31 per cent. and of dry grains by about 45 per cent. on the average prices ruling during the last ten years. The rise was common to all districts except Tinnevelly, but was most noticeable in the Ceded Districts and North Arcot. Owing to the rise in prices, the money value of agricultural labour was higher than in the previous year. In the Northern Circars and in Anantapur, it was due in part

also to the demand for labour created by the progress of Railway works; in Kistna to the Kistna bridge works; and in Madura to the prosecution of the Periyár project and the works undertaken by the Tank Restoration department.

The provisional appointment for five years of a Personal Assistant to the Director of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, a Covenanted Civilian was appointed in November under the designation of Deputy Director. Satisfactory progress was made in the re-survey of the Trichinopoly district with the aid of the village accountants. Owing to the distress consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon, the arrangements made for the training of karnams in survey in the Bellary and Anantapur districts had to be, for the time, abandoned. Proposals for the training of the karnams of the remaining districts were made by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and were approved by Government. A scheme of examination styled "the Village Officer's Special Test" for determining the fitness of candidates for the offices of karnam (village accountant), assistant karnam, monigar and munsif was sanctioned by Government during the year. It will be enforced from 1st January 1894 in all districts except the Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari. Owing to census operations and the unfavorable character of the season in a large number of districts, the preparation and checking of the village registers and firka books was not completed during the year, though great progress was made. The revised kistbandi (instalments of revenue) sanctioned in 1889-90 continued to be in force. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders, which was introduced as a tentative measure in 5 districts during the year 1890-91, was ordered to be continued till August 1893. The dairy farm attached to the Agricultural college worked successfully; the importance of good breeding bulls is becoming more generally recognized and the services of those maintained on the farm were consequently in greater demand than heretofore. The College Veterinary hospital was maintained at a moderate cost during the year, but there was a falling off in the number of cases treated therein. Owing to the scarcity prevailing over a very large area, the mortality among cattle was enormous, especially in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic and the Central districts, where pasturage was, for a considerable portion of the year, almost entirely non-existent. The appointment of Inspector of Cattle Diseases remained vacant throughout the year. The subordinate staff of stock inspectors was extensively employed in connection with the measures undertaken for the relief of distress. Pony-breeding operations were confined to 2 districts—Salem and Coimbatore. Altogether there were 9 stallions at work and 478 mares were covered. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered was only 24 as against 34·7 in Bombay and 32·3 in Bengal. 165 country-bred ponies were castrated during the year. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 4,032.

The Government Gardens and Greenhouses at Ootacamund were maintained in good order. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was carefully attended to and the Coppice grew rapidly. The frost in December and January was very severe and injured many of the less hardy plants. The storm in October 1891 caused considerable damage to the Barliyár gardens and the Durian was injured, but, after careful tending, it recovered and fruited for the first time. The condition of the Gúdalúr gardens improved perceptibly during the year and less damage than usual was caused by the ravages of wild animals. Additions were made to the Herbarium,

chiefly by contributors from various parts of Southern India, and some much needed botanical works were added to the library. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,095, or Rs. 799 more than in 1890. The expenditure was Rs. 22,646. Seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 658 were distributed gratis, or in return for gifts made to the gardens.

The rainfall on all the cinchona estates was the shortest recorded during the decade, but, as there occurred neither drought nor frost, the season was favorable and resulted for the first time since 1885-86 in a surplus of receipts over expenditure. The amount of bark harvested was 53,833 lbs., which, with the stock on hand, made a total of 564,528 lbs. Receipts totalled Rs. 77,066 and exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,261. The outturn of quinine at the factory was 4,425 lbs. of quinine and 3,174 lbs. of febrifuge together valued at Rs. 96,814. The sale of quinine in paper packets made but slight progress during the year, and, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, the price per packet was reduced from 3 to 2 pies, or slightly under the present cost of production. The quinine and febrifuge manufactured at the Naduvatam factory were tested and their quality and appearance were equally favorable.

The main event of the year under report was the re-organization in October 1891 of the superior staff of the Forest department sanctioned by the Secretary of State in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. In pursuance of the re-organization, a third circle was formed comprising 8 districts, of which 3 had formerly belonged to the Northern and 5 to the Southern circle. The area of forests reserved under the Act rose from 5,112 square miles to 7,175. Reserved lands covered 9,404 square miles and other forests 1,304. There were at the beginning of the year 683 blocks covering an area of 9,028 square miles pending final notification, to which 130 blocks, with an area of 419 square miles, were added during the year, making a total of 813 blocks covering 9,447 square miles. Of these, 206 blocks, covering an area of 2,063 square miles, were finally notified during the year, leaving a balance of 607 blocks with an area of 7,384 square miles at its close. Compared with the preceding year, the number of blocks settled and reported on, but not definitely constituted, showed a considerable decrease, while the number under settlement showed a slight increase, the net result being a decrease of 76 in the number of pending blocks and of 1,644 square miles in their aggregate area. Owing to want of time and insufficient establishment, the selection of lands for further reservation did not progress as rapidly as could be desired in most districts. 1,196 square miles were triangulated, 2,525 miles were traversed and 659 square miles topographically surveyed by the survey of India party during the survey year ending with 31st August 1892. The outturn of topography was the highest hitherto attained, whilst the cost per square mile (Rs. 97) was lower than in any previous year. Owing to the frequent change of District officers in some districts and the employment of the staff on selection and settlement work in others, no progress was made towards the development of working plans. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 8,124 against 5,577 in the previous year, but the percentage of convictions in cases disposed of by the magistracy fell from 79 to 76. The area which it was attempted to protect from fire was 4,596½ square miles, of which 94 per cent. escaped fire. In some districts, on account of the unfavorable character of the season, grazing in forests and reserved lands was allowed free or on reduced rates. The revenue

derived from grazing fees was Rs. 1,83,722 against Rs. 1,50,015 in the previous year. The area of plantations and topes increased from 45,649 acres to 49,284 acres. The principal additions to plantations during the year were in Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore and South Malabar. 288 acres were added to the area under cultural operations, but operations of importance were carried on only in Nellore, where 40 acres in the Sríharikót forest, and in Tinnevelly, where 207 acres in the Kudiraimoliteri were sown with various seeds. Rs. 30,796 were expended on roads and bridges against Rs. 30,410 in the previous year, and Rs. 38,035 on buildings against Rs. 37,748 in 1890-91. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency realized Rs. 3,76,305 and sales to purchasers direct from forests Rs. 12,48,069. The total forest revenue amounted to Rs. 16,94,215 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,83,929, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,10,286 against Rs. 5,42,124 in the previous year.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1891-92, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 95½ lakhs, against 27 crores and 62 lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of 33½ lakhs was the result of an increase of 68¼ lakhs under imports and of a decrease of 34¾ lakhs under exports.

The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian Ports not British, and with British Ports in other Presidencies, amounted to 23 crores and 66½ lakhs, or 19¾ lakhs less than in 1890-91. Exports contributed 13 crores and 15¼ lakhs, or 55·58 per cent. of the total value of this trade, and imports 10 crores and 51¼ lakhs or 44·42 per cent. Compared with 1890-91, the exports declined by 58¾ lakhs or 4·28 per cent., and the imports increased by 39 lakhs or 3·85 per cent. The decrease under exports was mainly in the trade with the United Kingdom, and the increase under imports was chiefly in the trade with Bengal, Burma and Bombay. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by 59 lakhs or 4·33 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise increased slightly by 2·03 per cent. The more important Indian articles of export, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeds 50 lakhs, were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, seeds, grain and pulse, sugar, oils, cotton piece-goods, and cocoanuts and cocoanut kernels, which together contributed 75 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases under coffee (48 lakhs), hides and skins (23 lakhs), oils (11 lakhs), cocoanuts and cocoanut kernels (11 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (3 lakhs), and sugar (1 lakh); and decreases under raw cotton (77 lakhs), seeds (25 lakhs), and grain and pulse (10 lakhs).

Compared with 1890-91, the imports of Indian produce increased by 64½ lakhs or 24·15 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise declined by 25½ lakhs or 3·44 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, cotton twist and yarn and metals. Cotton piece-goods amounted to 2 crores and 21 lakhs (21·02 per cent. of the total imports), grain and pulse to 1 crore and 59½ lakhs (15·17 per cent.), twist and yarn to 1 crore and 45¾ lakhs (13·87 per cent.), and metals to 62¼ lakhs (5·93 per cent.).

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to 16 crores and 4 lakhs, or 89 lakhs (5·27 per cent.) less than in 1890-91. The exports declined by 67½ lakhs or 6·31 per cent., and the imports by 21½ lakhs or 3·46 per cent. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to nearly 960 lakhs, or

59·84 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed nearly 172 lakhs or 10·71 per cent., Ceylon nearly 146 lakhs or 9·09 per cent., the United States over 61 lakhs or 3·85 per cent., the Straits Settlements nearly 56 lakhs or 3·49 per cent., Egypt nearly 33 lakhs or 2·05 per cent., Germany 31 lakhs or 1·93 per cent., Austria 29 lakhs or 1·81 per cent.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to 7 crores and 62¼ lakhs, *i.e.*, 69¼ lakhs, or 10·01 per cent. more than in the previous year. Compared with 1890-91, the exports and imports advanced by 8¾ lakhs and 60½ lakhs respectively. As usual, this trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 44·29 and 33·02 per cent., respectively, of the total value. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Burma (15·14 per cent.), Travancore (2·06 per cent.), Kattywar (1·33 per cent.), and Goa (1·32 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure in the year, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to 45½ lakhs against 55 lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1890-91, the imports and exports of gold declined by 11 lakhs and 8½ lakhs, while those of silver advanced by 5¼ lakhs and 4¾ lakhs, respectively. The net imports of gold and silver were 13½ lakhs and 2½ lakhs respectively.

The expenditure on Imperial Military works was Rs. 78,615, on Imperial Civil works Rs. 39,042, on Provincial Civil works Rs. 26,98,201, on Local Incorporated works Rs. 1,50,742, on Local Excluded works Rs. 15,683, and on Estate works Rs. 65,168. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the north and south piers of the Madras Harbour. Mr. Thorowgood arrived from England in November and proceeded to Vizagapatam, where he remained till February 1892 carrying on investigations as to the feasibility of constructing a harbour at that port. The main building of the New Law Courts, with the exception of the principal tower, was practically completed at a total cost, up to the end of the year, of 10·34 lakhs. The construction of the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library progressed rapidly. The entire building was carried up to first floor level, and the outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,156, making the total expenditure up to the 31st March, Rs. 1,85,073. A third story, capable of providing accommodation for 70 in-patients, was added to the General Hospital. The following important military and civil works were completed:—Improvements to the Transport lines, Calicut, at a total cost of Rs. 13,688; construction of a Police Hospital, Koraput, Rs. 10,540; taluk offices at Kúdligi (Rs. 26,006), Cuddapah (Rs. 20,048), Badagara (Rs. 31,051), Coondapur (Rs. 32,102). The Potinghi-Koraput road was completed, metalled and gravelled in its entire length, and 10 bridges were constructed. The construction of the Potinghi ghât road was also finished at a total outlay of Rs. 4,49,371. Work on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road progressed rapidly and 1·98 lakhs were expended on it during the year. The value of the work done at the Presidency workshops was Rs. 1,10,438 against Rs. 1,22,971 in 1890-91.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works department during 1891-92 was Rs. 74,31,963, or Rs. 5,86,079 more than in 1890-91. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of the Godávari delta system was Rs. 66,551. The area irrigated during fasli 1301 (1891-92) was for first crop 640,781 acres and for second crop 91,583 acres against 631,137 and 49,358 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 22,62,472

and the total charges to Rs. 5,48,243, leaving a net balance of Rs. 17,14,229 or 13·39 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,28,00,594 including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 495 miles. The outlay on the capital account of the Kistna delta system was Rs. 4,28,902, leaving Rs. 41,82,145 still to be spent to complete the works estimated for. The area irrigated was 480,728 acres against 463,071 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 17,88,014 and the charges to Rs. 4,45,102, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 13,42,912 or 12·83 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,04,67,292. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 284 miles. The construction estimate for the Pennér anicut system having been closed on 31st March 1891, a schedule amounting to Rs. 1,513 for completing the improvements to the Nellore tank-supply channel was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1891 and the work was completed during the year. Owing to scanty supply of water in the river, the area irrigated was only 35,652 acres against 65,080 acres in 1890-91, while the revenue to be credited to the system was only Rs. 3,710. This is after deducting from the total revenue derived, that due to the area which is taken as "old irrigation," but it should be borne in mind that in a year, such as that under notice, very little, indeed, of any revenue would have been derived from the "old irrigation." The charges amounted to Rs. 18,469, showing a deficit of Rs. 14,759 against a net revenue of Rs. 1,06,407 in the previous year. The outlay on the capital account of the Sangam anicut system during the year was Rs. 16,486 and to the end of the year Rs. 29,96,363, the balance of the sanctioned estimate still to be worked out being Rs. 68,637. The area irrigated was, owing to the deficient supply from the river, only 39,209 acres against 68,224 acres in the previous year. The revenue to be credited to the system, after deducting that assumed to be due to "old irrigation," amounted to Rs. 8,884. The remarks made above as to the "old irrigation," Pennér system, are also applicable here. The charges amounted to Rs. 36,609. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 2,16,41,306, was reduced by Rs. 581 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 73,500 acres against 24,848 acres in the previous year. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,36,653 and the charges to Rs. 1,28,373, showing a net revenue of Rs. 8,280 against a deficit of Rs. 37,679 in the previous year. The construction estimate for the Barúr tank having been closed on 31st March 1891, a schedule amounting to Rs. 10,154 of the outlay required to finish off a few minor incomplete works connected with distributaries was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1891. The expenditure incurred against this sanction during the year amounted to Rs. 3,495. The area irrigated was 2,757 acres against 2,774 acres in the preceding year. The revenue derived was Rs. 5,209 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,745, showing a deficit of Rs. 2,536. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 908,616 acres for first crop and 99,443 acres for second crop, against 911,401 and 101,943 acres, respectively, in 1890-91. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,53,092 or 36·7 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,79,450. The area irrigated under the Srívaikuntham anicut system was 22,219 acres for first crop and 19,103 acres for second crop against 16,224 and 12,672 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 83,384 or 5·74 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,51,541. The expenditure incurred on the Periyár project was Rs. 11,02,481 during, and Rs. 37,68,583 up to the end of, the year, leaving Rs. 16,56,417 still to be spent. Good progress was made with the works. The

expenditure during the year on the Rushikulya protective project was Rs. 6,40,465 and that to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 24,74,735, leaving Rs. 14,65,265 still to be spent to complete the project. The works made rapid progress during the year. Water was let down the first 9½ miles of the Rushikulya canal on 26th July 1891, the ryots being allowed to take it as they pleased. It is roughly estimated that water for 6,000 acres under this canal and 2,500 acres under the Russellkonda reservoir was taken. The areas taken up for irrigation for first and second crops under the Cumbum tank system were 4,596 and 1,347 acres, respectively. Owing to the very unfavorable season, the working expenses and remissions exceeded the revenue by Rs. 14,507. The area irrigated under the Thadapalli channel system was 14,457 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 14,844 or 16·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota channel system was 4,154 acres. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,689 or 6·64 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Kalingaráyan channel system were 11,250 and 10,505 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived was Rs. 2,953 or 5·34 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Pálár anicut system during the year was Rs. 32,839 and to the end of the year Rs. 18,66,959. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Cheyár anicut system were 14,194 and 9,364 acres, respectively. An estimate amounting to Rs. 77,000 was sanctioned during the year under revenue extensions and improvements for the widening and improvement of the Cheyár main channel—a work put in hand to find employment for the distressed poor in the North Arcot district. The areas supposed to be irrigated under the Chembrambákam tank system were 6,050 and 1,528 acres for first and second crops, respectively, but, owing to the want of water, the revenue derived was only Rs. 632, whilst the working expenses were Rs. 9,000, showing a deficit of Rs. 8,368 against Rs. 304 in 1890-91. The areas irrigated under first and second crops of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension project were 6,829 and 1,342 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 19,719, and the charges amounted to Rs. 14,142, showing a profit of Rs. 5,577 or ·32 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,149,161 cubic yards. The total area irrigated under the Vallur anicut system was 4,087 acres, and the net revenue derived therefrom Rs. 1,156. The outlay on capital account of the Pelandorai anicut system during the year was Rs. 871 and to the end of the year Rs. 4,09,853. Owing to the very unfavorable season, the working expenses of the Mehmattúr anicut system exceeded the revenue by Rs. 8,979. During the heavy floods in October, the anicut of this system was seriously injured and seven tanks of this system were breached. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Marudur anicut system were 17,420 and 16,213 acres, respectively. The net revenue derived was Rs. 58,210. Rs. 5,844 were spent on the maintenance of the Chilka Lake canal. The expenditure on the Buckingham canal was Rs. 2,58,201, making a total of Rs. 74,95,371 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 98,326 against Rs. 88,024 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 74,599 more than the receipts. The receipts realized from the Vedarniem canal amounted to Rs. 1,236 and the cost of its upkeep to Rs. 3,808. On the tank restoration scheme 6 full investigation parties were employed, besides 1 special party engaged on famine relief works in the Chingleput district. The area over which operations extended during the year was 2,322 square miles, making an aggregate area of 28,195 square

miles under investigation. Rs. 20,840 were spent on investigation and Rs. 4,85,960 on execution of tank restoration works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of tank restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 34,04,031, against which the total expenditure on original works and repairs was Rs. 23,21,153. The expenditure on "ordinary works, Public Works department," during the year was Rs. 8,78,949, of which Rs. 2,41,306 were spent on "major original works" and Rs. 1,23,522 and Rs. 5,14,121 on "minor original works" and "repairs," respectively. The expenditure on "minor works, Revenue department," was Rs. 5,34,815. The outlay on "agricultural works" was Rs. 3,61,964, of which Rs. 84,964 were incurred on "major," Rs. 8,850 on "minor original works" and the balance on "repairs."

During the year no extensions were made to the Madras Railway or to the South Indian Railway proper; but of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway the section from Pákala to Váyalpád (47·3 miles) was opened for traffic on 1st January 1892 and that from Váyalpád to Dharmavaram (94·5 miles) on 20th March 1892. The final portion from Dharmavaram to Guntakal (63·3 miles) was opened for goods traffic only on 1st March 1892. In July 1891 the extension from Dharmavaram to Hindupur (46 miles) having been sanctioned, work was in rapid progress for 44 miles from Dharmavaram. A survey for the extension of the line from Mutupet to Adirámpatnam was carried out by the Madras Railway. A portion of the original alignment of the Nílgiri Railway was re-surveyed and the final location was fixed between Mettupálaiyam and Coonoor, the length being 16·5 miles. The length of the East Coast Railway was increased to 516 miles and the work was rapidly approaching completion. Surveys were completed by the Madras Railway from Bezvádá to Masulipatam (50 miles) and from Pálghat to Kurrapatnam (60¾ miles). At the request of the French Government, a line was surveyed from Peralam to Karikal (14·6 miles). The Madras Railway opened 4 trial stations.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1892 was Rs. 11,98,68,500, or Rs. 1,42,871 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to Rs. 39,66,148, or 3·31 per cent. on the capital outlay against 3·92 per cent. in 1890-91. The gross earnings showed a decrease of nearly 1¾ lakhs—a result mainly due to the prevalence of famine, which seriously affected the passenger traffic. The working expenses showed an increase of upwards of 5 lakhs, a large proportion of which came under locomotive expenses. During the year rather more than 8¼ millions of passengers travelled by the railway, a decrease of 3·94 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The falling off in goods traffic was in tonnage only (807,268 tons against 843,610 in 1890-91), but the receipts were larger. There was a marked increase in the traffic in certain grains due to the prevalent distress. The third-class mail fare was reduced from 3 to 2½ pies from 1st August 1891. A revised train service came into force on the 1st February 1892 on the introduction of the block system between Madras and Arkónam.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1892 was Rs. 7,41,29,447, or Rs. 71,130 per mile, and the net profits amounted to Rs. 22,92,727, or 3·09 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings were Rs. 72,58,006 and exceeded those of 1890-91 by nearly 7 lakhs, owing principally to

the opening of the additional portions of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. The large increase in the working expenses was also attributable to the same cause. 9¾ millions of passengers travelled over the railway during the year, or 62½ per cent. more than in the preceding year. The goods traffic exhibited considerable improvement under the heads of grain, salt, oils and oil-seeds, but a decline under stone and lime. On the 23rd October 1891, the line was breached in several places by heavy floods, and traffic interrupted for 30 hours. On 5th May 1891 at Vadamadura, the engine of a goods train collided with the rear portion of a goods special train which was standing foul of the main line. Several vehicles of both trains were damaged. The first fireman of one train was killed and the guard of the other injured. On the 28th September 1892, a gang of decoits having removed three rails from the line near Tiruverumbur, 8 carriages and brake-van were derailed and the treasure chest of the up-mail train was looted. 15 of the gang were subsequently arrested and transported for life.

The total capital expenditure on the Bezváda Extension Railway up to 31st March 1892 was Rs. 14,16,720, or Rs. 65,986 per mile, and the net profits for the official year were Rs. 27,778, or 1·96 per cent. on the outlay. The line is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

At the close of the year there were 1,814 post offices, 1,660 letter-boxes, 1,038 postmen, and 911 village postmen under the Imperial Post department, showing a general increase over the figures of the previous year. The length of Imperial mail lines rose to 15,474 miles from 14,702 in the previous year. The total number of articles given out for delivery was 62,556,000 against 59,248,150. Money order transactions continued to increase. The value-payable and insurance systems both continued to be largely utilized by the public, and the number of articles transmitted by them showed an increase. The amount of Savings' Bank accounts, remaining open on 31st March 1892, showed an increase of Rs. 6,37,025 over last year's figures, and the number of deposits rose by 9,205. There were 1,176 complaints of all kinds made by the public against the post office. 2 highway robberies of mails were committed against 5 in the previous year. The number of combined offices rose from 147 to 152. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,84,723, or Rs. 39,445 more than in the previous year.

The total length of District Post mail lines fell from 1,634 miles in 1890-91 to 865 owing to the transfer of several lines to the Imperial department. 2 post offices and 14 letter-boxes were opened during the year. The number of village postmen at the close of the year was 751. There was a slight increase in the number of articles returned undelivered. Owing to the transfer of 43 remunerative post offices to the Imperial department, the net profits fell from Rs. 36,791 to Rs. 16,198.

656 miles of Telegraph lines were added during the year, thus making the total mileage 6,359 miles. 43 offices were opened and none having been closed, the number at the end of the year was 305, of which 175 were directly under Government management. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 772,837 against 675,406 in 1890-91. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 10,90,683.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial and Local services fell from 1,267 lakhs in 1890-91 to 1,250 lakhs in the year under review, while the gross expenditure rose from 1,121 to 1,249 lakhs. The surplus of the year before amounted to no less than 146 lakhs. The difference in the results of the two years was mainly due to the fall in revenue, consequent on the unfavorable character of the season and to the heavy expenditure on the East Coast Railway. The amount remitted to other provinces or paid in satisfaction of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency was about 264 lakhs against about 254 lakhs in 1890-91, and the interest paid on Government paper fell from 35 lakhs in that year to about 33 lakhs in the year under report.

The value of small silver coin which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 5,52,000, leaving in the treasuries at the close of the year 16¼ lakhs against 11½ lakhs at the close of the year before. The local circulation of copper coin was increased by Rs. 2,79,000, and the balance at the end of the year was a little over 4¾ lakhs against 5½ lakhs in the previous year.

Land revenue collections fell from 474 lakhs in 1890-91 to 432 lakhs. The charges amounted to a little over 48½ lakhs against 45¾ lakhs in the year before, due chiefly to the re-organization of the class of Revenue Inspectors, and the payment of search fees in connection with loan applications.

Two additional Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue were appointed during the year: also 9 additional Inspectors in place of 9 Assistant Inspectors who were in charge of circles. The Government extensions, which were opened with a view to accumulate reserve stocks, were fully worked during the year. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store rose from a little over 8½ million maunds in 1890-91 to nearly 9¾ million maunds in 1891-92, and the issues from about 8½ million maunds to a little over that quantity. The revenue from salt fell from 195¼ lakhs to 177¼ lakhs owing to the development of the system of cash sales in 1890-91. But, in consequence of the expansion of departmental operations, the charges rose from 17 lakhs in 1890-91 to a little over 19 lakhs.

The Stamp revenue was the highest ever recorded, and amounted to 67½ lakhs against 64½ lakhs in the previous year. The charges were close upon 1¾ lakhs against a little over 1½ lakhs in 1890-91.

Excise and Abkári contributed 117½ lakhs to the revenue against 114½ lakhs in 1890-91. The increase was due partly to the extension of the tree-tax system and partly to a change in classification. The charges also rose from 4¾ lakhs to a little over 5½ lakhs. Opium receipts fell from 5½ lakhs in 1890-91 to about 4 lakhs in 1891-92.

Receipts from Sea Customs amounted to 15¾ lakhs, or about a lakh less than those of the year before. The charges remained stationary at 1½ lakhs. Land Customs receipts were about ¾ lakh as in the year before and the charges were, as usual, inconsiderable in amount.

Income-tax receipts and charges were 17¼ lakhs and Rs. 16,000 respectively.

The net result of the transactions of the Forest department showed a surplus of 4¼ against 5½ lakhs in 1890-91.

Registration receipts and charges rose from 10¾ and 6¾ lakhs, respectively, in 1890-91 to a little over 12¼ and 7 lakhs in the year under review.

Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, the receipts in 1891-92 showed a net increase of 3 lakhs due chiefly to a rise in magisterial fines and an advance in jail manufactures, combined with the recovery of 1½ lakhs from the District Board of Tanjore, representing half the expenditure of the first year on the construction of the Máyaveram-Mutupet Railway. The expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by a little over 21¾ lakhs owing chiefly to the larger outlay on Public Works, Irrigation and Navigation, Railways and the Census. The receipts and charges under Excluded Local Funds rose from 7¾ and 12¾ lakhs, respectively, in 1890-91 to 10 and 10¼ lakhs in the year under review.

The Imperial Public Works receipts and expenditure of the year amounted in the aggregate to 80 and 256¾ lakhs, respectively, against 54½ and 177¼ lakhs in 1890-91. The receipts from Railways open for traffic and the construction of the East Coast Railway were chiefly responsible for the increase under receipts and charges, respectively.

The receipts of the Military department amounted to 12¾ lakhs, or about half a lakh more than those of the year before. The Military expenditure rose from 335½ lakhs in 1890-91 to about 352¾ lakhs in 1891-92. Most of the excess was on account of Commissariat establishment supplies and services and was due to the heavy telegraphic transport and equipment charges incurred in Upper Burma.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department rose from 86½ and 125¼ lakhs in 1890-91 to 101¾ and 127¼ lakhs, respectively. The receipts of the Telegraph department rose from 7 to 7½ lakhs, but the outgoings fell from 11¾ lakhs to 7 lakhs.

The value of loans outstanding increased by 7 lakhs, consequent on the yearly advances of large sums to the Harbour Trust Board for harbour construction purposes.

The receipts of Provincial services, including the Pound and Agricultural Services Funds, aggregated 290¼ lakhs, while the charges rose to 312 lakhs and exceeded the receipts by 21¾ lakhs, which represents the Provincial deficit of the year. The deficit in 1890-91 was a little over 13½ lakhs. The balances at credit of Provincial services thus fell from 66 lakhs on the 1st April 1891 to 44¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1892.

The balances at credit of the following Incorporated Local Funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government, amounted in the aggregate to 52½ lakhs on the 31st March 1892, or 12¼ lakhs less than on the 1st April 1891. The fall was partly due to the prevailing scarcity and partly to the gradual introduction of the scheme for the revision of village establishments: (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Canal and Ferry Funds, (4) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (5) the Bhadráchalam Road Fund.

The circulation of Government currency notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding the transactions of the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 271 lakhs at the beginning of the year against 265 lakhs at its close. The highest

circulation was 300 lakhs in July 1891 and the lowest was 246 lakhs in February 1892. The average circulation for the whole year was 281·65 lakhs, being 42·53 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The increase extended to the circulation of notes of the lower as well as of the higher denominations, the increase in the former being 19·37 lakhs and in the latter 23·16 lakhs. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 228 lakhs at the beginning and 167 lakhs at the close of the year, 121 lakhs of the former and 17 lakhs of the latter, representing the value of notes in the Reserve Treasury. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted to 1,307 lakhs and 1,196 lakhs, respectively, as against 1,200 lakhs and 1,365 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 32 lakhs against 46 lakhs in the previous year. No forgeries of Madras or Calicut notes occurred during the year, but two cases of attempting to cheat occurred at Madras, the offenders being punished in both instances. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,576 against Rs. 2,42,225 in 1890-91.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The population for which returns of births and deaths were furnished numbered 28,513,734. The total number of births registered was 924,238 or 32·4 per mille, being the highest birth-rate recorded in the Presidency. The highest birth-rate (44·7) was recorded in Madras and the lowest (22·7) in Godávari. As compared with 1890 the birth-rate was higher in 15 districts and lower in 5, while in the remaining district it remained the same. The proportion of male to female births was 103·9 to 100. The total registered deaths numbered 747,553, representing a ratio of 26·2 per mille of population against a death-rate for 1890 of 22·8 and an average for the previous five years of 21·8 per mille. As usual, the mortality among the male population was greater than among the female, 104·7 of the former having died for every 100 of the latter. The death-rate among children under one year of age was 172·0 per mille. Excluding municipalities, the highest district death-rate (59·4) occurred, as has been the case for some years past, in Madras. The next highest death-rate (35·4) occurred in South Arcot; Ganjam returned the lowest ratio (13·3). In all the districts, except South Canara and Ganjam, the death-rates were higher than the average of the previous ten years. The mortality from cholera was very great, the deaths amounting to 98,773 or in the ratio of 3·5 per mille of population, a rate higher than that recorded in any year since 1877. The disease was prevalent in all the districts more or less, but was severest in South Arcot. The registered deaths from small-pox rose to 41,322 from 28,092 in 1890 and represented 1·4 per mille of the total population. Fevers caused 247,029 deaths, the mortality being greatest in Kurnool, Madras, Nílgiris and Cuddapah. Bowel-complaints caused 34,223 deaths. The birth-rate in mofussil municipalities was 33·6 per mille and the death-rate 31·8 against 31·5 and 29·1, respectively, in 1890. The highest birth-rate was recorded in Dindigul (62·8) and the lowest in Cocanada (18·8). The highest death-rate was recorded in Bezváda (64·3 per mille) and the lowest in Cocanada (17·3). Cholera prevailed in 48 municipal towns and was particularly virulent in Palni, Nellore, Ádóni and Anantapur. The highest mortality from small-pox occurred in Calicut (20·4), from fevers and bowel-complaints in Bezváda (15·9 and 11·9). Of the total municipal income, 37·6 per cent. was allotted for sanitation against 33·5 per cent. in 1890-91.

District Boards set apart 7·9 per cent. of their income for sanitary purposes against 6·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Among the towns, Coonoor, Kumbakónam, Ootacamund and Palni, and among District Boards, Nílgiris, Tinnevelly, Anantapur, Bellary and Coimbatore, contributed the highest percentages.

It was decided to strengthen the Sanitary Engineering department by the appointment of 3 Assistant Engineers, who should each be in executive charge of a circle under the general control of the Sanitary Engineer. No such appointment could, however, be made during the year 1891, as the Government of India was unable to depute any Engineer for the purpose from the Public Works department, and the Sanitary Engineer was himself unable to find properly qualified material. The Sanitary Engineer inspected 33 towns (of which, 8 twice), and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer 12 towns (of which, 5 twice). Reports were submitted to Government on the water-supply of 7 towns and the water-supply and drainage of 13 towns. During the year, surveys either for water-supply or drainage were completed in 12 municipalities and were in progress in 4. Schemes for drainage of (1) Coonoor and (2) Tirupati and for water-supply of (3) Coonoor, (4) Trichinopoly, (5) Madura, (6) Tanjore, (7) Vellore and (8) Cuddapah (extension) were fully elaborated and submitted to Government for sanction. 6 schemes for drainage and 11 schemes for water-supply were under preparation or awaiting preparation at the end of the year. Drainage works were under execution by the department at Kumbakónam and Coonoor and at Kandal (Ootacamund) under the direction of the Municipal Engineer. 108 plans and 165 estimates for works amounting to Rs. 2,39,413 were scrutinized by the Sanitary Board in the Engineering department, and new designs for hospitals, slaughter-houses, latrines and markets were prepared for various towns requiring them. The Sanitary Engineer also submitted reports upon the effect of the Dongalcheruvu tank on the health of the town of Cuddapah and upon the water-supply in the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly jails.

The total number of vaccine operations performed was 1,053,420. The percentage of success was 92·1 against 93·4. Of the total vaccinated, 996,274 were primary and 57,146 re-vaccinations, yielding 93·1 and 74·9 per cent. of success, respectively. The largest number of subjects operated upon were children between one and six years old. The vaccinations performed by Local Fund and Municipal agencies were 860,301 and 110,590, respectively, with a percentage of success of 93·0 at a cost of As. 3-4 for each case by the former and 93·5 at a cost of As. 5-1 by the latter. As in 1890-91, the best results were obtained in the Ganjam, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. Animal vaccination was conducted in all the districts and municipalities. The best results were obtained with lymph direct from the calf (96·4 per cent.), next with preserved animal lymph (93·5), and the lowest with lanoline paste (89·3), which has since been discontinued. Compulsory vaccination was in force in 48 municipal towns during the year against 39 in 1890-91.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries during the year increased from 415 to 432, and there was a corresponding rise in the number of patients treated and in their daily average attendance. The paucity of Commissioned Medical Officers was, as in previous years, noticeable, and in consequence some important stations and districts were in the charge of Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries. The total

outlay on the maintenance of the 432 hospitals amounted to Rs. 11,46,327-1-10. There was a marked increase in the number of surgical operations. The number of cases attended by midwives, as compared with 1888, nearly doubled.

Accommodation in the Madras Asylum was ample, at Calicut there was slight overcrowding, and at Waltair the accommodation was fully utilised. There were in all 810 insanes, 61 of whom were cured and 114 died; cases discharged or transferred numbered 43. The average annual cost of an insane was at Madras Rs. 150-1-0, at Vizagapatam Rs. 97-5-7, and at Calicut Rs. 94-13-1.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Contagious Disease Act, venereal affections were on the increase, and the type of disease more virulent; 442 patients were treated and 8 deaths occurred. The cost to the State of this institution was Rs. 8,546 against Rs. 7,771 in 1890, and Rs. 6,271 in 1889.

During 1891, 3 ships with 1,182 and 1 with 335 emigrants left for Natal and Mauritius, respectively. 380 emigrants returned from Natal in 3 ships and 366 from Mauritius in 2 ships, with savings amounting to Rs. 62,233 and Rs. 4,644, respectively. The fees collected on emigrants embarked to the colonies aggregated Rs. 3,717. There was no emigration to French Colonies. 1,135 emigrants were repatriated during the year from the colonies of Guadeloupe, Réunion and Martinique. 2,388 passengers embarked at Pondicherry and Karikal for the Straits against 546 in 1890. 1,997 passengers returned to Karikal from the Straits against 1,418 in 1890; the increase being due to a reduction in the passage money consequent on the competition of the B.I.S.N. and I.M.S.N. Companies' steamers. 28 passengers from Pondicherry and 30 from Karikal emigrated to Burma against 20 and 104 in the previous year. From British Indian ports the emigration was 43,717 as compared with 33,048 in 1890. 5 persons embarked at Pondicherry for the Mauritius. 46 passengers sailed from Karikal to Ceylon against 425 in 1890. This decrease is attributed to passengers preferring to embark at Negapatam which is the last port of call.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The Senate of the Madras University revised the by-laws relating to the B.A., the F.A. and Matriculation examinations. The standard of admission for the L.M.S. degree examination was raised by the substitution of the F.A. for the Matriculation examination. The Senate ruled that candidates for the M.A. degree shall have passed the B.A. degree examination of an Indian University not less than two years previously. For the M.A. degree examination 16 candidates appeared and 6 passed against 10 entrances and 6 passes in 1891. 457 and 489 candidates, respectively, presented themselves for the language and optional branches of the B.A. degree examination and 230 and 316 passed. For the F.A. examination 2,016 candidates appeared against 2,052 and 740 passed against 668: 6 of the examinees and 3 of those who passed were female candidates.

There were 11 first-grade Arts Colleges, and the strength of their B.A. and F.A. classes rose to 1,056 and 1,594 from 830 and 1,395, respectively, in the previous year. There were 24 second-grade colleges, but the strength of the F.A. classes advanced from 969 to 1,157.

None of the 3 candidates who presented themselves for the M.L. degree examination succeeded in passing. For the B.L. degree examination 151 appeared and 48 passed. The Law College had 360 students on its rolls against 294 on the 31st March 1891. Special classes to prepare candidates for the Pleadership tests were opened. The fee income rose from Rs. 28,300 to Rs. 30,324 and showed a surplus of Rs. 6,353 over expenditure.

For the Second and First M.B. and C.M. examinations 2 and 4 candidates, respectively, appeared and half the number passed in each case. For the Preliminary Scientific and the second and first L.M.S. examinations 7, 19 and 90 candidates presented themselves, of whom 1, 11 and 17, respectively, passed. Including 6 female students, the college department of the Madras Medical College was 157 strong and consisted of 18 M.B. and C.M., 119 L.M.S., and 20 casual students. A hygienic laboratory was constructed and a medical graduate was appointed as Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene.

14 against 10 candidates appeared for the B.C.E. degree examination and 6 passed as against 1 in 1890-91. The strength of the college department of the College of Engineering further declined from 12 to 10. 4 of the 5 students of the senior division of the Engineers' class passed the final examination for Assistant Engineers. 1 Mechanical Engineer and 8 Civil Engineers completed their practical course.

Of the 16 and 19 candidates who appeared, respectively, for the written and practical examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, 12 and 11 passed. 31 graduates and 29 F.A. under-graduates were under training in the Teachers' College against 21 and 32 on the 31st March 1891. The students' home continued to work with success. Revised rules were drawn up for the working of training colleges and schools and incorporated in the Madras Educational Rules.

The school department of the College of Agriculture was abolished and the attendance of the institution fell in consequence from 63 to 45. Revised syllabuses of study drawn up by a committee of experts were introduced. 1 student qualified for the Agriculturists' diploma and 8 students for group certificates. A museum containing specimens of cereals and minerals was organized by the college staff.

88 candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination and 12, of whom 6 were females, passed in one or more branches. None passed in all the compulsory subjects. 7,907 candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination, of whom 2,381 passed against 1,648 out of 7,002 entrants in the previous year. The number of upper secondary schools for boys fell from 149 to 136, but the strength of the upper secondary classes rose from 8,046 to 8,594. The lower secondary classes were weaker—10,853 against 11,386.

The Middle School examination was abolished and its place taken by the Lower Secondary examination, which is conducted mainly *vivâ voce*, much on the lines of the Primary School examination. For this examination 2,941 male candidates appeared, of whom 1,160 passed for complete certificates. Omitting departments of high schools, lower secondary English schools for boys fell from 357 to 355, while vernacular schools of the same grade rose from 50 to 89. The

strength of the lower secondary classes of English and vernacular schools advanced from 10,167 and 325 to 10,854 and 621, respectively. Altogether 22,248 boys were in the lower secondary stage of instruction against 21,833.

For the Higher Examination for Women 286 against 278 candidates appeared and 160 passed as in 1890-91. Of 83 female candidates who appeared for the Matriculation examination, 49 passed against 37 out of 63 in the previous year. The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from 29 to 26 and the strength of the upper secondary classes from 233 to 200. Of the 193 female candidates who appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, 113 passed for complete certificates. Omitting departments of high schools, there were 46 English and 161 vernacular lower secondary schools for girls against 63 and 167 in 1890-91. The total number of girls in all schools receiving lower secondary education rose from 2,395 to 2,514.

For the Primary School examination 22,736 male and 781 female candidates appeared, of whom 9,993 and 276, respectively, passed for complete certificates. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 16,058 and 568 candidates and 7,299 and 183 passes. The number of public primary schools for boys and girls, respectively, advanced from 17,157 with 477,999 pupils and 728 with 27,281 pupils to 18,059 with 517,638 pupils and 796 with 31,074 pupils. Of the boys' schools, 3,781 with 166,413 pupils and of the girls' schools 319 with 16,485 pupils were of the upper primary standard. On the whole, 32,228 boys and 3,884 girls were in the upper primary stage of instruction against 27,598 boys and 3,502 girls in 1890-91. For the primary results standards 245,370 against 213,902 boys and 36,660 against 31,423 girls were presented, of whom 183,088 boys and 27,397 girls passed for grants against 155,449 boys and 23,348 girls.

The number of training schools for masters, including sessional schools, fell from 57 to 50, but their strength advanced from 1,174 to 1,384. Teachers' certificates of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades were awarded to 44, 24, and 166 students. Training schools for mistresses rose in number from 13 to 15, but the attendance fell from 253 to 243. For the School Management examination 132 students presented themselves against 139 and 77 passed against 65. A Board of Examiners was constituted to conduct the examination of candidates for Teachers' certificates, and the scheme of the School Management examination was thoroughly revised.

For the Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary Technical examinations, 3, 13 and 20 institutions presented pupils, and the results were generally satisfactory, and showed an improvement on the previous year. 23 subject-candidates in all passed for the Advanced, 709 for the Intermediate and 275 for the Elementary examinations. Of the industrial schools, there were 18, including 4 schools for girls, against 19 in 1890-91, but the number of pupils rose from 992 to 997. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, had 152 pupils on its rolls and continued in an efficient condition. A School of Music was opened in Madras under the auspices of an influential committee, and 12 students were under instruction at the close of the year.

Private and indigenous schools that furnished returns rose from 3,189 to 3,403, and their attendance from 61,027 to 64,473. The total number of public

and private institutions of all grades rose from 22,028 to 23,204 and that of scholars from 644,164 to 693,985, of whom 629,512 belonged to 19,801 public institutions. In consequence of severe distress, Chingleput returned fewer schools and pupils and 4 other districts fewer schools.

Fee receipts in all classes of institutions taken together rose from Rs. 16,25,724 to Rs. 16,68,854, and 35 against 36 per cent. of the total expenditure was met from this source. Of the increase of Rs. 43,130, Government, Board, aided and unaided, and private institutions contributed, respectively, Rs. 3,145, Rs. 22,027, Rs. 16,348 and Rs. 1,610. The expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial, Municipal and Local funds amounted to Rs. 6,33,029, Rs. 96,401 and Rs. 2,24,358 against Rs. 6,40,341, Rs. 99,190 and Rs. 2,18,520 in the previous year. The entire outlay on education from all sources advanced from Rs. 55,11,480 to Rs. 58,75,707, of which Rs. 17,50,387 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 2,16,766 from Municipal funds and Rs. 8,21,459 from Local funds. 12·01 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to University education, 59·43 per cent. to school education, general, and 8·09 per cent. to school education, special, or 79·53 per cent. in all to direct educational charges. The indirect expenditure formed 20·47 per cent. of the entire outlay, and of this 7·20 per cent. represents the proportion of charges on direction and inspection.

Books of the value of Rs. 7,484 were added during the year to the stock of Government books valued at Rs. 35,525 on the 1st April 1891, while books of the value of Rs. 13,683 were disposed of, leaving a balance of stock of the nominal value of Rs. 29,326. Rs. 6,544 were realized by the sale of Government books. The number of publications registered during the year under Act XXV of 1867 fell from 947 to 774. Of these, 222 were in English and other European languages, and the rest in the vernacular or oriental classical languages.

The strength of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, rose from 305 to 323, of whom 137 were of European parentage. For the Lower Secondary examination 13 boys appeared, of whom 11 passed. The average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 303 to Rs. 285, chiefly in consequence of improved attendance. The strength of the female branch of the asylum also rose from 62 to 65, of whom 39 were of pure European descent. All the 4 girls that appeared for the Higher Examination for Women were successful. The average cost per girl was Rs. 275 against Rs. 273 in the previous year. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March last was 426 against 424 at the close of the previous year, and the average attendance was 276 against 217. In the industrial section there were 174 apprentices, including 10 stipendiary scholars, against 158 in the previous year. Of these, 41 were engaged in carpentry and wood-carving, 45 in carpet-weaving, 50 in metal-work, 17 in goldsmith's work, 9 in pottery and 12 in various kinds of decorative and gilding work. The number of candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Drawing increased from 27 to 37. At the Elementary examination 44 appeared against 49 in the previous year.

During the year 1891-92, 15 examinations were held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service. For the Primary School examination, 23,517 candidates appeared and 17,039 passed, of whom 10,269 were eligible for certificates, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 16,626, 12,260 and 7,482, respectively. For the Lower Secondary examination, which was held for the first time during the

year, 3,134 candidates appeared and 2,749 passed, of whom 1,273 were eligible for certificates. 96 candidates registered their names for the Upper Secondary examination. Of these, 88 underwent examination; but only 4 passed in three branches, 3 in two, 4 in one, and 1 in translation only. The Hand-Writing Test for Matriculates was held along with the Upper Secondary examination, when 1,583 candidates appeared and 465 passed. 3 Government Technical examinations were held during the last year, the candidates who appeared for the Advanced examination, Intermediate examination and Elementary examination numbered 37, 1,074 and 349, respectively, and 23, 709 and 275, respectively, passed. 3 examinations were held in connection with the Subordinate Medical department. The total number of candidates registered for the Special Test examinations was 6,888 against 6,040 in October 1890. The number examined was 6,042. The percentage of passes was 1,559 or 25·80 against 27·64 per cent. in 1890-91. 60 candidates appeared for the Police Test and 18 passed as against 99 and 14, respectively, in 1890-91. 638 candidates appeared for the Salt and Abkári Tests and 373 passed against 597 and 307, respectively, in the previous year. 286 candidates registered their names for the Higher Examination for Women against 278 in 1890, and, as in the two previous years, 160 were successful. For the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test, 80 candidates registered their names and 70 passed, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 44 and 35. The receipts for the year in connection with the examinations amounted to Rs. 88,240 and the charges to Rs. 81,669. In 1890-91 the receipts were Rs. 1,18,581 and the charges Rs. 1,31,344.

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts was 426 against 424 in the previous year. The number of students in the Industrial department rose to 174 from 158 in 1890. The results of the examination were satisfactory. There was a considerable decline (41 to 9) in the Pottery class. The receipts from manufactures aggregated Rs. 8,997 against Rs. 8,213 in 1890-91. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 12,317 and the charges Rs. 49,120.

361,452 persons visited the museum during 1891-92 as against 364,542 in 1890-91, and the number of gosha visitors was 1,409 as against 1,457. Tours were made by the Officiating Superintendent to the districts of Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Chingleput and Trichinopoly chiefly to report on various mineral products—steatite, mica, iron-ore and phosphate of lime. A large geological map of the Madras Presidency was prepared for the mineral gallery and reproduced on a smaller scale for general use.

Out of the annual grant of Rs. 600 to the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Rs. 510 were expended in transcribing, purchasing and binding old manuscripts and on minor contingencies. 79 Sanskrit manuscripts were added to the library. The alphabetical lists of the vernacular manuscripts were completed and sent to press.

The year under report was the centenary of the Madras Observatory which was built in 1792, when Sir Charles Oakeley was President of the Council. The observatory suffered a severe loss by the death in June of Mr. N. R. Pogson, who had held the post of Government Astronomer for over 30 years. The fourth volume of the "Madras Meridian Circle Observations" was nearly completed, and a volume containing the results of the meteorological observations made in the 30 years ending 1890 was also nearly finished. The time service was maintained in

an efficient state, the time gun giving on an average 1·95 and the semaphore 1·90 correct signals daily. The chief meteorological feature of the year was the great deficiency of rain during the first nine months. The total fall to the end of September was only 6·85 inches, which is the smallest on record. The monsoon rainfall amounted to 23·41 inches against an average of 27·6 inches.

Observations were continuously recorded at all the Madras Presidency Observatories. 2 additional second-class observatories were temporarily established at Kodaikánal and Kótagiri, and a permanent third-class one for the "Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service" at Tinnevelly. 7 observatories were inspected and found to be working satisfactorily. 6 applicants for employment as meteorological observers were instructed. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. records were regularly despatched to Calcutta, Bombay and Simla from all the observatories, excepting those of Amíni Divi, Kodaikánal and Kótagiri. Many improvements were made regarding the registration of rainfall throughout the Madras Presidency. New rain gauges of the Symons's pattern with glass measures were supplied by the Imperial Meteorological department. Circulars of instructions, rainfall books for registration and all the forms requisite for the new arrangements were also furnished. Rainfall was registered at 316 Revenue Board rain stations and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the original form until the 31st of December, after which the new form recently sanctioned was adopted. The tabulation of the rainfall data of the Madras Presidency for twenty years from 1870 to 1889 was completed and despatched to the Imperial Meteorological office in September 1891.

The total number of vernacular newspapers and magazines fell from 92 in 1890-91 to 90. Of these, 33 were in Tamil, 13 in Telugu, 13 in Canarese, 8 in Malayalam and 12 in Hindustan. The "Satyadúthan," a Christian religious paper in Tamil continued to have the largest circulation, viz., 5,000 copies. There was an increase in the number of religious publications and a falling off from 58 to 49 in the number of those dealing with matters of general and political interest.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The great temples at Tiruvádi, Perumbuliyur, Tirupanam, Kandiyar, Tirupamtirutti, Tiruchothudurai and Tiruvedakkudi in the Tanjore district were surveyed and a complete set of photographs of the first-mentioned temple was taken. The most important of the marbles remaining at Amarávati were removed to the Madras Museum. Excavations were conducted at the ruined stûpa of Gudiváda and a number of Buddhist coins were collected. Drawings were made of the fine Jaina image at this place, and of a monolithic Jaina column sculptured with four images, which was lately discovered under ground at Bezváda. At the foundations of the Buddhist stûpa of Bhattiprolu, 3 large stone caskets inscribed with letters in a new variety of the southern Maurya character dating from the 3rd century B.C. were found. A list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency was published at the beginning of the year, and further lists of ancient remains in Coorg were in course of preparation during the year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 had effect in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. As in previous years, there were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the mofussil collectorates, and the administration of the local affairs of each district was primarily vested in a District Board consisting of a President, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, the Revenue officers in charge of divisions of the district being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards, except in Nílgiris, where there were no Taluk Boards and in Kurnool, where the election rules were not introduced until after the close of the year. As in the previous year, there were 86 Taluk Boards under the District Boards. Each of these Boards consisted of a President, who was the Revenue officer in charge of the division and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. In all the districts, except South Canara and Malabar, the Taluk Boards had union panchâyats working as their agents. Each of these panchâyats consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the Revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members and the other members being appointed by the Presidents of District Boards. The total number of panchâyats working at the end of the year was 270 against 254 in 1890-91. Land-cess continued to be levied at 1 anna per rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara and Malabar, in which the rates were 1 anna 6 pies and 2 annas, respectively. House-tax was levied in 217 unions against 183 in 1890-91 and tolls upon carriages, carts and animals in 20 districts at 263 stations against 277 in the previous year. A little over 225 miles of road were newly made and about 20,300 miles were repaired against 190 and 20,110 miles, respectively, in the previous year. Including 16 dispensaries newly opened during the year and excluding 5 temporarily closed, 331 hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards at the end of the year against 320 in 1890-91, and the number of patients treated in these institutions was 1,800,739 against 1,724,464. There were 144 trained midwives, who attended 8,551 cases of labour, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 133 and 7,146. There was a satisfactory advance in the number of vaccine operations performed and substantial progress was made in vaccination by means of animal lymph. Sanitation, though still backward, received increased attention. The total receipts of the Local Boards and union panchâyats amounted to about 72 lakhs and the charges to 81 lakhs. The Local Fund balance at the end of the year was thus only 13 lakhs against 22 lakhs at the beginning. The receipts were less by about a lakh, while the charges increased by about 8 lakhs, owing mainly to the execution of famine relief works.

As in previous years, there were 55 municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884, and the several municipal councils consisted of 871 members against 868 in 1890-91. Of these, 55 were *ex-officio* members, 418 were nominated by Government and 398 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 55, 394 and 419. Of the total number, 207 were official members, including the elected officials, and 664 were non-official members, against 193 and 675, respectively, in 1890-91, while according to nationality there were 158 Europeans and Eurasians and 713 Natives, against 146 and 722, respectively, in the previous year. Each council held on an average 28 meetings with an attendance of 8·3 members, against 27 meetings with an attendance of 8·1

members in the previous year. The privilege of electing councillors was withdrawn from the municipalities of Masulipatam and Wálajápet, but extended to those of Guntúr and Vizianagrum, and the municipal councils of Conjeeveram, Masulipatam and Wálajápet were deprived of the right of electing their own chairmen. The elective system was in force in 32 towns as in 1890-91, while the privilege of electing their own chairmen was enjoyed by 36 municipal councils against 39 in the previous year. The opening balance of the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,569 against Rs. 3,34,639 in 1890-91, and the current receipts were Rs. 23,01,028 against Rs. 18,26,380, the increase in the latter case occurring chiefly under the tax on buildings and lands and grants from Government. The average incidence of municipal taxation was As. 12-9 including, and As. 9-4 excluding, tolls, against As. 11-7 and As. 8-4, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 20,01,119 against Rs. 17,94,356 in 1890-91, the increase occurring chiefly under "public works." The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,65,478.

The constitution of the Madras Municipal Council remained unchanged. The Act for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the Town of Madras was not brought into force before the close of the year. During the year, Government deputed the Inspector of the Local Fund Accounts to examine into the system of accounts kept in the Municipal office, with a view to effecting a reduction in the expenditure on its establishment. The investigation was not over at the close of the year. The receipts during the year were Rs. 13,33,694, which included an opening balance of Rs. 1,71,534, contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 39,511 and suspense to the value of Rs. 90,769. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-15-1, an increase of 3 pies per head on last year. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,43,882, inclusive of Rs. 90,214 under suspense. The improvements to Annah Pillai Street were almost complete. Sewer No. 2 was opened in August 1891, and the farms on Wall Tax Road and Terupully Street were closed. Nothing was done towards the drainage of Mylapore, pending the report of Mr. Cousins. Water from the Red Hills, taken in five different places, was pronounced bad in every case. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 10,012 against Rs. 10,180 in 1890-91. The children under inspection numbered 10,516 against 11,156 in the previous year. The cost of the Triplicane hospital and Black Town dispensary was Rs. 16,878 against Rs. 15,209. Rs. 20,000 were contributed to Government for hospitals and Rs. 908 for the Medical College. Rs. 50,000 hitherto charged to the head "hospitals and dispensaries" was further contributed under the head "other items." 26,493 vaccinations were performed during the year against 24,768 in 1890 and the percentage of successful cases was 97·72 against 98·70 in the previous year. The cost of each successful case rose from 6·6 to 6·7. The birth-rate during 1891 was 39·9 per mille against 44 in 1890 and the death-rate was 52·6 against 43·1. The total charge for the conservancy of the town amounted to Rs. 3,56,032 against Rs. 3,46,881 in 1890-91. At the close of the year the debt was Rs. 28,70,000. The amount invested in Government securities during the year was Rs. 53,300, bringing the total Sinking fund to Rs. 8,57,700 in Government securities and Rs. 1,072 in cash.

On the 31st March 1892 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 264, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, the figures in the previous year being, respectively, 268 and 40. The appointments during the year numbered 9, of

which 6 were those of native clergy. The voluntary contributions made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,41,476 against Rs. 1,29,476 in 1890-91. The Bishop visited 8 districts in the diocese.

The value of the stock in the Stationery Depôt at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,40,706 against Rs. 4,51,428 in 1890-91, that of receipts to Rs. 3,32,807 against Rs. 4,38,024, and that of issues to Rs. 4,44,114 against Rs. 4,48,746, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 3,29,399 against Rs. 4,40,706 of the previous year. The receipts from the Secretary of State for India in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 1,26,413 against Rs. 1,48,239 in 1890-91. The net saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for similar European articles amounted to Rs. 3,458 against Rs. 14,845 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the increased rate of official exchange in 1891-92 (1*s.* 6½*d.* against 1*s.* 5*d.*), which rendered the English price cheaper than in the previous year. The decrease in issues was due to the more careful preparation of indents and to the careful check exercised by the department before complying with them. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 41,350 against Rs. 31,287 in 1890 and the disbursements to Rs. 2,01,984 against Rs. 2,68,741.

The cash receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 27,330, or Rs. 216 less than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,20,259 against Rs. 2,31,755 in 1890-91. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 2,929 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The cost of the work printed was Rs. 2,17,296, a decrease of Rs. 5,462 on 1890-91. Of original matter there were 170,894 pages and of remade-up matter 15,373 pages with 22,863,150 impressions. The cost per page was 14 annas 1 pie, and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-0-9. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 18,683 was turned out. The quantity of type cast was 36,576 lbs., and its value Rs. 11,564. The outturn at the Penitentiary Branch Press was Rs. 20,252. Of original matter there were 4,505 pages with 20,421,892 impressions. The cost per page was Rs. 1-1-7; for 1,000 impressions 10 annas 10 pies. Binding work to the value of Rs. 7,210 was done.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1891 were Rs. 1,64,265 against Rs. 1,79,647 in 1890 and the disbursements Rs. 1,57,959 against Rs. 1,74,721; the net outturn decreased from Rs. 1,66,710 to Rs. 1,59,422. The receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 17,685 and Rs. 16,433, against Rs. 19,057 and Rs. 21,661, respectively, while the outturn decreased in value from Rs. 20,172 to Rs. 17,500.

The work turned out by the District Presses was valued at Rs. 1,43,960, a fall of over Rs. 17,000 on the previous year. The chief reasons of the decrease were that the stimulus given by the census operations whilst in progress was wanting, and also that reduced rates of printing charges had been adopted in some districts. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 39,630 against Rs. 39,437 in 1890-91. The total charges came to Rs. 64,374, or an increase of Rs. 1,331 due mainly to the purchase of new machinery.

The total number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner was 2,154 against 1,091 in the previous year. Of these, 163 were cases of suspected human poisoning and of seminal stains and 84 of cattle poisoning. Poison was detected in 61 (52·58 per cent.) of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 65 cases of

suspected cattle poisoning. Among inorganic poisons the most widely used were arsenious oxide, of which there were traces discovered in 25 cases and mercuric salt which was resorted to in 5 instances. The principal organic poisons were aconite, opium and strychnine—the two former were employed on 4 occasions and the latter on 3. The chief increase to the Chemical Examiner's work was caused by the large number of examinations conducted on behalf of the Customs department. 1,136 samples of spirits were tested by the new method of obscuration, whereby more accurate results are obtained than by the old test with the hydrometer. A special assistant was deputed to learn the work in the office under the Chemical Examiner's supervision. The other miscellaneous examinations were of petroleum, salt, explosives, water and caoutchoucine.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1892 was 5,962 against 5,974 in the previous year. Of these, 5,053 held appointments in the Police department. The appointments include those of 2 Statutory Civilians. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2, whilst the percentage of that class to all other classes of employés was 16·3.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1890 TO 15TH AUGUST 1891, MALAYALAM YEAR 1066.)

Legislation.

FOUR regulations were enacted during the year—Regulation I of 1066 to facilitate the Census Operations of 1891, Regulation II to amend the Tobacco Regulation of 1063, Regulation III to amend the Civil Court Regulation of 1057 by increasing the small cause jurisdiction of District Munsifs and the final appellate jurisdiction of Zillah Judges, Regulation IV to provide for the grant of loans to agriculturists on favorable terms. Two bills—the one to amend the Arms Regulation and the other to amend the law governing the relation of jenmi and tenant—have not yet passed into law. Besides these, bills were introduced into Council relative to the grant of waste lands, the amendment of the Forest regulation, for defining the law of evidence, and for regulating the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Military.

No change took place in the staff of the Nayar Brigade.

Police.

The actual strength of the police force was 1,629 men; the number of head constables was raised during the year from 136 in 1065 to 161. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,770. The total cost of the police force amounted to Rs. 1,75,310, or nearly Rs. 3,000 less than in the previous year, the reduction being due to reduced expenditure in clothing and furniture. The number of persons arrested by the police was 7,167, of whom 4,434, or 61·8 per cent., were convicted against 59·7 per cent. in the previous year. The value of property lost was Rs. 32,626, of which Rs. 22,277 or 68·2 per cent. was recovered against 56·7 per cent. in the preceding year. The education of the force was good: 94·9 per cent. were able to read and write as against 94·2 in 1065. 729 policemen were departmentally punished against 763 in the previous year. The Police Superannuation Fund was placed on a satisfactory basis. The conduct of the police appears to have given satisfaction.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Magistracy.

The work of the magistracy again increased, though not to such an extent as in the preceding year. The total number of cases for disposal was 18,067 affecting 43,518 persons, as compared with 17,911 cases affecting 41,930 persons in M.E. 1065. The disposal was fairly good, the arrears at the end of the year amounting to 63 cases affecting 226 persons, being about 3 cases to each Magistrate. The average disposal of each Magistrate was 300 cases, as compared with 293 in the previous year. Of the 18,067 cases for disposal, 18,004 cases, affecting 43,292 persons, were disposed of. Of the 22,011 persons brought to trial, 7,909 were discharged for want of evidence and 6,959 or 31·6 per cent. convicted. No improvement in the preparation of cases was shown by the police. There was a considerable decrease in the number of juveniles charged with offences. The number charged in the present year was 1,005, or 1,736 less than in 1065. The evil has attracted the attention of the Sircar, and steps are being taken to establish a reformatory for juvenile offenders. The average duration of trials before the subordinate magistracy was 8 days and before the superior magistracy 20 days against 8 and 13, respectively, in the previous year. The average duration of preliminary enquiries also increased from 22 days before subordinate magistrates to 25 days, and from 34 days to 40 days before the superior magistrates. 63·1 per cent. of the total number of persons accused were charged with petty crimes

more or less connected with disputed possession of property, such as assault, mischief and criminal trespass. The percentage in the previous year was 62·7. 6 District Magistrates had for disposal, including arrears, 677 appeals affecting 1,393 persons. Of these, all but 2, which were filed quite at the close of the year, were disposed of. The percentage of confirmations was 56·7 against 58·7 in the preceding year. 56 per cent. of the appeals were disposed of within 15 days against 65·8 last year.

Sessions Courts. The total number of cases for disposal before the Sessions Courts was 158 affecting 333 persons; of these, 151 cases affecting 324 persons were disposed of. The percentage of conviction was only 35·2 and of acquittal 61·1 against 40·6 and 59·4. The average duration of trials in the Sessions Courts rose from 8 to 11 days. Nagercoil Court, with the very moderate file of 30 cases, headed the list with an average duration of 17 days. The Alleppy Court, with the same number of cases, gave an average of 5 days. The Sessions Courts had for disposal 73 appeals against 57 last year. All of these were disposed of, the average duration of an appeal being 19 days. The decisions of the Magistrates were reversed or modified in 43·1 per cent. of the cases against 51·1 in the previous year.

High Court. The High Court had for disposal 45 appeals affecting 67 persons; of these, all save 1 were disposed of. In the case of the 66 persons whose appeals were disposed of, sentence was confirmed in 33 cases, modified in 19, and reversed in 14. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 32 days. 13 cases against 19 in the previous year were referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentence. Of 8 persons recommended for sentence of death, conviction was confirmed in 5 cases. Out of 6 cases where the Sessions Courts had awarded imprisonment for life, the sentence was confirmed in 4.

Jails. The average daily strength of all the jails was 590, or an increase of 7 as compared with the previous year. The number of convicts remaining at the beginning of the year was 596 and 1,432 were admitted. The number of convicts at the close of the year rose to 626. The average mortality was 2·03 per cent. against 1. Expenditure on jails was Rs. 44,845, a reduction of Rs. 3,000 on that of the preceding year—thus making the average cost of a convict Rs. 76 against Rs. 82. Earnings of convicts amounted to Rs. 14,099 against Rs. 15,053 last year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of suits filed in all Courts during the year. The total number filed was 24,874, being less than in the previous year by 3,257 and 1,903 below the average of the last five years. Notwithstanding, the proportion of persons engaged in original litigation during the year, including the entire population of men, women and children, was 1 to 20 males and 1 to every 200 females.

Munsifs' Courts. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 30,905 against 33,127, of which 26,447 were disposed of, leaving 4,458 pending—a reduction in arrears of 819 suits. The average value of each suit was Rs. 99 against 92·23 last year, and 19·17 per cent. of the suits were for values of or below Rs. 500. The total number of suits for disposal, including arrears, was 29,166 against 31,529 last year; of this number, 25,402 or 87·1 per cent. against 85·8 were disposed of. 31·7 per cent. of the suits against 29·8 in the preceding year were contested. The average duration of a regular suit was 3 months and 4 days, as compared with 2 months and 19 days in the previous year, whilst the duration of small cause suits rose by 3 days, amounting in the year under review to 25 days. The percentage of judgments modified or reversed rose slightly from 40·76 to 41·24. Arrears were reduced by 725 cases and none was in arrears for more than 2 years as against 6 in the previous year.

Zillah Courts. The total number of suits for disposal by the 5 Zillah Courts during the year was 1,739 original and 3,102 appeal and the disposals 1,045 and 2,161, respectively. The duration of both original and appeal suits increased from 9 months and 17 days and 5 months and 8 days to 9 months and 21 days and 5 months and 26 days, respectively. Arrears of both classes of suit were reduced, more particularly those of longstanding.

High Court. 255 first and 377 second appeals against 268 first and 464 second appeals last year were filed. The total was 111 short of the average for the past five years.

Including arrears, the total number of cases for disposal was 854, of which 358 were first and 496 second appeals. There was a considerable decrease in the disposals, which were 154 less than last year and 119 short of the average of the past five years. The decrease is stated to be due to the falling off in institutions. The duration of appeals was about the same as last year, being 4 months and 20 days in first appeals and 3 months and 16 days in second appeals.

Cost of Civil justice.

Receipts under the head law and justice declined considerably from Rs. 4,39,039 to Rs. 4,09,893. Expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 4,09,873, leaving a surplus of Rs. 20 only against Rs. 29,413 in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was due to the number of suits filed during the year having fallen by 3,257 as compared with last year.

Registration of assurances.

The number of instruments presented for registration was 107,739, or 4,767 in excess of the previous year; the total number for registration, including arrears, was 107,860; of these, including rejections and withdrawals, only 149 remained unregistered at the close of the year. The aggregate value of transactions registered was 205 lakhs against 191 in the previous year. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 54,226, and the clear profit to the State was Rs. 1,12,425, or Rs. 4,158 in excess of last year.

Revenue survey and settlement.

Fair progress was made in the demarcation and survey of fields and completion of maps. The introduction of the plane-table survey lessened the cost of the work by about one-half. In one taluk completed under this system, the cost of survey was Rs. 426 per square mile against an average of Rs. 720 per square mile under the old system. In another taluk, under the new system, the cost per square mile was reduced to under Rs. 300 for the villages completed. Survey operations were carried on in 15 taluks. The cost of the Survey department amounted to Rs. 1,06,908 against Rs. 1,05,331, and the cost of the Settlement to Rs. 1,10,777, as compared with Rs. 1,06,418 in the previous year. Rs. 18,039 were derived from the disposal of puthuval and revenue cases, and an annual permanent addition to the revenue of the State of Rs. 1,741 was effected. 15 taluks were under Settlement, and of these 11 were surveyed. Besides other work, 101,174 fields were classified and 1,686,132 trees counted. The cost of the department was Rs. 1,10,777 against Rs. 1,06,418 in M.E. 1065.

Land revenue.

Owing to unseasonable rainfall, there was "a general failure of crops of every description throughout the country." The net demand (assessment) was Rs. 20,06,559, as compared with Rs. 20,85,971 in the previous year. The collections amounted to only Rs. 18,61,935, leaving an uncollected balance at the close of the year of Rs. 1,44,624, of which Rs. 7,030 have since been collected. The net revenue from land was Rs. 15,83,022 or Rs. 98,797 less than in the previous year. Cultivation of indigo was attempted, but, owing to the failure of the monsoon, the experiment could not be said to have had a fair trial.

Salt.

1,213 garces of salt were manufactured in the State; this quantity was less by 212 garces than the out-put of the preceding year. There remained in stock 4,628 garces and 3,512 more were imported, making a total stock of 8,140 garces, of which 4,810 garces were sold against 4,765 garces in the previous year. The net revenue continued to increase and amounted to Rs. 14,82,678, or Rs. 41,835 more than last year and Rs. 89,637 more than in the year previous to that. Owing to improved manufacture the sale of home-made salt considerably increased.

Stamps.

The gross revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 2,84,284, a decrease of Rs. 6,359 on last year's receipts. The expenditure was Rs. 12,413 against Rs. 41,603. The difference is due to no charges having been incurred in purchasing water-marked paper—a three years' supply having been laid in during the previous year. The net profit to the State was Rs. 2,71,871, or Rs. 22,830 more than last year. Reply post-cards were introduced.

Excise.

The gross revenue from duty on tobacco imported into the State was Rs. 9,35,820, or Rs. 11,494 less than in the previous year. The decrease was partly due to illicit importation of Coimbatore tobacco.

Customs. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 5,86,089, being an increase of Rs. 27,838 on the previous year, due to larger exports of home produce and a larger importation of wines and tobacco. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 5,57,161 against Rs. 5,29,377. The cost of establishment was Rs. 28,928.

Abkári, opium and bhang. The total revenue realized amounted to Rs. 4,65,987, being Rs. 6,300 less than in 1065.

Forests. The total receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 5,59,012, a decrease of Rs. 15,575 as compared with the previous year; the total expenditure was Rs. 2,89,666, or a decrease of Rs. 27,172. The net revenue was Rs. 2,69,346 and exceeded the net gain of the previous year by Rs. 11,597. A bill for the better protection of forests was introduced into the Legislative Council during the year.

Cardamoms. The total receipts under the head of cardamoms and other goods were Rs. 2,49,268, or an increase of Rs. 1,66,126. The receipts from cardamoms alone amounted to Rs. 2,29,238. The net revenue realized was Rs. 1,06,190, as compared with a dead loss of Rs. 32,493 in the previous year.

Finance. The receipts for the year, which were the highest on record, amounted to Rs. 79,58,830; and the expenditure to Rs. 72,32,786, giving a surplus of Rs. 7,26,044. The balance to be carried forward to the next year's account was Rs. 79,31,403.

Trade. The trade of the country increased from Rs. 1,88,62,227 in 1065 to Rs. 1,91,63,278 in 1066 (the year under report), or a rise of 3 lakhs roughly. 45 per cent. of the trade of the State was by sea, 34 by backwater, and 21 by land. There was an increase in exports and a decline in imports. The items of export showing considerable increase were copra, areca-nut and cardamoms, whilst in ginger, pepper and coffee there was a noticeable decline. The number of vessels calling at Travancore ports rose from 655 to 723.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 12,87,963 against Rs. 12,66,922 in the previous year. The outlay on communications was Rs. 3,87,227, or Rs. 32,993 less than in 1065, and the length of roads maintained was 1,530 against 1,478. On public buildings the expenditure was Rs. 2,18,733, or Rs. 9,353 less than in the previous year. The most important work was the erection of new offices at Paroor. Rs. 74,218 were spent on irrigation. The Maramat department spent Rs. 3,85,003; the excess over last year of Rs. 60,970 was mostly due to tank restoration in the south.

Post office. The work done by this department increased considerably. The number of private letters carried during the year was 703,931, or 96,452 more than in the previous year; the number of official covers also rose from 841,561 to 888,907. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 33,546. The cost of the department was Rs. 49,796, so that there was an actual cash deficit of Rs. 16,250, which must be considered to be the cost of carrying the official covers.

Education. There were 2,418 English and vernacular schools during the year under report containing 104,616 pupils, an increase of 100 schools and 6,759 pupils over its predecessor. The percentage of pupils to population was 4·09 against 3·82 in 1605. The number of students in the High school increased from 367 to 471, and in the preparatory school from 773 to 853, whilst the number in the College decreased from 177 to 150. The daily average attendance was 89·9. Dr. Hervey, the Principal, retired after a service of 21 years. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 19,669 against Rs. 15,250, the increase was due to an enhanced rate of fees. The cost of the institution was Rs. 47,925, or Rs. 777 more than last year, but the net cost to the State of each pupil decreased by Rs. 4 to Rs. 35. As in the previous year, there were 22 English district schools, but the number of pupils rose from 3,220 to 3,679, and the net cost to Government also increased to over Rs. 6 per pupil. The number of vernacular schools rose to 1,464 from 1,234 and the number of pupils attending them to 67,635, of whom close upon 14,000 were girls. Grants were given to 1,225 of these schools to the amount of Rs. 42,710. Female education made very good progress during the year. The number of girls in the schools increased by 3,359 and formed 19·2 per cent. of the total number of pupils against 17·2 in the previous year. The best results at examinations were obtained by the

2 girls' schools at the capital where all 10 pupils presented for the Matriculation passed. The book depôt was worked at a loss of Rs. 891.

Museum and gardens.

The museum and gardens were kept up at a net cost to Government of Rs. 17,476. The number of visitors to the museum was 231,893 against 181,441 during the preceding year.

Medical.

Two new dispensaries were established at Canjerapally and Thodupulay. 137,880 persons were treated in the various medical establishments of the State, an increase of 16,997 on last year. The average daily strength of the central jail was 452·8, and the percentage of deaths to average strength was 1·5 compared with ·9 in the year before. In the Maternity hospital 50 in-patients and 29 out-patients were treated. There were 77 patients in the Lunatic Asylum remaining at the beginning of the year; fresh admissions numbered 59, making a total of 136 against 132 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were discharged cured, 12 relieved, 8 died, and 96 remained at the close of the year. 120 cases against 105 were admitted to the Victoria Lying-in Hospital for Women. The six midwives did good work, and it is gratifying to know that their services were gradually being appreciated. 65,867 vaccinations were performed against 103,765 last year. The decrease is probably more apparent than real and is the result of closer supervision of vaccinators and consequent check on the submission of fraudulent returns. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form throughout nearly the whole year, especially in the southern division. Efforts were made to check the spread of the disease by establishing quarantine at various points, but proved ineffective. The Medical department dealt with 3,869 cases of cholera, of which 1,465 proved fatal. Active steps were taken to improve the working of the Vaccination department. The total cost of the Medical department was Rs. 1,51,167 against Rs. 1,22,492 in M.E. 1065. The veterinary hospital continued to do good work; 221 cases were treated against 166 in the previous year. Rs. 34,846 were spent on conservancy, of which Rs. 20,016 were expended in the capital.

Political.

His Highness the Maharájá made a trip in November to Rámesvaram *viâ* Tinnevelly, Madura and Pámban, arriving at Rámesvaram on 23rd November. He returned to his capital on 15th December. The financial position of the State was very satisfactory, and the administration generally very creditable to the Maharájá and his responsible advisers.

COCHIN STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1890 TO 15TH AUGUST 1891, MALAYALAM YEAR 1066.)

Legislation.

One regulation was passed for the benefit of the Christian community, introducing the provisions of the Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872).

Civil justice.

The number of original suits filed in all the Courts rose from 8,111 in M.E. 1065 to 8,354, an increase of 838; the chief increase occurred in the number of small causes. The number of appeals filed was 692, or 21 in excess of the previous year. Including arrears, the Courts of the State had to deal with 9,011 original suits, of which 8,445 were disposed of, and 566 pending at the close of the year against 657 in the previous year. The value of all claims amounted to Rs. 9,38,734, the average value of each suit being a little over Rs. 112. Including 87 cases pending, the Zillah Courts had for disposal 373 original suits, of which 227 were disposed of. The average duration amounted to 252 days. 70 appeals were pending and 576 received during the year, whilst the disposal only amounted to 487, or 89 less than the institution of the year. The balance of arrears rose from 70 to 159. Of the appealable cases decided by Zillah Courts, 51·45 per cent. were appealed against and 40·66 were confirmed. The duration of appeals averaged 204 days against 122 days in the previous year. Including arrears, the 6 Munsifs' Courts had 8,638 suits for disposal, of which 8,218 were disposed of against 7,209 in the year before. Of the 4,352 ordinary suits disposed of, only 1,581 were decided on merits, whilst 1,775 were decided *ex parte*. Of the 3,866 small cause

suits disposed of, only 596 were disposed of on merits, whilst 2,095 were decided *ex parte*. The work done by the Munsifs was satisfactory. In the Appeal Court, the institutions considerably decreased. The disposal having exceeded the institutions by 30 cases, the arrears at the close of the year were reduced from 120 to 52 in the year under review. Of these, 1 case had been pending for more than 2 years. The average delay in contested regular appeals rose to 249 days and in the case of contested special appeals fell to 119 days. There were 16 cases for disposal in His Highness the Rájá's Court of Appeal, of which 11 were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The total number of cases for trial before the magistracy was 3,147, of which 3,113 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34 at the end of the year. The number of cases filed was greater than in the previous year by 593, and the disposal also increased by 627. The average duration of cases increased from 14·52 to 15·36 days. The delay in the Nemmary Magistrate's Court (46 days) was considerable. 157 appeals were made in the First-class Magistrates' Courts and all were disposed of. There was an improvement as regards duration (7·7 days). There were 28 original cases before the Sessions Courts affecting 129 persons. Of this number, 50 were convicted and 47 referred to the Appeal Court. The average duration of criminal cases was 10½ days against 7 days in the previous year. 17 appeals were heard by the Sessions Courts. The Appeal Court had for disposal 19 appeals and 50 revision applications and disposed of all but 7 revision cases. The average duration of appeals dropped to 10 days from 11 in 1065. The Court exercised careful supervision of the work of the subordinate courts.

Jails. 193 prisoners remained from last year and new admissions numbered 396, making a total of 589. The number remaining at the close of the year was 171, of whom 155 were convicts. The daily average strength of the jails was 151 against 159 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,841, and the approximate value of convict labour Rs. 5,256. The net cost per head thus amounted to Rs. 56, or Rs. 6 more than in 1065.

Police. The total strength of the police force was 422 men, of whom 359 form the executive force, giving a proportion of 1 to 1,994·06 of population. Of the whole force, only 18 men are unable to read and write, 17 of these being Muhammadans. Out of 2,065 cases for disposal, no less than 1,017, or more than half, were referred as false. Of 738 cases charged, 490 were convicted, 201 were acquitted, 46 were pending, and 1 case was struck off owing to the death of the accused. Of 1,560 persons charged, 791 were convicted, 662 acquitted, 1 died, and 106 were pending trial. The average duration of cases charged by the police was reduced from 27·81 in 1065 to 22·63 in the year under report. The detective corps consisted of 1 inspector, 1 head constable and 6 constables. The results obtained by them were good. Property valued at Rs. 14,321 was alleged to have been stolen; of this amount, Rs. 7,932 or 55·88 per cent. were recovered. Detection in cases under the Penal Code improved by 6 per cent. and under Special and Local laws by 7 per cent. as compared with last year. A satisfactory decline was noticeable in the serious crimes of dacoity and robbery. Departmental punishments increased from 36 to 63 and showed that greater supervision over the conduct of the police was exercised. The total cost of the Police department was Rs. 65,906. The working of the force was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

Education. The number of State Anglo-Vernacular schools remained stationary, but the standard of the Trichur school was raised to that of a High school. The 5 State schools (Trichur, Chittoor, Kunnanculam, Mattancherry and Irinjalacoda) had a total of 845 pupils, being only 29 in excess of the previous year. There were 19 Anglo-Vernacular schools against 18 and they had a total of 2,613 pupils, or 178 more than in the previous year. The number of vernacular schools receiving aid was also increased by 33, giving a total of 53 aided vernacular schools under inspection, to which should be added 2 schools aided, but not brought under inspection. The year was marked by great activity in matters relating to education and resulted in the number of scholars in schools maintained or aided by the Sircar rising from 4,625 to 7,635 and the number of schools from 64 to 107. Both income from fees and expenditure increased during the year under report—the former by Rs. 2,168, the latter by Rs. 12,303. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 86,575.

Two new Registration Offices were opened during the year. The number of documents registered rose to 26,472 from 22,325 in 1065 and their value to 91⅔ lakhs. The cost of the department was Rs. 13,537 and the receipts Rs. 36,549, thus giving a net profit of Rs. 23,012 against Rs. 17,514 in the previous year. Registration.

A new dispensary was opened at Wadacancherry, thus making the number of medical institutions—2 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and 2 jail hospitals. The number of patients rose from 56,013 to 70,822; of these, 1,314 were in-patients and 69,508 out-patients. The average mortality among in-patients was 8·9 against 6·4 in 1065, whilst at the Ernakulam hospital, owing to the prevalence of cholera, it rose to 10·65. 17,409 cases of successful vaccination or 92·52 per cent. were returned as having been performed. The total expenditure on the department, including Rs. 14,897 spent on hospitals, outhouses and quarters for officers in charge, amounted to Rs. 42,273 against Rs. 28,618 in the preceding year. Medical.

A sum of Rs. 11,648 was spent in excess of the allotment of Rs. 4,19,614, making a total outlay of Rs. 4,31,263 against Rs. 3,63,026 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,16,889 was spent on communications including repairs, Rs. 16,377 on sanitary works, and Rs. 64,035 on irrigation and other reproductive works. Pagodas, palaces and charitable institutions absorbed the rather large amount of Rs. 77,557; of this sum, however, Rs. 14,897 were spent on medical buildings. The principal road work was the Shoranore road diversion, on which close upon Rs. 1,700 were expended. Repairs to bridges and anicuts damaged by floods were extensively carried out. 330 miles of road were maintained at an average cost of Rs. 112 per mile. Public works.

Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,84,296, or an increase of Rs. 10,497 on the previous year due to the large area of kole lands brought under cultivation, and to the assessment on fresh land which yielded Rs. 2,000. Land revenue.

The receipts from customs increased by 553 to Rs. 1,11,749. Customs.

The opium revenue decreased by 7,272 to Rs. 20,337. Opium.

The salt revenue amounted to Rs. 3,83,766 or Rs. 7,549 less than in the previous year—the abkári receipts advanced by Rs. 19,303 to Rs. 1,12,641. Salt and abkári.

Forests yielded a revenue of Rs. 65,391 against Rs. 64,385 in 1065, but entailed an expenditure of Rs. 63,362, leaving a profit of Rs. 2,029 against Rs. 10,895. The increased expenditure was due to a larger number of elephant pits having been dug and to the feeding of 8 more elephants acquired during the year. Forests.

Rs. 16,376 were spent on sanitation. This sum, though more by Rs. 3,500 than that spent in the preceding year, is yet inadequate to meet the demands legitimately made on the Conservancy department. The Langeswaram tank was cleaned and repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,600. Rs. 3,760 were spent in the 3 towns of Muttancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur in conservancy, leaving only Rs. 1,130 for conservancy in the remaining towns of the State. Conservancy and sanitation.

Two new post offices were opened during the year. 50,310 private letters passed through the post office against 30,309. The receipts increased by Rs. 866 and amounted to Rs. 2,312. The total earnings, including the postage chargeable on official covers, amounted to Rs. 10,565 against Rs. 7,935 in the previous year. Post office.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 17,72,252 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,67,782, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,470, which, being added to the balance existing at the beginning of the year, makes a cash balance of Rs. 5,96,082, whilst the nominal balance to the credit of the State amounts to Rs. 40,87,368. The receipts and expenditure were the highest on record. Financial.

A census of the population of the State was taken in February 1891 simultaneously with that in British India. The total enumerated population was found to consist of 361,904 males and 361,002 females. The total increase during the decade was 20·43 per cent. The percentages of Hindus, Christians, Mussulmans and Jews were severally 69·4, 24, 6·4 and ·2. Census.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1891-92.)

Territorial changes. The limits of the agency were extended so as to include 62 villages previously within the ordinary portions of the district, and the whole of the agency, as thus newly constituted, was placed under the charge of the Special Assistant Agent. The minor territorial charges were revised and distributed among 1 Tahsildar and 3 Deputy Tahsildars and the pay of these officers raised. The new system came into force on the 1st November 1891.

Season. The rainfall on the whole was scanty and unevenly divided. Half of the year's rain fell in September, causing serious floods in the Godávari, which resulted in the inundation of the river-side villages and considerable loss of crops. Throughout the agency crops suffered from want of timely rains.

Health. Cholera broke out twice in Polavaram causing 75 deaths. Small-pox appeared in Bhadráchalam and occasioned 219 deaths and in Polavaram, where 123 persons succumbed. The registration of births and deaths was very defective, and the figures returned altogether untrustworthy. However, 2,306 births were registered and 2,544 deaths against 1,251 and 1,197, respectively, in 1890, the increase being due to improved registration.

Boundary disputes. The dispute between Bandivarigudem and Jilugumilli was under settlement; there were no other pending disputes.

Disturbances. Two dacoities connected with the disturbances that occurred in Gudem were committed, but were of no special importance.

Police. The conduct of the police was satisfactory.

Judicial returns. There were 386 suits for disposal, of which 340 were decided—a very marked improvement on the work of the previous year when the corresponding figures were 324 and 196. Civil appeals numbered 38 and were all disposed of with the exception of 1. There were 409 criminal cases, involving 799 persons, against 404 cases in 1890. Of these, 155 were convicted, 12 committed to the Sessions, and 580 acquitted or otherwise disposed of. 24 cases concerning 52 persons were pending at the close of the year, 40 out of 41 criminal appeals were heard. The number of criminal appeals was nearly six times as large as in the preceding year.

Opium and abkári. The revenue derived from abkári increased by Rs. 4,892 to Rs. 25,926. The increase was due to the introduction of sale by auction of the right to manufacture arrack in the Polavaram division instead of granting villages to the usual renters at fixed prices. Rents and license fees brought in Rs. 3,799 of opium revenue.

Forests. The revenue derived from forests was Rs. 28,121. The question of compensation to the muttadars of Rampa, where forests had been declared State property, was under the consideration of Government. During the year the Kansuloor block was made into a reserved forest.

Education. The establishment of 20 new schools and the appointment of a second Superintendent of Hill schools were sanctioned. There were 1,005 boys and 259 girls under instruction against 818 and 71 in the previous year, but the increase in the daily average attendance did not correspond with the increase on the rolls. The inclusion of 62 new villages in the agency raised the number under instruction, and it is therefore difficult to say whether there has been any real improvement since last year. 270 pupils were found qualified for result grants against 275.

Dispensaries. There were 2 Government dispensaries, 1 at Bhadráchalam, the other at Polavaram. At the former, 2,819 patients, or 624 more than in 1890, were treated as out-patients and for the first time in-patients to the number of 40 were admitted. At the Polavaram dispensary, opened in November 1891, 1,387 out-patients were treated, thus giving for the short time it has been opened an attendance of 42 per month more than at Bhadráchalam. The two Local Fund dispensaries at Gokavaram and Yeleshveram did good work.

Vaccination. The total number of successful cases rose to 4,137 from 2,012 in 1890. Good work was done by vaccinators and careful supervision exercised by Revenue Officers,

both in Bhadráchalam and in Polavaram, where the number of successful cases was 1,397 and 1,233.

Out of the allotment of Rs. 12,000 for public works, Rs. 11,784 were spent. The balance represented a saving effected on the estimate of a work in the Polavaram division. The Madéru bridge was completed during the year, the total outlay on it since its commencement in 1888 amounted to Rs. 12,037. Public works.

The Agent spent 43 days in the agency, the Special Assistant Agent 256, of which 186 were passed in touring throughout his division. Touring.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1891-92.)

The principal event of the year was the rising in the Golgonda taluk, headed by Santa Bhupati, culminating towards the end of May in the burning of the police station at Krishnadevipet and the murder of 4 constables. There was apparently no political motive for the outbreak, and it was suppressed before it had attained dangerous dimensions. 45 persons implicated were convicted. In other respects the year was uneventful. The estimated balance to the credit of the Jeypore estate at the end of the fasli was Rs. 6,44,143. The Bissemkattak estate, which was in debt to the extent of Rs. 26,676-4-0 when it came under management, had a balance of about Rs. 15,059 to its credit at the same date. The minor Maharájá of Jeypore made good progress in his studies. The development of trade between the Agency and the plains was the most marked feature of the year. During the four months (December—March), 52,750 laden carts proceeding to the plains were registered at the Potinghi traffic station. General.

There were three boundary disputes pending settlement. That relating to the possession of the village of Tinigotsoguda on the Jeypore-Kasipore frontier was practically settled in April 1889, though the boundary has not yet been definitely demarcated. Boundary disputes.

The registered rainfall was below the average everywhere and very much so in most cases. The north-east monsoon failed completely and seriously affected the later dry crops. On the whole, however, a fair crop was harvested and the Agency was able to afford invaluable assistance to the distressed taluks in the plains. Public health was good, though influenza caused several deaths in the Potinghi and Koraput taluks. Season.

The number of criminal cases for disposal was 1,827 against 1,698 in the previous year. Of these, 1,787 were disposed of. 41 out of 43 appeals were heard. The number of original suits instituted during the year rose from 504 to 572. 221 suits were pending at the end of the year. Of 29 appeals for disposal, 27 were decided. Civil and criminal justice.

The number of hospitals remained stationary, but there was an increase of 103 in-patients and 3,317 out-patients treated. The Bissemkattak hospital was again closed for some months for want of a hospital assistant. The Bissemkattak and Rayaghada hospitals were provided with dead-houses during the year, and a cook-room and latrine were under construction at the Gunupur hospital. 13,395 cases were vaccinated during the year against 14,053 in 1890. The percentage of successful cases was 96. Hospitals.

The total number of schools advanced from 133 with 2,793 pupils to 182 with 3,607 pupils. The daily average attendance rose from 1,694 to 3,076. 995 pupils were found qualified for grants. The number of children belonging to the aboriginal tribes was only 191, of whom 5 were girls. Education.

The total public works grant amounted to Rs. 63,921, of which the unexpended balance was under Rs. 4. 3 new rest-houses were built at Kudibi, Padwa and Sembhai at a cost of Rs. 1,000. A special allotment of Rs. 10,000 was made for the Párvatipur-Rayaghada road and Rs. 926 were spent on the preparations of plans and estimates. Rs. 16,409 were spent on repairing the Koraput-Jeypore Public works.

Ghât road after the monsoon and metalling the whole distance (14 miles) and Rs. 4,211-5-3 on improving the road from Jeypore to Malkangiri.

Sanitation. Rs. 2,914 were expended on sanitation against Rs. 3,583 in the preceding year. The sanitation of the important towns was fairly good.

Abkári. There were 2,675 shops, yielding a revenue of Rs. 70,282. The total demand, arrear and current amounted to Rs. 84,414, of which Rs. 78,137 were collected during the year and Rs. 233 written off. 239 new shops were opened. The renting and amáni systems were followed.

Opium. 41 shops were sold by auction and 39 licenses were issued for the smaller ones; 15 free licenses were issued for very petty shops. The total revenue thus realized was Rs. 11,165 against Rs. 12,196 in the previous year, and the consumption was 7,326 lbs. against 7,282 lbs. in 1890-91.

Wild animals. 145 persons were killed by wild animals as compared with 106 in 1890. 119 of these deaths took place in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where 3 man-eaters were at work. Rs. 6,510 were paid away in rewards for the destruction of 30 tigers, 196 panthers and 31 bears.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1891-92.)

Season and crops. The season on the whole was pretty fair. Towards the end of the year scarcity of water was felt in places and some wells were dug to meet the want.

Epidemics. There were no epidemics of any sort.

Boundary disputes. The boundary disputes between the Khojerpoda, Bodopoda and Tittisinghi muttahs were definitely settled and the boundaries marked out. A minor dispute between the Khojerpoda and Jalarosinghi muttahs was also decided.

Hill chiefs. Suryanarayana succeeded his father Krishnachendro as Bissoyi of Gumma, and relations with the Sowrahs were considerably ameliorated. Two villages, Byjalli and Chinnamunisinghi, persisted in refusing to pay their rents. Prompt measures were taken to bring them to a proper sense of their duties and met with unqualified success. The Kattingia chief owes a large sum of money to the Bodogoda estate which is under the Court of Wards' management, and for which he illegally mortgaged his muttah, the same being held on service tenure. A claim newly set up by him to fell timber in his forests was under the consideration of Government.

Public works. Out of the final allotment of Rs. 22,610 for public works, Rs. 21,848 were spent. Rs. 16,222 were spent on repairs. Rs. 750 were expended on the construction of a new hospital building at Udayagiri. No other work of any importance was undertaken. In all Rs. 15,588 were spent on communications.

Forests. The Agent's report on the subject of Forest administration was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

Abkári. 31 liquor shops were opened during the year. 51 licenses were granted to Khonds and Uriya Sundis against 47 in the previous year, and the amount of fees collected therefrom rose from Rs. 321 to 920. The rise is due to the amount of fee having been raised to Rs. 30 and to an increase in the number of Uriya Sundis licensed. 6 prosecutions involving 8 persons were instituted under the Abkári Law.

Opium. There were 3 shops for the vend of opium, 1 of which was not separately rented, but included in the rental of the plains.

Education. 1,972 children were under instruction against 1,930 in 1890. Of these, 314 were Khonds, 96 were Sowrahs and the rest Uriyas. There was an increase of 83 under Khonds and of 88 under Sowrahs compared with last year.

Vaccination. The number of vaccinations fell from 10,182 in 1890 to 9,111 and successful cases from 9,453 to 8,264. The decrease is ascribed to neglect of work in the absence of small-pox epidemics and to slack supervision.

Civil justice. There were 94 original civil suits for disposal against 79 in the previous year, and the number of cases disposed of was 99 against 80. 1 pending appeal and 6 fresh appeals were decided.

The total number of criminal cases for disposal was 280 against 231 in the preceding year. 257 cases were disposed of against 231 in 1890. The number committed to the Agent's Court was 6 against 8 in the year before. 3 criminal appeals were filed and disposed of against 5 in the preceding year. Criminal justice.

The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where a case of forcing labour by the police of Daringabadi for the repair of the police buildings was brought to notice. Owing to the late provision of funds, repairs had to be begun during the rainy season, when it was extremely difficult to obtain voluntary labour. Arrangements have since been made with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Police to have all such works executed in future by the Deputy Tahsildar. Conduct of the police.

80 wild animals were killed against 129 during the previous year, and the amount paid in rewards also declined from Rs. 2,599 to Rs. 1,269. On the other hand the loss of human life rose to 69 from 33. The increase is attributed to the Daringabadi man-eater who is stated to have killed 39 persons during the year. The special reward of Rs. 500 offered by Government for its destruction is still unearned. Wild animals.

5 persons died from snake-bites against 2 in 1890. Snake-bite.

The tours made by the Divisional Officers were satisfactory. Touring.

PUDUKÓTA STATE.

(FASLI 1301—JULY 1891 TO JUNE 1892.)

The season was unfavorable. The rainfall was only 24 inches against 34 inches in the previous year, and the prices of the principal food grains touched scarcity point and remained high. Cholera caused 889 deaths and small-pox 240. Season and public health.

The total demand of State revenue was Rs. 8,54,808, of which Rs. 6,06,687 appertained to land revenue and Rs. 2,48,121 to other sources. There was an increase under the former item of Rs. 65,377, which was due to further imposition of quit-rent on newly enfranchised inams and to additional lands being taken up for cultivation, and of Rs. 25,582 under "other sources," which was mainly due to the development of excise revenue and registration. The collections amounted to Rs. 8,09,468, or 93·5 per cent. of the current revenue, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,934. Of old arrears, Rs. 36,821 were collected and Rs. 18,676 remitted, leaving a total uncollected balance of Rs. 93,978 as against Rs. 43,300 in the previous fasli. Of this sum, Rs. 80,609, as against Rs. 37,236 in the previous year, refer to enfranchised inams. Settlement—Demand, collection and balance.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 8,47,906 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,76,400, being an increase on last year's figures under both heads of Rs. 78,202 and Rs. 32,946, respectively. The balance at credit was raised from Rs. 4,48,138 to Rs. 5,19,644. The most important variations in receipts were increases under "land revenue" of Rs. 50,624, "excise" Rs. 21,402, "registration," Rs. 2,736, and a decrease of Rs. 4,976 under "forests." In expenditure the chief variations were increases of Rs. 19,368 under "household charges," Rs. 26,438 under "roads," Rs. 19,873 under "conservancy," Rs. 4,026 under "education," and decreases of Rs. 47,211 under "buildings and establishment," Rs. 5,067 under "Palace troops" and Rs. 2,205 under "inam settlement." The Dávastánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,42,280 against Rs. 2,40,269 in fasli 1300 and the Manovírti jágír a balance of Rs. 1,54,999, against Rs. 1,29,501 in fasli 1300. Financial.

In the Chief Court there were, including arrears, 2,535 suits for disposal or a decrease of 95 as compared with the previous year, but the number disposed of advanced by 8 to 2,367. Of 1,123 regular suits, 1,022 or 91 per cent. were decided as against 86 per cent. in fasli 1300. Of these, 354 suits were contested. The average duration of a contested regular suit rose from 2 months and 3 days to 2 months and 27 days. The duration in other suits was 1 month and 16 days. Civil justice.

Of the 1,412 small cause suits for disposal, 1,345 or 95 per cent. against 92·5 per cent. last year were disposed of. Of these, 220 were contested. The duration both of contested and uncontested small causes increased : in the case of the former from 26 to 35 days and of the latter from 22 to 29 days. Including 41 pending appeals, there were 154 appeals for hearing and 139 were decided. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 70 instances, modified in 20 and reversed in 40. The average duration of an appeal rose from 1 month and 16 days to 2 months and 23 days. 28 applications for revision under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code and 18 petitions for review of appeal judgments were also disposed of.

Registration. The number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 20,957 against 17,399 in the previous year. The aggregate value of the transactions amounted to Rs. 21,65,394 against Rs. 19,12,380, showing an increase of 20 per cent. Fee receipts rose from Rs. 19,384 to Rs. 22,120, and the expenditure from Rs. 13,320 to Rs. 14,369, leaving a net profit to the State of Rs. 7,751.

Criminal justice. There were for disposal 3,268 cases involving 5,411 persons against 3,278 cases involving 5,415 persons in the previous year. 1,971 persons were convicted, 518 acquitted, 1,321 were released without trial and 1,504 were otherwise disposed of. Less than two-thirds of the total number of cases were under the Indian Penal Code and the percentage of convictions rose from 31 to 34. Under special laws convictions were had in 94·5 per cent. of the cases against 95·5 per cent. last year. The average duration of trials was 4 days against 3½ days in 1890-91. 31 cases involving 42 persons came before the Sessions Courts and terminated in the conviction of all except 1 person. District Magistrates decided 93 appeals, confirming the sentence in 51 cases. The Chief Court heard 4 appeals on the Sessions Side and 5 on the Appellate Side. 69 out of 82 criminal revision petitions and references were disposed of.

Police. The conduct of the police was satisfactory. 1,535 true cases were reported and 88 per cent. were detected. Of these, 416 were under the Penal Code with a percentage of detection of 56 against 58 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered advanced from 17 to 26. Out of 136 cases referred by magistrates 116 were returned as false. 977 warrants were executed and 15,398 summonses were served by the police. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State twice and inspected 11 stations.

Jail. 90 convicts were in jail at the beginning of the year and 143 were admitted during the year. 144 were released on expiry of terms and 3 died. The cost of dieting rose from 1 anna 10 pies to 2 annas per convict owing to dearness of provisions.

Education. The average number of pupils during the fasli on the rolls of the Rájá's college was 595 against 597 in the previous year. The precentage of daily absentees was 7·2 as against 6·25. The institution cost Rs. 18,919 and the school fees amounted to Rs. 8,356. 14 out of 31 boys passed the F.A. examination and 26 out of 57 the Matriculation. The strength of the Sirkar girls' school increased by 9. The number of elementary schools rose from 184 to 206 and of pupils from 4,480 to 5,020. Rs. 5,814 were earned as grants as against Rs. 5,126 in the previous year. The education of the Rájá progressed satisfactorily.

Medical. 254 in-patients and 17,941 out-patients were treated at the dispensary against 159 and 16,219, respectively, in fasli 1,300. The 3 midwives attended 141 labour cases, or 27 more than in the preceding year. 39 out of 41 major operations performed were successful. The number of vaccinations rose from 6,417 to 7,683 and the percentage of successful cases from 92·9 to 94·5.

BANGANAPALLE. (1891-92.)

Administration. The strength of the administrative establishment remained unchanged.

Civil justice. The total number of civil suits on the file of the Nawáb's Courts was 234. The Sadr Court disposed of 15 suits and left none pending. The average duration

was 3 days against 4 days in 1890. The Adálat Court disposed of 204 out of 219 cases. The average period of pendency declined from 56 days in the two preceding years to 50 days. In the Revenue Court all the suits instituted, 31 in number, were decided.

Criminal justice.

The number of cases disposed of was 257 against 227 in 1890. The average pendency was 2 days in the Sadr Court and 4 in the Magistrate's Court against 2 and 3 days, respectively, in the last year. There were two cases of dacoity.

Police.

The police force remained as before and consisted of 1 amin, 2 katwals, 1 duffadar, 36 peons and 70 village taliaries.

Jails.

11 prisoners remained at the beginning of 1891 and 68 were admitted, or more than twice the number admitted in 1890. None died or escaped. The number remaining at the close of the year was 31.

Registration.

The number and value of instruments registered rose from 103 and Rs. 22,074 to 119 and Rs. 22,116, respectively.

Season.

The season was unfavorable and the outturn scanty.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

The area under occupation rose to 73,840 acres. This increase of 1,640 acres over last year was partly due to remeasurement. Of the total extent of occupied State land, 20,520 acres were held by the Nawáb and the rest by Sub-Jágírdárs. The total extent of Inam land was 30,200 against 30,560 in 1890. The decrease is due to attached Inam lands having been taken from the Sub-Jágírdárs and placed under the Nawáb's management. The total area under cultivation was 72,004 acres. The chief crops, as before, were cholum (42,000 acres) and cotton (16,494 acres).

Land revenue.

Inclusive of arrears, the land revenue demand on both Amáni and Sub-Jágírdárs' lands was Rs. 2,15,685 against Rs. 2,19,880 in the previous year. The decrease was due partly to the writing off of irrecoverable arrears, but principally to the grant of remission for failure of crops. The collections amounted to the very small total of Rs. 1,00,309 or 46·5 of the demand.

Charges.

The total charges were Rs. 24,860 against Rs. 21,280 in 1890. The increase was on Public Works, on which Rs. 9,650 were spent against Rs. 7,150 in 1890. The salaries of the Medical establishment were also raised by Rs. 900. The other charges were Courts Rs. 7,690, Police Rs. 2,400, Education Rs. 1,200, Medical Rs. 3,500, Postal Rs. 420.

Abkári.

The renting system continued to be followed. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 12,314 against Rs. 11,852 in 1890. There was a decrease under Muhtarafa of Rs. 523 owing to the grant of remissions.

Stamps.

Stamps to the value of Rs. 3,150 were sold, being an increase of Rs. 1,050 as compared with the previous year.

Opium.

Exclusive of last year's balance of 1,779 tolas, 6,834 tolas of opium were imported from Madras. The consumption amounted to 6,839 tolas, leaving a balance of 1,774 tolas. The monopoly fetched Rs. 4,198 against Rs. 4,283 in 1890.

Vital statistics.

The registered births were 760 and deaths 276 against 720 and 179, respectively, in the previous year.

Vaccination.

Animal vaccination was introduced with good results. 502 children were vaccinated against 283 in 1890. 95 per cent. of the cases were successful.

Hospital.

The admissions to hospital numbered 11,406, or more than 1,000 over 1890, and the daily average attendance rose from 64 to 69·81. 38 cases of labour were treated by the midwife. The hospital building was completed during the year, and the dispensary removed to a new site.

Education.

There was one elementary school in Banganapalle and 29 indigenous schools in rural tracts. The total attendance rose from 404 to 555.

Post office.

360 registered letters, 31 insured letters, 27 banghees and 275 money orders were posted. The postage collected was Rs. 106 against Rs. 110 in 1890.

Debt.

The amount of yearly instalment, Rs. 30,627, payable by the Nawáb, was credited in the Government treasury in due course.

General.

The record of the year's administration was creditable to the Nawáb.

SANDÚR. (1891-92.)

General. No new administrative measures were introduced during the year.

Seasons, crops, &c. The monsoons were the scantiest that have been experienced since the famine of 1876-77. The rainfall amounted to 18·67 inches against 25·26 in 1890 and 41·94 in 1889. General health was good.

Forests. No fires occurred.

Financial results. The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 54,511 against Rs. 49,530 last year. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,638. The closing balance stood at Rs. 12,902. The principal source of income was land revenue (Rs. 20,168), forests (Rs. 16,478), contracts for abkári, tolls, &c. (Rs. 13,232). The main items of expenditure were the Rájá's household Rs. 19,500 and revenue, police and judicial establishments Rs. 13,657.

Magisterial work. 86 cases, involving 283 persons, were disposed of, and 196 persons were convicted. There were 35 cases of cattle trespass. Thefts, assaults and cases of hurt numbered 10 each. The average duration of trials was 1·72 days.

Vital statistics. The mortality from all causes was 261 against 247 in 1890, and the births 323 against 285, giving a death-rate per mille of 24·78 and a birth-rate of 30·67.

Dispensary. The number of patients who received treatment was 4,357 against 4,343 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 37·77. Bowel and skin diseases (1,299 cases) preponderated. 136 minor operations were performed.

Vaccination. 529 vaccinations were performed, of which 464 were successful. These figures represent a slight increase on last year's (513 and 462, respectively).

Education. The Anglo-Vernacular school sent up 9 boys for the Lower Secondary and passed 5. The average attendance increased from 64·08 last year to 70·25. The standard of teaching maintained is up to the Third form on the Upper Secondary scheme. Income derived from fees declined from Rs. 548 in the previous year to Rs. 475. There were 10 pial schools distributed among seven villages.

Liquidation of State debts. The State debts were reduced by a sum of Rs. 4,706 during the year.

Agricultural improvements. An iron mill was obtained from Bombay for crushing sugar-cane. Jaggery thus obtained from the juice was sold for Rs. 421.

Sanitation. The sanitary condition of the town was good, the roads maintained in a satisfactory condition and the lighting adequate.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1891-92.)

Carnatic Stipends. The sum paid through the office of Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jágírdár and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances, was Rs. 2,31,849 against Rs. 2,33,612 in 1890-91. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted, as in last year, to Rs. 2,28,000. A further sum of Rs. 487 was paid by the Accountant-General as arrears for the past official year to the heirs of deceased Carnatic stipendiaries. The total number of stipendiaries on the 1st April 1892 was 743 against 799 on the 1st April 1891. 36 stipendiaries drawing Rs. 964 died during the year; of the above sum, Rs. 205 were continued to their heirs and the rest lapsed to Government. 82 persons commuted their pensions and received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 40,701. The post of Assistant Paymaster that carried with it a salary of Rs. 2,100 per annum was abolished, and the salaries of the head clerk and second clerk were raised from Rs. 420 and Rs. 180 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 240 per annum, respectively.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1891-92.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1891 was 156. There were 8 new appointments, 4 retirements and 5 deaths, so that the strength of the service on the 1st April 1892 was 155. The employment of these officers is detailed below :—

	On 31st March	
	1891.	1892.
Officers serving at the Presidency	16	18
District officers { Judicials	20	21
District officers { Revenue	79	82
Officers holding special appointments	10	11
Absent on leave or otherwise	27	17
Serving in other Presidencies	4	6
Total ...	156	155

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(FASLI 1300—JULY 1890 TO JUNE 1891.)

Land revenue.

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :—(*a*) peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (*b*) shrotriem jódi, or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure, (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system, and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

Permanently-settled estates.

The permanently-settled estates covered an area of 19 million acres and the amount of peishcush payable was Rs. 50,70,024. The increase of Rs. 29,449, as compared with fasli 1299, was the net result of Rs. 34,544, the June kist of peishcush in the Tinnevelly district for fasli 1299 having been excluded from the demand of that fasli and included in that of the fasli under report and of certain reductions of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes and of a reduction made on the re-settlement of 2 taluks in the Godávari district.

Shrotriem jódi.

The quit-rent, &c., payable to Government on account of villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure was Rs. 6,65,982 against Rs. 6,66,732 in the preceding year.

Ryotwari revenue.

Owing chiefly to clubbing of villages, the number of ryotwar villages decreased from 25,369 to 25,301. Exclusive of South Canara which has not yet been surveyed, the total occupied area amounted to 21·14 million acres, of which 4·13 millions were wet and 17·1 dry. Of the increase in area of 96,000 acres over the previous year, 76,500 occurred under dry and 25,500 under wet. Including South Canara, the assessment payable to Government was over 395⅔ lakhs, being an increase of about 1½ lakhs or 0·4 per cent. In 17 districts there was an increase and in 3 a decrease, both in area and assessment. The increase was particularly large in Bellary (+ 40,800 acres), South Arcot (+ 22,200 acres) and Nellore (+ 20,500 acres). In Bellary and South Arcot, the increase was due partly to the introduction during the year of survey areas while in most other districts the causes at work were the prompt disposal of applications for land, the grant of patta for land hitherto shown under miscellaneous, and a larger extent of land having been taken up than was relinquished. In the Godávari and Kistna districts, a considerable portion of the increase was due to the extension of canal irrigation. The increase in assessment in Nellore was due in part to the levy of first-class rates of assessment on lands newly brought under the Sangam project irrigation. In the Anantapur district, the poorer soils were relinquished to a large extent (59,300 acres), in consequence of the unfavorable character of the season. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76), the year before the famine, the holdings in the year under report exhibited a net increase of 1,120,000 acres or 5·59 per cent. All the districts shared in the increase with the exception of Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. For the first time since the famine, Bellary showed a small increase of 10,867 acres, or 0·74 per cent. over the figures of fasli 1285 (1875-76).

Holdings and cultivation.

Of the total occupied area aggregating 21·14 millions of acres, 17·82 millions or 84·3 per cent. were actually cultivated. Notwithstanding the increase of 96,000 acres or 0·4 per cent. in the aggregate area of holdings, there was a decrease of 89,000 acres or 0·5 per cent. in the area actually cultivated. The decrease was large in Anantapur, Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore and Cuddapah, where it amounted to 89·43 per cent. of the total decrease and was due mainly to the unfavorable character of the season.

3,318,700 acres were left waste and 6·21 lakhs were remitted in consequence, being 187,056 acres of waste and 2·36 lakhs in remissions in excess of fasli 1299. Of the wet waste amounting to acres 298,438, remission was granted on only 135,564 acres or 45·42 per cent. against 33·9 per cent. in the previous year, and the amount remitted was 614 lakhs or 2·97 per cent. against 3·77 lakhs. The increase was very large in Cuddapah (Rs. 88,000), Tinnevelly (Rs. 49,000) and Chingleput (Rs. 4,200), and was due mainly to the failure of the monsoons. The greater portion of the total dry waste, amounting to over 3 million acres, consisted of lands reserved for pasturage or allowed to lie fallow. Waste remitted and waste charged.

The total remissions during the year, including the remission on land left waste, amounted to Rs. 36,18,719, or 8·8 per cent. of the total ryotwar demand. Of this sum, Rs. 15,60,182 represent remissions due to the nature of the season as shown below :— Remissions.

		Fasli 1299 (1889-90).	Fasli 1300 (1890-91).	Increase or Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.	(1) Remissions on lands left waste	3,84,687	5,21,400	+ 2,36,713
	(2) Remissions for withered crops or loss of produce	2,62,606	5,04,384	+ 2,41,778
	(3) Remissions of the difference between wet and dry assessment on lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the failure of water-supply	57,744	3,24,987	+ 2,67,243
	(4) Remission of water-rate and second crop charge	7,678	9,797	+ 2,119
	(5) Other items	40,746	99,614	+ 58,868
	Total ...	7,53,461	15,60,182	+ 8,06,721
B.—Fixed remissions and deductions not dependent upon season ...		2,38,915	2,48,472	+ 9,557
C.—Deductions on account of land and village cess, &c.		18,51,961	18,10,065	— 41,896
	Grand Total ...	28,44,337	36,18,719	+ 7,74,382

The other remissions fall under the following heads: (1) fixed remissions Rs. 2,48,472, showing an increase, as compared with last year, of Rs. 9,557 due mainly to the increment remission in newly-settled estates, (2) deductions from the demand on account of land and village cesses, meras and religious institutions amounting to Rs. 18,10,065, or Rs. 41,896 less than in 1889-90. The decrease was due almost entirely to the deduction in the fees and salaries paid to village officers in South Arcot having been made for one fasli alone, whereas in the previous fasli it had included arrears of former years.

The gross ryotwar demand was over 411½ lakhs, or Rs. 1,49,844 more than in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 15,84,582 represent the second-crop assessment and charge for water. This amount falls short of last year's figure by Rs. 4,895, and is the net result of an increase in 9 districts and a decrease in 9 others. The decrease occurred mainly in Cuddapah, North Arcot and Chingleput, where it exceeded Rs. 20,000 in each district. The bulk of the increase occurred in Kistna (Rs. 61,000) and South Arcot (Rs. 27,000). The increase in Kistna was chiefly due to the charge of penal rates for water taken to dry lands from canals, when the maximum areas under them had already been exceeded. The penalties were, however, subsequently remitted to a large extent. In Kistna the increase was consequent upon the heavy rainfall under the north-east monsoon. Total ryotwar assessment including second-crop assessment and water-rate.

Including the second-crop assessment and charge for water, the net ryotwar demand amounted to nearly 375⅓ lakhs (Rs. 3,75,32,240), or 6¼ lakhs (Rs. 6,24,538) less than in the previous year, being the net result of a decrease of Rs. 10,77,321 in 10, and an increase of Rs. 4,52,783 in the remaining, districts. The falling off was due mainly to the larger remissions granted during the year. Net land revenue—Ryotwar.

The "miscellaneous" revenue, comprising quit-rent on minor inams (Rs. 21,64,672), cultivation after jamabandi or annual settlement (Rs. 5,25,024), charge for water on lands irrigated in zemindari and inam villages (Rs. 5,81,596), and sundry other items not included in the holdings, amounted to over 47·38 lakhs, or over 1·45 lakhs more than in the previous year. Large increases occurred under "rent of river islands" situated in Godávari, which were sold for Rs. 83,610 more than at the previous sale, and under "commission on private estates under Miscellaneous.

Government management," which exceeded by Rs. 43,318, the amount realized in 1889-90. The increase was mainly due to the rate of commission having been raised in 1890 from 1½ to 2½ per cent. and to the adjustment of arrears of commission for fasli 1299. The "sale-proceeds of tank beds" realized Rs. 88,496, or an increase of Rs. 20,440. Three-fourths of the total was contributed by Nellore, where a large number of tanks were abandoned as unnecessary in connection with the Sangam project and the Pennér anicut system and the beds sold by auction. There was a decrease of Rs. 21,741 under "chank and pearl fisheries rent." No fishery operations were conducted during the year, but Rs. 4,725 were realized from chank rent.

Total land revenue demand—Current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,80,06,865 against Rs. 4,84,54,344 in fasli 1299 as detailed below :—

Heads.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1300.
	Rs.	Rs.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	50,40,575	50,70,024
Shrotriem jódi	6,66,732	6,65,982
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,27,47,037	4,22,70,859
Total ...	4,84,54,344	4,80,06, 865

Cesses.

The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 68,65,428 against Rs. 68,14,059 in the preceding year, thus making the total current demand under land revenue and cesses Rs. 5,48,72,293. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,21,77,968, or 95·1 per cent. of the demand against 96·8 per cent. in preceding year.

Arrears.

The total arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,87,861, of which Rs. 18,48,735 were collected and Rs. 57,816 remitted. The arrear balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,81,510.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 37,09,974, or 6·9 per cent. of the total collections of land revenue and cesses.

Coercive processes.

The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 4,281,941 against 4,413,404 in the preceding year. Of these, 3,983,067 were demand notices, 182,940 distraint notices and 115,934 sale notices. The largest number of processes was again issued in South Arcot (607,766) and the smallest in Nílgiris (6,730); altogether there was a decrease in each kind of notice, viz., of 90,621 under demand, 12,627 under attachment and 28,215 under sale. Over 91 per cent. of the arrears for which property was attached was realized without resort to sale, against 89 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of sales to attachments was very high in Salem, Cuddapah and South Canara. There was a decrease in the number of defaulters whose movable property was attached and in the amount of arrears for which the distraints were made. The number of persons whose property was sold fell from 11,339 to 10,115. Under real property, however, there was an increase under attachments. The number of defaulters, whose immovable property was actually sold, was 5,104. The amount of arrears for which the sales took place was Rs. 1,08,840. The total extent of lands sold was 21,770 acres, of which 9,346 acres or 42·9 per cent. were purchased by Government for want of bidders. Nearly 96 per cent. of the total number of processes was served by the ordinary village agency; the percentage has been steadily rising from 86 in fasli 1295. In 5 districts no special agency was employed. The receipts on account of process fees were Rs. 30,031 and the charges Rs. 22,591, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,440 against Rs. 8,121 in the previous year. The rate of fees levied varied from 1 to 8 annas.

Civil suits.

At the beginning of the fasli there was a balance of Rs. 7,799; of costs awarded to Government, Rs. 21,629 were awarded during the fasli against Rs. 6,738 in the preceding year. Of the total sum of Rs. 29,429 due, Rs. 21,635 were collected and Rs. 1,191 remitted.

Advances.

The total advances granted during the twelve months ending 30th June 1891 amounted to Rs. 3,88,203 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and to Rs.

46,866 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—total Rs. 4,35,069—being an increase of over Rs. 1½ lakhs as compared with the preceding year as shown below :—

	Fasli 1299 (1889-90).	Fasli 1300 (1890-91).
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	1,35,177	3,88,203
Agriculturists' Loans Act	1,40,549	46,866
Total ...	2,75,726	4,35,069

The bulk of the loans was granted in Chingleput (Rs. 1,80,972), Coimbatore (Rs. 56,822), North Arcot (Rs. 53,766), Salem (Rs. 33,301), Tinnevelly (Rs. 33,270) and Cuddapah (Rs. 22,082). The special well rules were extended to all the districts during the year. Including the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total outstanding came to Rs. 8,56,077, of which Rs. 1,59,895 fell due during the year. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,56,954. The interest due on advances under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 21,904, which, together with the outstanding interest, came to Rs. 27,685. Of this sum, Rs. 18,797 were recovered.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand on account of interest due on arrears of land revenue was Rs. 59,690, of which Rs. 24,206 were collected and Rs. 5,714 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,770 against Rs. 32,328 at the end of the previous year.

Transfer of registry of holdings.

Including pending applications, there were 140,123 applications for transfer of registry for disposal. Of these, 49,525 were disposed of by registration officers and 81,207 by revenue officers, and the percentage of pending cases at the close of the year before each class of officer was 9·0 and 5·2, respectively.

Lands acquired by public servants.

Lands to the extent of acres 2,342·15, assessed at Rs. 4,146-13-2, were acquired by public servants during the year.

Ruined tanks.

3 tanks with an irrigable area of 38·72 acres were made over to private individuals at special rates of assessment.

Inspection of boundary and field marks.

Of 2,471,718 stones found to be missing, 93,786 have been replaced. The resurvey of Trichinopoly was in rapid progress and stone field marks were being erected. The inspection and replacement of missing land marks was progressing slowly.

Examination of village and taluk accounts.

The reports received from Collectors showed that the accounts were, on the whole, fairly kept and were receiving increased attention at the hands of jamabandi officers.

Irrigation works.

Excluding Malabar, Nilgiris and South Canara, the total number of irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to 322,014, or 30,608 less than the number reported for the previous year. Of these, 283,135 were in repair and consisted of 238,436 wells, 29,858 tanks, 7,271 river channels, 6,819 spring channels, and 751 anicuts. Nearly the whole decrease (29,963 out of 30,608) occurred under wells, and is due to the exclusion of wells which have no separate ayakut, but merely supplement irrigation from Government works.

SURVEYS. (1891-92.)

Outturn and outlay.

During the year, 5 parties were employed on the survey of the 4 districts of Kistna, Anantapur, Malabar and Canara, and 1 party was employed on the resurvey of the Trichinopoly district. The revised forecast for 1891-92 anticipated an outturn of 1,893 square miles at a cost of 5½ lakhs. The outturn realized was 2,315 square miles of cadastral survey, of which 302 square miles were of special and miscellaneous surveys, besides 137 square miles of topographical survey not included in the forecast estimate. The saving of half a lakh per annum effected by the arrangements approved in G.O., No. 122, dated 17th February 1891, was ordered to be used for the re-survey of the Trichinopoly district, estimated to cost altogether Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 40 per square mile. The sum allotted for expenditure during 1891-92 was Rs. 40,000. At the estimated rate, this sum, would represent an outturn of 1,000 square miles. The outturn realized was

somewhat less, viz., 932 square miles, but the expenditure during the year was only Rs. 25,470, or at the rate of Rs. 27½ per square mile. The outturn of 932 square miles was demarcated, measured and mapped in blocks. The block maps were being finally examined and finished in office for photo-reduction. The following statement shows the expenditure and outturn during the year :—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1889-90.	Outturn of 1890-91.	Outturn of 1891-92.
Cadastral Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I. Traversed	1,556	2,201	1,735
II. Fields surveyed	1,717	2,227	2,315
III. Maps printed	2,371	2,059	2,077
Topographical.			
I. Triangulated or traversed	148	340	99
II. Plane-tabled	1,321	520	137
III. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	89	67	294
Taluk, 1 „	8,690	8,068	6,477
District, ½ „	5,218	7,501	3,710
	COPIES.	COPIES.	COPIES.
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	120,044	130,367	166,826
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure ...	6,27,791	5,87,811	5,55,424

Outturn and outlay of each party.

The subjoined statement exhibits the area completed and the charges for each party during the year :—

Party.	Outturn in square miles.										Outlay.
	Cadastral.			Cadastral re-survey.		Topographical.					
	Demarcation, 16-inch.	Field survey, 16-inch.	Special, 8 and 16-inch.	Demarcation, 16-inch.	Field survey, 16-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Forest, 8-inch.	Estate, 2-inch.	Hills, 4-inch.	Special.	
	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	RS.
I	438	438	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	90,862
II	711	711	...	...	...	36	13	...	25	37	86,585
III	244	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,445
IV	292	292	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,689
V	328	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,677
VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,470
Central office.	...	...	...	932	932	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,696
Total ...	2,013	2,013	302	932	932	62	13	...	25	37	5,55,424

Outturn of each party compared with the estimate for 1891-92.

No. I Party, Kistna.—The estimated outturn was 293 square miles of cadastral survey. The outturn was 438 square miles of cadastral survey, besides 26 square miles of topographical survey. No. II Party, Anantapur.—The estimate was 700 square miles of cadastral survey and the outturn was 711 square miles of cadastral survey and 111 square miles of topographical survey. No. III Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey, but the outturn was only 244 square miles. The deficiency in outturn was due to the transfer to No. V Party of some of the surveyors for additional sub-division work for the Settlement department. No. IV Party, South Canara.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey and the outturn was 292 square miles, besides 302 square miles of special field survey on the 8-inch scale of cultivation in hilly tracts excluded from the ordinary 16-inch cadastral survey. No. V Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 300 square miles of cadastral survey and the outturn was 328 square miles. No. VI Party, Trichinopoly.—The estimate was 1,250 square miles, but this area, at the rate of Rs. 40 per square mile, would have involved an expenditure of Rs. 50,000, whereas only Rs. 40,000 were allotted. The outturn realized was 932 square miles. This was the first time that survey by karnams was attempted in this Presidency. The area of village and estate maps published

during 1891-92 was 2,077 square miles, or 18 square miles more than in the previous year. There were no arrears. The district map of Tanjore (area 3,710 square miles) was published as also 7 taluk maps representing an area of 6,477 square miles. The total expenditure of the Central office was Rs. 1,18,696, or Rs. 12,155 more than in the previous year.

Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in the presidency.

3 districts, viz., Anantapur, Malabar and South Canara remain to be surveyed to complete the survey of the Presidency. By the close of the year there remained only 6,007 square miles of cadastral and 18 of topographical survey out of the estimated total area of these 3 districts amounting to 14,956 square miles. 10,405 square miles also remained to be re-surveyed in Kistna, Trichinopoly, Godávari and Salem. The total area of cadastral survey finished at the end of the year was 68,570 square miles and of topographical survey 57,871 square miles.

Cost of survey work to Government.

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to 1st April 1892 was Rs. 2,02,14,768. Of this sum, 5¼ lakhs were spent on publication. The average cost of survey per square mile of taluk completed has steadily declined from Rs. 319 in 1887-88, Rs. 265 in 1888-89, Rs. 262 in 1889-90, Rs. 224 in 1890-91 till it reached Rs. 215 in the year under report. The rate varied between Rs. 352 per square mile in Malabar and Rs. 137 in Anantapur.

Tests of accuracy.

The theodolite work of the Madras Survey was connected with 9 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and checked by comparison of length of 8 sides of Great Trigonometrical Survey triangles. The mean error in traversing was 4·12 feet per mile against 6·89 in last year and the largest error passed was 7·94 feet per mile against 12·95 feet in 1890-91.

Miscellaneous.

Fines to the extent of Rs. 72 were inflicted on 24 persons under the Boundary Act. 9 Junior Civilians, 1 Statutory Civilian and 1 Civilian of the Hyderabad Service, besides 91 revenue inspectors, 1 forest ranger, 16 clerks, 34 taluk gumastahs and 19 other persons, were instructed in surveying. Surveyors were placed at the disposal of the Forest department for employment in 8 districts.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1891-92.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement operations were carried on in 5 districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore and Malabar. The field classification by Party No. I of 2 resumed shrotriem villages in the Bellary taluk, comprising a total area of 3,977 acres, was carried on. The field work consisted mainly in the measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields in the Gooty, Tadpatri and Bellary taluks and in a few villages of the Alúr and Ádóni taluks. This work, as well as the examination of the same by head classifiers, was completed in all the villages of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and in 147 out of the 155 villages of the Bellary taluk. The supervisor was engaged chiefly in superintending the preparation of accounts necessary for the introduction of the settlement rates into the Tadpatri taluk. During the year the new settlement was introduced into the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and the accounts necessary for purposes of jamabandi were furnished to the Revenue department. The diglott registers of all the villages in the Alúr and Ádóni taluks were written up. The remaining 66 villages in the Nannilam taluk of the Tanjore district having an area of 47,702 acres or 75 square miles were classified by No. II Party, as well as 134 villages of the Tiruturaipúndi taluk, comprising an area of 304 square miles. The examination of classification by head classifiers was completed in 302 villages. The supervisor tested the work of classifiers and head classifiers over an area of 105,094 acres, and the Deputy Commissioner inspected 62 villages in Negapatam, 58 in Nannilam and 41 in Tiruturaipúndi. The measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields was completed in 77 villages of the Negapatam taluk, and was in progress in 52 others. The measurements were completely examined in 59 villages, and in 60 villages were under examination. Settlement registers for 76 villages of the Pálkonda taluk were checked, and the preparation and checking of the inam excess accounts for the 3 settled taluks of Vizagapatam were completed. Party No. III working in Tanjore

completed the classification of the Máyavaram, Mannárgudi and Patukóta taluks, thus finishing the classification of the whole district. The area classified in the 3 taluks aggregated 252,209 acres or 394 square miles. The area examined by the head classifiers was 265,409 acres or 415 square miles, of which 143,441 acres were tested by the supervisor. The Deputy Commissioner inspected 110 and the Assistant Commissioner 149 villages. The measurement of sub-divisions was completed in 41 villages in the Shiyáli taluk, 173 in Máyavaram and 1 in Kumbakónam; it was in progress in 48 other villages. The examination of measurements was conducted in 64 and 175 villages of the Shiyáli and Máyavaram taluks. The whole of the Shiyáli taluk was thus completed except 1 village, where there were disputes among the mirasidars. The examination of measurements was in progress in 8 villages in Kumbakónam. No. V Party working in South Arcot completed the classification of the Chidambaram taluk, the area actually classified being 205,715 acres or 321 square miles. The head classifiers examined 322 villages, and the supervisor the remaining 11 villages. 126 villages were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, and 41 by the Assistant Commissioner deputed from Tanjore Party No. III. The measurement of sub-divisions in the Chidambaram taluk was completed: 288,043 sub-divisions were measured and 15,969 were tested. The new settlement was introduced in 111 villages of Tirukoilúr and in 194 of Chidambaram, and the appeals preferred against the new rates of assessment were disposed of. Statements showing the financial results of the application of the new rates for 85 villages of the Tirukoilúr and 224 villages of Chidambaram taluk were submitted to, and approved by, the Board. The classification operations of No. VI Party were conducted in 4 taluks of the Malabar district, viz., Pálghat, Walawanád, Ponáni and Kurumbranád, and the area classified was 425,002 acres or nearly 665 square miles. The classification of that portion of the Pálghat taluk which had been left in abeyance during the preceding year, pending the settlement of boundary disputes between this Government and the Cochin State, was resumed and completed. The classifiers also counted 1,751,946 trees on garden lands. The examination of classification by head classifiers was finished in 345 villages of the district, while in 22 villages more the work was in progress. The total area examined was 212,091 acres or nearly 332 square miles. The supervisor tested the work of the head classifiers in 218 villages of the Walawanád taluk, covering an area of 100,150 acres. The Special Settlement-officer devoted 92 days to the inspection of villages. Manuscript registers for 1,343 villages were printed and 3,594 maps relating to 11 districts were mounted.

Training of Assistant Collectors.

2 Assistant Collectors, 1 Statutory Civilian, 1 Assistant Superintendent, Coorg Survey, and 1 Hyderabad Civilian were attached to survey parties for training during the year. The Government in its order, No. 66, dated 28th January 1892, abolished the course of practical training of Junior Civilians in settlement.

Expenditure and revenue.

The revised estimate for 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 3,80,216 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 3,60,383, or Rs. 3,383 more than the sanctioned grant, though Rs. 19,833 less than the revised estimate. The increase over the sanctioned grant was mainly due to the additional printing work turned out by the private presses, while the decrease on the revised budget was the net result of an increase of Rs. 442 in the salaries of the Commissioner, Secretary and Assistant Commissioner and a decrease of Rs. 20,275, mainly under establishment (Rs. 14,414) and travelling allowance (Rs. 3,733). There was an increase of over 39½ lakhs of rupees (Rs. 39,65,914) in the revenue, being a return of 13·14 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 3,01,92,774 incurred by the Survey and Settlement departments together. In 1890-91 the increase was Rs. 38,25,721 with a return of 13·06 per cent. on the total outlay.

INAM COMMISSION. (1891-92.)

The village service inams throughout the Presidency, except in four taluks of South Arcot district, viz., Tiruvannámalai, Tirukoilúr, Kallakurchi and Vriddháchalam, were settled and title-deeds issued. The revenue settlement in the three taluks of Tiruvannámalai, Tirukoilúr and Kallakurchi having been completed, the settlement of the inams in them was entrusted to the Divisional officers with the approval of Government. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued during the year by the Inam Commissioner and the value of the inams dealt with is subjoined :—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jódi		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government in columns 5 and 7.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dévadayam	907	948	1,299	1	...	194	....	195	...	8,668
Dharmadayam ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police inams enfranchised	58	500	479	28	...	226	...	254	...	
Personal	19	225	250	...	...	44	...	44	...	
Village service ...	5,692	44,110	56,201	4,464	...	31,290	...	35,754	...	
Total ...	6,677	45,786	58,232	4,493	...	31,754	...	36,247	...	8,668

Of the 6,677 title-deeds issued, 4,339 and 1,174 were for village service inams in Anantapur and Madura respectively, 179 for similar inams in Bellary, Ganjam and North Arcot, and 58 for police service inams in Bellary and Anantapur. Of the remaining 927 title-deeds, 905 related to religious institutions in Trichinopoly and 22 to similar institutions in North Arcot and South Arcot and to sundry cases which awaited enfranchisement in different districts. The total number of title-deeds dealt with by the Inam Commissioner from the commencement of the inam operations up to the end of the year was 483,210 covering an extent of about $7\frac{1}{3}$ millions of acres assessed at a little over $113\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of inams amounted to Rs. 22,70,175 including Rs. 1,90,396, the assessment on inams fully assessed. There was, besides, the old jódi payable to Government amounting to Rs. 10,12,612. The total revenue thus derivable from the inams settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 32,82,787, while the total cost of the commission up to that period amounted to only Rs. 14,93,283, which is about 65·8 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS.

(FASLI 1300—JULY 1890 TO JUNE 1891.)

There were 53 estates under management at the beginning of the year, of which 5, viz., Kangundi in North Arcot, Vadapathimangalam, Tiruvalanjuli and Tyagasamudram in Tanjore and Bimbalan in Malabar, were handed over to their proprietors, while 4 estates, viz., Kurupám in Vizagapatam, Pithápuram in Godávari, B. Chockalingam Pillai's estate in Trichinopoly and Royakota in Salem were taken up during the year. There were thus 52 estates under management at the end of the year. This number includes the Parlákimedi estate, for, though the landed property was, in pursuance of the High Court's decree in the suit brought by the zemindar's son, handed over to him on 1st July 1890, the old zemindar still continued to be a ward of the Court, which retained his personalty amounting in cash and Government promissory notes on the 30th June 1891 to Rs. 1,88,144

Number of estates under management.

and Rs. 27,97,000, respectively. The Kangundi estate was under the Court's management for seven years and two months. The current collections rose from Rs. 59,786 or 69·5 per cent. to Rs. 85,409 or 99·7 per cent. of the current demand. Debts, amounting to Rs. 24,634, were collected, while debts to the extent of Rs. 35,829 were paid off and Rs. 75,704 were spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. The balance in favour of the estate at the time of its restoration was Rs. 23,811 against Rs. 18,852 at the time of assumption of charge. The Vadapathimangalam estate was under management for nine years and four months. During this period the current demand rose from Rs. 60,072 to Rs. 71,040. Debts, amounting to Rs. 1,15,037, were collected, while a sum of Rs. 1,00,887, consisting mainly of advances to tenants of the estate, was written off as irrecoverable. Rs. 44,789, being debts due by the estate, were paid off and Rs. 6,943 were expended on irrigation works and Rs. 2,587 on other permanent improvements. The cash balance at the credit of the estate when it was handed over was Rs. 46,642 against Rs. 13,837 at the time the Court assumed charge. The small ryotwari estate of Tiruvalanjuli was under management for five years and seven months on account of the proprietor's lunacy. The falling off in the current demand from Rs. 7,382 to Rs. 6,527 was due to a fall in the lease-amounts of the ryotwari lands of the estate. Debts, amounting to Rs. 124, were recovered, while debts, amounting to Rs. 2,746, were paid off and a sum of Rs. 550 was spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. There was no cash balance at the credit of the estate when it came under the Court, but when, on the proprietor being declared by the District Court sane and capable of managing his own affairs, the estate was handed over to him in December 1890, there was a small cash balance of Rs. 283. The Tyagasamudram ryotwari estate was under management for five years and ten months. There was a gradual fall in the current demand from Rs. 9,066 to Rs. 7,458 during this period. This fall was due partly to unfavorable seasons and partly to the manager's unsatisfactory work. Debts, amounting to Rs. 46,902, were collected, while debts, amounting to Rs. 6,188, were remitted. The expenditure on public works was small, viz., Rs. 200 on irrigation works and Rs. 550 on other permanent improvements. The cash balance to the credit of the estate when it was restored was Rs. 56,814 against Rs. 3,510 when it came into the Court's hands. The Bimbalan estate was under management for ten years and six months. During this period the current demand rose from Rs. 311 to Rs. 431, and debts, amounting to Rs. 2,681, were paid off. There was also a cash balance of Rs. 598 to the credit of the estate at the time of its restoration, though there was none when the Court assumed charge.

Wards. Of the 52 wards, 44 were minors (1 being a female), 5 were incapacitated by sex alone, and the remaining 3 by lunacy or imbecility.

Number of villages. Of the 52 estates under management, 35 were held on zemindari tenure, while the rest consisted of ryotwari lands. The total number of villages in the permanently-settled estates was 2,466. Of these, 1,475 were held on ryotwar or joint-rent tenure, 433 were rented to middlemen, paying rents in money or in kind, 49 were partly ryotwari and partly rented, and the remaining 509 villages were held on favorable rent or free of rent.

Holdings. The total area of holdings in all the estates under management was 775,913 acres. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both this and the preceding fasli was 348,146 acres in fasli 1300 against 330,279 acres in fasli 1299, an increase of 17,867 acres, being the net result of an increase of 18,964 acres in 25 estates and a decrease of 1,097 acres in 7 others.

Cultivation. The extent of actual cultivation in the year under report was 708,864 acres or 91·4 per cent. of the holdings, against 287,183 acres or 86·9 per cent. in the previous year. The increase is very largely due to the inclusion in the returns of the Etaiyápuram estate (266,604 acres cultivated) and the assumption under the Court's management of the Pithápuram estate (110,527 acres of cultivated area). There was also a small general increase in most of the estates.

Demand of estates. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 27,77,106, and the net demand to Rs. 27,35,541. In the estates which were under management during both faslis, the net demand in fasli 1300 was Rs. 12,92,662 against Rs. 13,32,386 in fasli 1299.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 41,565 against Rs. 33,324 in the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to the unfavorable character of the season. The largest remissions were in Jarada (4,870), Kallikót (3,884), Panaiyur (3,119), Sáptúr (9,786) and Etaiyápuram (4,476). Excluding the estates not under management in both the years, the demand of fasli 1300 showed a decrease of Rs. 39,724 on that of the previous year, being the net result of an increase of Rs. 48,905 in 22 estates and a decrease of Rs. 88,629 in 22 others. The net demand was nearly 9½ lakhs in Pithápuram. It exceeded 3 lakhs in Etaiyápuram and Kallikót, 1 lakh in Kapileswarapuram and Telaprole. Remissions.

The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 27,99,541, of which Rs. 5,13,687 were collected and Rs. 2,41,929 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,43,931 or 73 per cent. of the demand against 69·2 per cent. in the previous year. In 3 estates, the balance was *nil*, and in 3 others, practically so. In 14 estates it was below 25 per cent., in 10 others it was between 25 and 50 per cent., and in 18 estates it was above 50 per cent. The current demand amounted to Rs. 27,37,514, and the uncollected balance was Rs. 4,94,135 or 18·1 per cent., against 24·5 in fasli 1299 and 23·3 in fasli 1298. There was no balance in 2 estates, in 5 it was less than 5 per cent., in 24 it was between 5 and 20 per cent., in 8 it was between 20 and 35 per cent., and in 9 the balance exceeded 35 per cent. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 33,72,205. Adding to this Rs. 9,41,333—the cash balance at the beginning of the year—the total available assets were Rs. 43,13,538, of which Rs. 31,06,517 were expended, including Rs. 2,27,898 invested in promissory notes. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 12,07,021: Adding to this the value of grain on hand and of Government securities, the balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 55,62,223 against Rs. 49,15,596 in the previous year. The total debts due to the estates amounted to Rs. 18,08,747, of which Rs. 1,98,038 were collected within the year and Rs. 40,749 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,69,960 at the end of the year distributed among 38 estates. The total debts due by estates was Rs. 22,37,781. Of this sum, Rs. 4,43,616 were paid off and Rs. 763 were struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,93,402 at the end of the year due by 22 estates against Rs. 12,56,778 in the previous year. Demand, collection and balance.

The total allotment for public works was Rs. 2,57,981 and the expenditure Rs. 1,75,802, giving a percentage of expenditure to allotment of 68·1 against 47·8 in the preceding year and of 5·7 to the total expenditure of the estates. The expenditure on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 1,02,462, on buildings to Rs. 41,558 and on communications to Rs. 13,200. Establishment cost Rs. 18,582. In 7 estates the expenditure exceeded the allotment, in 2 the allotment was fully utilized, in 12 the expenditure was over 75 per cent., in 13 it ranged between 75 and 50 per cent., in 8 it was below 50 per cent. and in the others it was *nil*. Public works.

The number of wards and such of their relations as were receiving instruction during the year under report was 60, of whom 53 were males and 7 females. Their conduct and progress were, in almost all cases, reported to be satisfactory. The Mathur minor studied in the Senior B.A. class of the Presidency College and minor B. Sarvotama Rao was instructed in Revenue law and accounts. Education of the wards.

The Bobbili zemindar instituted a suit during the year to recover the Chidikada estate as reversioner; it was still pending in the District Court of Vizagapatam at the close of the year. In execution of a decree of the same Court, since affirmed by the High Court on appeal, the estates of Ungarada, Kintali and Mantena have, since the close of the fasli under report, come into the possession of the Court of Wards on behalf of the Srípuram minor. The applications to the High Court regarding the certificate of heirship to the personal property left by the late Tangellamúdi Ráni have since been decided, the Pithápuram Rájá being declared to be the heir in respect of such property. The adopted son of the late Pithápuram Rájá filed a suit in the Godávari District Court impugning the legitimacy of the Court's ward and claiming the estate; the suit is still pending. The suit by Kapileswarapuram against the late Rájá Simhadri Appa Rao was compromised during the year, while that against the zemindar of Gannavaram, referred to in the previous report, was decided in favour of the Court's ward. The appeals in the Belgám and Sáptúr suits were still pending in the High Court. The High Court remanded for Law suits.

disposal on its merits a suit by Sri Rájá Papama Rao, zemindarni of Nidadavól, claiming the recovery of the Tangellamúdi estate.

General remarks.

The Collector of Kistna reported that the karnams of the zemindari estates under management in his district were growing insubordinate and that efficiency of administration could not be secured until these karnams were brought under complete control. The survey of the Kapileswarapuram and Telaprole estates was in progress. The forests in Panaiyur were in a flourishing condition and orders were issued for reserving them. The forests in Sáptúr were under the District Forest Officer. Some of the important village accounts prescribed in the Government Village Manual were introduced in the Etaiyápuram estate. All the village accounts in the Shulagiri estate were reported to be maintained in accordance with the instructions contained in the new Village Manual.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1891-92.)

New Members.

DURING the year under report the undermentioned gentlemen were nominated Additional Members of Council on the dates set opposite their respective names. Of these, the first-named alone took his seat on the 15th December 1891 :—

(1) The Honorable Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, Acting Advocate-General. 27th April 1891.
(2) The Honorable Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot ... ... 6th January 1892.
(3) The Honorable Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson ... ... 17th February 1892.
(4) The Honorable the Maharáj á of Vizianagrum, G.C.I.E. ... ... 15th March 1892.

Re-appointments.

The Honorable C. Sankaran Nair and the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., on the expiry of their two years' tenure of office, were re-appointed Additional Members of Council on the 20th July 1891 and 15th March 1892, respectively. The Honorable Messrs. Spring-Branson, Boyson and Wedderburn resigned their seats as Additional Members of Council on the 22nd April 1891, 2nd January and 17th February 1892, respectively.

Meetings.

3 meetings of the Council were held during the year, 2 at Ootacamund and 1 at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 4—2 officials and 2 non-officials.

The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below :—

Act I of 1891.

(1) An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes, passed by the Council on the 19th March 1891, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd April 1891 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th May 1891. This enactment is purely technical in character and its object is to improve and enlarge the provisions of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867, and further to shorten the language to be used in future Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and to make certain further provisions relating thereto.

Act I of 1892.

(2) An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 (The Madras Harbour Trust Act), passed by the Council on the 7th August 1891, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th August 1891 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd February 1892. The object of this enactment is to give power to the Harbour Trust Board to make bye-laws for the conduct of all porterage operations exclusively by the Board and to charge fees for performing such operations. It also removes certain doubts as to the validity of the action taken by the Board with the sanction of Government under Act II of 1886 by giving the amending Act retrospective effect.

Act II of 1892.

(3) An Act to amend Acts I and VII of 1884 (Madras), passed by the Council on the 15th December 1891, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 15th January 1892 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1892. This is an enactment amending certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 as amended by Madras Act VII of 1884. The principal changes introduced are the following : —(1) the public works, revenue transactions and sanitation of the municipality are placed in charge of three officers to be appointed by Government and the entire executive control is vested in the President assisted by these officers. The offices of Vice-President in the Revenue and Public Works departments are thus abolished, and the appointment of a Sanitary Officer is rendered compulsory ; (2) the maximum salary of the

President is reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem; (3) the municipality is authorized, with the previous sanction of Government, to make contributions towards any public ceremony or entertainment in the City; (4) provision is made for the refund of nine-tenths of the import duty levied upon timber when the same is exported from municipal limits; (5) restrictions are imposed upon the growth of parcherries; and (6) a number of minor provisions have been introduced for improving the general sanitation of the City.

Legislative returns.

In the appendix will be found a list of all legislative measures pending before the Council with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

POLICE. (1891.)

Strength of the whole force.

The actual strength on 31st December 1891 of the police force of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of the City of Madras, was 22,805 against 22,694 on the last day of the previous year. The actual fell short of the sanctioned strength by ·9 per cent., the deficiency being the same as in the preceding year. The total number of non-effectives was 452, or 8 less than in the previous year, the decrease is due to vacancies which existed in December 1891. The cost of the force was Rs. 39,08,344 against Rs. 38,05,217 in 1890 and Rs. 36,44,885 in 1889. This increase occurred mainly under the heads (1) clothing, arms and ammunition, (2) miscellaneous and (3) pay and allowances. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,500, owing to the transfer to the Salt and Abkári Department of the duty of guarding revenue derived in Malabar from Land Customs.

Hutting and building.

109 huts, 14 station-houses and 71 miscellaneous buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 26,839, and repairs undertaken to the extent of Rs. 50,290. The total expenditure during the year on construction and repairs amounted to Rs. 77,129 against Rs. 77,735 in 1890.

Proportion of police to area and population.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,681 against 1 to 1,628 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 646, and in rural parts 1 to 1,860. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 183⅘ or anna 1 and pies 9_{17}^{1} per head of population, while in the preceding year it was Rs. 180⅐ or anna 1 and pies 9½. The increase in the average cost is due to increased expenditure under each of the three heads referred to.

Police supplied on payment.

During the year, 164 policemen against 186 in the previous year were employed by companies and private persons at a cost of Rs. 17,833.

Departmental punishments.

The number of dismissals was 232 and of other punishments 3,449. Under the former head there is a slight increase, under the latter a marked decrease in the numbers as compared with those of the previous year. The percentage of punishments to the strength of the force was 17·5. In the preceding year it was 19·4. A marked decline is noticeable in the percentage of absentees without leave, whereas in 1889 it was 16·6, and in 1890, 17·4, in the year under report it was only 12·2. This result is mainly due to an order issued by Inspector-General that absence without leave, when susceptible of satisfactory explanation, should not be visited with punishment. South Canara (27·3), Tinnevelly (22·5), Madras City (22), and Bellary head the list of percentage in the punishments. The number of appeals received by the Inspector-General was 151 and by Government 27 against 150 and 30, respectively, in 1890. The orders of the Inspector-General were reversed by Government in one case.

Rewards.

122 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 530 by grants of money; North Arcot and Tinnevelly (21 each) head the list in the number of promotions, and Madura (92) again in the number of pecuniary rewards.

Police officers convicted by magistrates and courts.

202 men or ·96 per cent. of the whole force were convicted against 155 or ·74 per cent. in 1890 and 188 or ·92 per cent. in 1889. Convictions for negligently allowing prisoners to escape (68) and offences under the Police Act (38) accounted

for more than one-half of the total. There was a very noticeable increase under these two heads over the figures of the preceding year which were 25 and 27, respectively. There was 1 case of causing hurt to extort confession against 4 in the previous year. There were, however, 12 convictions for extortion against 2 and 7 in 1890 and 1889, respectively. A bad feature in the year's record is the conviction of 3 constables for murder. The Nílgiri District was free from convictions, Kistna and Vizagapatam (20 each) returned the largest number.

Enlistments and casualties.

There were 1,773 enlistments against 1,892 in 1890 and 1,748 in 1889. Casualties fell to 1,634 from 1,854 in 1890; there were 334 deaths or 1·6 per cent. of the whole force.

Education.

The percentage of men able to read and write still further advanced from 78·6 in 1890 and 76·9 in 1889 to 79·6, but the proportion of men qualified by passing the required tests fell from 61·9 in 1890 to 59·2.

Escapes and recaptures.

There was a very large increase in the number of escapes from jails. From District Jails 29 escaped against 12 in 1890, from Sub-Jails 77 against 48, and from other custody 226 against 180. On the other hand 279 were recaptured as against 186 only in the previous year.

Processes served by the police.

The increase in the number of processes served is very noticeable, the total being 808,405 against 741,007 in 1890—the increase was fairly evenly divided between grave and petty cases. Madura headed the list in grave cases with 31,765, Tanjore came next with 27,496. In petty cases, Godávari (51,505) stood first, followed by Madura (34,769).

Violent and unnatural deaths.

There were 623 fewer violent and unnatural deaths in 1891 than in 1890, the figures being, respectively, 11,225 and 11,848. The decrease is mainly under the head "accidental deaths." As in the last six years, North Arcot again heads the list with 907 deaths.

Suicides.

The number of suicides declined from 1,963 in 1890 to 1,884. Of this number 1,139 were women, of whom 920 chose drowning and 219 hanging. Godávari returned the greatest number (156).

Accidental deaths.

8,697 accidental deaths were reported against 9,281 in 1890. The decrease was mainly under the head "drowning," 5,743 or 66 per cent. of the total against 6,410 in the previous year. Of the remaining 2,954, 1,068 or 12 per cent. were ascribed to snake-bite and 1,588 or 18 per cent. to "other causes." As in the last five years, North Arcot showed the greatest number (585) of deaths by drowning, and South Arcot, as in the preceding year, the largest number from snake-bite and with the same figure 141. Deaths from wild beasts rose to 271 from 221 in 1890. Jeypore, Ganjam and Vizagapatam are responsible for 77·8 per cent. of them.

Fires.

The number of fires rose from 9,589 in 1890 to 10,766, and involved a loss of 149 lives and 66,720 houses against 129 lives and 50,640 houses. The damage to property was estimated at Rs. 23,18,881 against Rs. 14,12,311 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to the dryness of the season. Godávari was the greatest sufferer, having lost 14 lives and Rs. 3,45,133 in property.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The numbers of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs were 17,964, 1,394, 926, and 7,464, respectively. The figures show an increase under all heads except wandering gangs. The number of receivers, as compared with the figures of 1890, shows an increase of 156, and is the result of greater attention having been paid to this subject by the police. 1,524 known depredators and 128 suspected persons were convicted during the year. The number of gambling houses decreased from 531 in 1890 to 411 in 1891. This result is probably due to the Towns Nuisance Act having been given effect to from 1st July 1891.

Old offenders re-convicted.

1,613 old offenders were re-convicted during the year against 1,610 in 1890.

Detection.

122,969 cognizable cases were reported, of which 86,773 or 70·6 per cent. were detected against 107,838 cases reported and 75,768 or 70·3 detected in 1890. The average detection for the past four years is 69·5. The proportion of convictions to arrests showed an advance on last year, 61·2 to 58·7, but the percentage of property recovered fell from 25·5 to 21·3. On the whole the year

bears favorable comparison with its predecessor—itself a good year. Madras City, as usual, obtained the best results. The figures returned from Jeypore were also satisfactory.

Special and Local laws. There were 76,551 cases against 66,596 in 1890. There was a large increase under the head "nuisances."

Murders. The number of murders was 378, an increase of 55 over last year. The detections numbered 119 or 31·5 per cent. against 29·7 per cent. in 1890 and 28 per cent. in 1889. Madras City with 2 out of 3, or 66·7 per cent., and Malabar with 14 out of 24 cases, or 58·3 per cent., head the list. Kistna (11·1 per cent.) stands lowest.

Dacoities. The increase was very marked, 292 cases having been recorded against 173 in 1890. This increase is observable in all the various forms of dacoity and may be safely attributed to the distress consequent on adverse seasons. 33·9 per cent. of the cases were detected, 35·5 per cent. of the accused convicted, and 11·5 per cent. of the property recovered. These figures all compare unfavorably with those of 1890, but are better than those of the preceding five years. Madura, on the whole, showed best results with 14 detections out of 28 cases, Kurnool the worst with 1 detection out of 23 cases, and 2 convictions only out of 58 persons charged. The results obtained in the Ceded Districts were very poor.

Robberies. In this form of crime there has again been an increase from 359 cases in 1890 to 400 in the year under report. The largest number occurred in Tinnevelly (41), Coimbatore (35) and Kistna (29). In the first-mentioned district there was a decrease of 9 compared with last year, but in Coimbatore and Kistna there was an increase of 28 and 6 cases, respectively. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that there has been an appreciable improvement in detection, conviction and recovery of property, the figures being 44·5, 51·1 and 40·8, respectively, to 42·3, 48·9 and 14·6 in 1890. The results obtained in Jeypore and North Arcot were excellent. The value of property lost (Rs. 7,187) and recovered (Rs. 5,933) was greatest in Madura.

House-breaking. The number of lurking house-trespasses and cases of house-breaking rose to 7,361 from 7,000 in 1890 and 7,298 in 1889. The number rose in Cuddapah from 302 last year to 430 and in Chingleput from 274 to 454, while in Ganjam there was a decline from 631 to 492. Detection improved from 34·8 in 1890 to 37·4; Jeypore (71·9), North Arcot (66·7) and South Arcot (64·4) showed the best results, and Trichinopoly (18) and Bellary (17·5) the worst. The value of property lost was Rs. 7,41,098. In 1890 it was Rs. 6,24,109. Recoveries advanced slightly from 15·6 to 16·3 per cent. Nilgiris (86·3) and Madras City (51·9) head the list, Kurnool (4·3) and Trichinopoly (5·3) stand lowest. 964 or 13·1 per cent. of the cases occurred by day, 6,397 or 86·9 by night; of the former 65·4 were detected, of the latter 33·2.

Grave crimes. To sum up, the number of grave crimes against property increased from 7,532 in 1890 to 8,053, while the percentage of detections rose from 35·2 to 37·6, of convictions from 51 to 57, and of recovery of property from 16·3 to 16·4.

Cattle thefts. 2,840 cattle thefts were registered against 2,342 in 1890; the percentage of detection advanced from 48·5 to 50·2. The largest number of cases occurred in Coimbatore (505) and Madura (322). In Coimbatore the number was 202 in excess of last year. Jeypore (79·2), South Arcot (76·1) and North Arcot (73·1) show best detection. The percentage of convictions advanced from 71 in 1890 to 72. The total value of cattle stolen was Rs. 57,717 against Rs. 50,539 in 1890, but the percentage of recovery declined from 53·3 in that year to 51·4.

Cattle poisonings. 54 cases were reported against 50 in 1890. Detections advanced from 42 to 46·3 per cent. and convictions from 39·7 to 55·6.

Ordinary thefts. 13,369 thefts were reported against 13,057 in the previous year, an increase of 312, while detection declined slightly from 45·1 to 44·4. The value of the property lost was Rs. 3,94,442, of which Rs. 1,06,114 or 26·9 per cent. was recovered against 32·4 in 1890. Convictions were obtained in 48·8 per cent. of the arrests—an improvement on last year's figure of 46·2.

Arms Act. 809 cases under the Arms Act were reported against 579 in 1890, and 689 convictions obtained.

There was a very great increase in the number of offences against the Salt and Abkári laws. The number of cases recorded under the former class rose from 10,182 in 1890 to 12,009 and under the latter from 11,699 to 17,310. Offences against Revenue laws.

The improvement noticed in 1889 and 1890 in the number of cases referred by the magistracy for police enquiry was maintained during the year. 3,645 cases were referred against 4,521 in 1889 and 3,795 in 1890. Of these, 65·5 were struck off as false against 63·1 in 1889 and 64·5 in 1890. 14,605 cases were referred by the police to magistrates for orders under sections 157—169 and 173 of Criminal Procedure Code, of which 13,544 or 92·7 were struck off as false against 93·8 in 1890. Madura again referred the largest number (1,638), Tinnevelly followed with 1,222. 5 per cent. or 3,974 cases, out of 79,299 prosecuted by the police, were found to be false against 4·9 in 1890 and 5·4 in 1889. The proportion of false cases was largest in Ganjam (21·8), Kurnool (19·1) and Salem (18·3). Cases referred.

The Inspector-General spent 249 days in camp and inspected 15 districts including Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kistna in the Northern Range. The Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, inspected 63 stations and was 302 days in camp. The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, was 171 days in camp and inspected 69 stations, and was for 3 months, in addition to his other duties, in charge of the Coimbatore District. Inspection by Superintendents and their Assistants was on the whole satisfactory, though 20 stations were left uninspected, whereas in the preceding year inspection had been complete. Inspections.

REWARDS. (1891.)

The rewards disbursed during 1891 amounted to Rs. 4,896 against Rs. 4,357 in 1890. The latter figure includes two sums of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6, which were excluded from the total appearing in the review of 1890 in consequence of the incorrectness of certain returns. The increase, as compared with 1890, occurred principally in the case of rewards granted by the Inspector-General of Police, by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and by the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 1,884 were disbursed by District Magistrates (Rs. 1,399 for services rendered in aid of public justice and Rs. 485 for saving human life), Rs. 239 were granted by the Inspector-General of Jails, Rs. 2,219 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 553 by the Commissioner of Police, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,106, Rs. 118, Rs. 1,824 and Rs. 294, respectively. The following were the most noticeable cases in which rewards were granted:—(1) Rs. 100 granted by the District Magistrate of Cuddapah to a head constable for arresting a man charged with murder; (2) Rs. 50 each paid by the District Magistrate of Tanjore to an Inspector and a constable of the Bangalore City Police for arresting an individual charged with murder; (3) Rs. 320 paid to certain members of the Vizagapatam and Godávari Police, on account of the arrest of nine persons accused of complicity in the recent disturbance in the Gúdem Hills; (4) Rs. 551 paid to certain members of the Madura Police for their services in 1890 in the suppression of dacoities in that district; (5) Rs. 200 disbursed to a constable of the Madras City Police for arresting one Rámácharan Dás accused of murder. A reward of Rs. 300 to an Inspector on the Guntakal-Villupuram Railway was sanctioned on account of his courageous conduct in rescuing an Inspector and a Station-house Officer, on whom a murderous attack had been made by certain villagers in the Anantapur district.

FACTORIES ACT. (1891.)

The number of factories rose from 30 in 1890 to 32 in 1891. This was due to the opening of the sugar factory at Tuticorin and the paddy grinding, cleaning and oil manufactory at Madras. The number of children employed declined slightly from 772 in 1890 to 727, but the total number of factory hands continued to grow

and reached 19,369 as against 17,843 in 1890. The number of accidents was 93 against 117 in 1890 and 103 in 1889; of this number, 4 terminated fatally. The Madras Carnatic Mill showed the largest number of accidents (14), or ·88 per cent. to the number of hands employed. No prosecutions under the Factories Act were instituted.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1891.)

259 licenses were in force during 1891, of which 32 were new against 250 in the previous year and covered 782 tons as against 713 in 1890. The amount of sulphur sold was 326 tons, and this figure is probably the highest on record and is considerably larger than that in 1890 (264 tons). 5 licenses were issued in Coimbatore above the number issued in 1890. The largest sales were in Madras town, where the amount sold was over 173 tons, or 45 tons more than in the previous year. The sulphur was, as usual, principally used in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, but was also used for medical, sanitary and blasting purposes, and in Malabar for bleaching ginger and cardamoms. There were no transactions in Kurnool or the Nílgiris. The stock in trade of each licensed vendor averaged 1·6 tons, and the average quantity sold by each licensee was 1·2 tons. 11 prosecutions for offences under the Arms Act relating to sulphur were instituted during the year.

ARMS ACT. (1891.)

The total number of licenses issued in 1891 was 57,149 against 50,044 in 1890. The number has nearly doubled since 1887, and the rapid increase in the case of nearly all forms of licenses is mainly due to closer supervision on the part of the police and magistracy. More than 78 per cent. of the licenses were issued in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display. The largest number (10,157) of licenses of this class was issued in Malabar, and North Arcot followed with 6,025. The number of licenses in form X, authorizing possession of fire arms, ammunition, &c., in districts which have not been disarmed, fell from 649 in 1890 to 291 in 1891. The number of licenses issued in form XI, authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals, amounted to 3,928, or more than double the figure for the previous year. 7,221 licenses were granted to authorize possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes. This figure is probably the highest on record and is considerably larger than that returned in 1890 (5,624). Of this number, no fewer than 6,683 were granted in Coimbatore to enable ryots to deepen their wells. In form II, 199 licenses were issued for the transport of arms, ammunition and military stores within British India. 81 licenses, to authorize importation of arms, ammunition and military stores at the ports of Madras and Calicut, were granted against 86 in 1890. The number of licenses covering import of explosives into the same ports rose from 76 in 1890 to 85 in 1891. The number of inspections in the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory. 865 prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder against 515 in the preceding year, and convictions obtained in 81·5 per cent. of the cases.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1891.)

Increase of crime.

The increase of crime which commenced in 1887 continued and the number of offences returned as true was 241,971 as against 218,724 in 1890 and 212,365 in 1889. Particulars are given below :—

—		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code	1890 ...	114,032	10,200	5,113	98,719	93,645	233,897
	1891 ...	114,111	9,073	4,501	100,537	95,649	240,390
Offences under Special and Local Laws	1890 ...	121,181	779	397	120,005	119,385	141,490
	1891 ...	142,775	675	666	141,434	134,831	159,583
Total ...	1890 ...	235,213	10,979	5,510	218,724	213,030	375,387
	1891 ...	256,886	9,748	5,167	241,971	230,480	399,973

The increase which was common to all heads, except "complaints dismissed under section 203" and "struck off as false," was especially great in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws "returned as true," which rose from 120,005 to 141,434.

There was noting noteworthy in the slight increase of 79 offences under the Indian Penal Code. (a) OFFENCES REPORTED—Penal Code.

The increase (21,594) under Special and Local Laws was chiefly in offences under the District Police and the Towns Nuisances Acts from 42,110 to 49,876, Madras City Police Act from 19,536 to 25,258, Abkári Act from 13,180 to 18,891 and Salt Act from 11,191 to 13,800. Special Laws.

The districts which showed the smallest percentages of cases returned as true to those reported under the Penal Code were Tanjore (79·16), Ganjam (80·65) and Malabar (81·66). The highest percentages were attained in Chingleput (97·84), Anantapur (93·72) and North Arcot (92·99). Percentage of true cases; district variations.

Of cases returned as true, there was a net increase of 1,818 in respect of offences under the Penal Code. Of the 710 cases affecting life, 282 were cases of murder and 73 of attempts to murder as compared with 275 and 60, respectively, in the previous year. The variations in the number of murders reported were noticeable in the following districts :— (b) CASES RETURNED AS TRUE—Offences affecting life.

	1890.	1891.
Ganjam (including Agency)	7	22
Bellary ...	9	18
Tinnevelly	18	26
Anantapur	6	12
Tanjore	17	4
South Arcot	10	3
Nellore	10	3

The cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were furnished chiefly by Vizagapatam and Salem (12 each), Kurnool and Madura (10 each), Tanjore (9), and Coimbatore, Malabar and Tinnevelly (8 each). Deaths by rash or negligent acts occurred chiefly in Vizagapatam (6) and Salem (5). Attempted suicides were most numerous in Vizagapatam (22), Ganjam (16), North Arcot and Godávari (13 each).

In robberies, there was an increase from 366 to 436 and in dacoities from 253 to 332. The only two districts that were free from dacoity were Madras and the Nílgiris. The chief fluctuations were :— Robberry and dacoity.

In robbery.		In dacoity.	
Coimbatore	+ 18	Madura ...	+ 25
Tinnevelly	+ 13	Coimbatore	+ 23
South Canara, Cuddapah, Tanjore	+ 11 each.	Cuddapah	+ 17
Kurnool	+ 10	Trichinopoly	+ 12
Kistna	− 9	Tinnevelly	− 13
Bellary	− 8	South Arcot, Tanjore	− 10 each.

The chief variations in forgery were— Forgery.

	1890.	1891.
South Arcot	31	11
Coimbatore	13	21
Salem	1	8
Ganjam	4	10

Criminal force and assault.

In cases of assault and criminal force, there was a slight decrease of 254, but there were considerable variations in Chingleput (—289), Ganjam (—209), Malabar (—185), Godávari (—169), Vizagapatam (+306), Madras (+223), and Salem (+152).

Offences against public tranquillity.

The increase (224) in the total number of offences against public tranquillity was chiefly contributed by Trichinopoly (+67), Kistna (+45), Cuddapah (+44), Coimbatore (+36), and Tanjore (+35). In Madura, there was a decrease of 46 cases.

Offences affecting public health, &c.

The chief variations in offences against public health, safety and convenience, in which there was an increase of 1,019, occurred in Tanjore (+318), Trichinopoly (+242), Cuddapah (+180), Chingleput (+173), Anantapur (+164), and Ganjam (—423).

Offences against Special and Local Laws.

Under Special and Local Laws there was an increase of 21,429 true cases. Towards this the District Police and the Towns Nuisances Acts contributed 7,711 cases, the Madras City Police Act 5,722 cases, the Abkári Act 5,718 cases, and the Salt Act 2,602 cases.

Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

Testing the criminality of districts by the prevalence of grave offences only, the City of Madras and the Nílgiris were, as usual, the most criminal districts with 1 grave crime to 458 and 786 inhabitants, respectively. Next to these came Chingleput (1 to 1,163), Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,244), Godávari (1 to 1,435), and Malabar (1 to 1,455), while the least criminal districts were Ganjam Agency (1 to 4,210), Vizagapatam (1 to 3,377), South Canara (1 to 2,824), and Godávari Agency (1 to 2,543).

Criminality of the Presidency.

In all districts taken together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,737 as against 1 to 1,582 in 1890.

Offences proved on trial.

The total number of persons under trial in 1891 was 399,973 as against 375,387 in the previous year.

There was an increase in the proportion of convictions both under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws—in the former class from 22·0 to 22·8 per cent. and in the latter from 76·4 to 82·8. The usual low percentage of convictions in cases of offences which may be lawfully compounded was maintained. The percentage of convictions for offences affecting public health, &c. (78·00), offences relating to weights and measures (65·60), coin and Government stamps (63·87), receiving stolen property (59·61), contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (57·91) was high. In kidnapping, &c., rape, unnatural offences, robbery and dacoity, offences affecting life, causing miscarriage, &c., the percentage of convictions was low.

Security to keep the peace.

Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Godávari, Salem and Madura contributed 69, 62, 57, 51 and 50, respectively, to the 542 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace. Of the 287 persons bound over, more than half were furnished by the districts of Godávari (57), Malabar (34), Salem (29), and Coimbatore (25).

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

Of the 703 persons fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints, North Arcot contributed 132.

Local nuisances.

Though 519 persons were called upon to show cause against the removal of local nuisances, &c., none was punished for disobedience to orders made absolute.

Crimes by European British subjects.

117 European British subjects concerned in 95 cases were under trial during the year under review. The cases of 112 persons were disposed of, 54 being convicted (24 under Special Laws).

Summary.

To recapitulate, the salient features in 1891 were (1) an increase of crime over 1890 both under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws and (2) a considerable increase in the percentage of convictions under the Special and Local Laws.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1891.)

In 1891 the following Courts actually exercised criminal jurisdiction :—

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of Courts.

(*a*) In the Mofussil—
6,491 Village Magistrates' Courts,
736 { 155 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
464 Second-class do. do.
117 First-class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.
(*b*) At the Presidency Town—
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

Village Magistrates.

The total number of Village Magistrates who actually tried cases during the year was 19 in excess of the number in the previous year. Striking variations occurred in Ganjam (+252), Tinnevelly (—189) and Kistna (—119).

Honorary Benches.

53 of the 736 Magistrates' Courts were Honorary Benches. The increase of one Bench, as compared with 1890, was due to the Cochin Bench having exercised powers during the year. The average number of working days in these Courts was 61, varying from 235 in Adóni to 4 in Cochin.

Special Magistrates.

Of the remaining 683 Magistrates, 63 were Special Magistrates as against 67 in 1890. Of the 63 Special Magistrates, 7 exercised first-class, 7 second-class and 49 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these Courts was 55 days, varying from 244 in Cuddalore town in the South Arcot district to 2 in each of the Special Magistrates' Courts at Vellore and at Álvár Tirunagari in the Tinnevelly district.

Regular Magistrates.

Of the 620 regular Magistrates' Courts thus remaining, 76 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 433 were those of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 3 were those of Cantonment Magistrates (2 third-class and 1 first-class), 87 were those of Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first-class) and 21 were those of District Magistrates. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 63, varying from 197 in Cuddapah to 10 in Godávari.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session, the average number of working days was 75, varying from 150 in Bellary to 34 in Chingleput.

Presidency Magistrates.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 274 days.

High Court.

In the High Court, 182 criminal benches sat during the year, 40 for the disposal of sessions and 142 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. As usual, there were 4 sessions held during the year. On the Appellate Side, 86 benches were wholly engaged with criminal work on 85 days, while 56 benches sitting on 51 days transacted both criminal and civil business.

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Contributions by classes of Courts.

The distribution of the criminal work amongst the various classes of Courts is shown below :—

—	Original cases.	Percentages.	Appeals.	Percentages.
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,774	4·88	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil	192,107	79·65	5,796	80·57
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	36,153	14·99	...	...
Courts of Session	1,095	0·45	853	11·86
High Court	65	0·03	545	7·57
Total ...	241,194	100·00	7,194	100·00
Compare 1890 ...	223,840	...	6,598	...

Taking both original cases and appeals together (and excluding the Presidency Town), Malabar contributed the largest percentage of the total criminal work, viz., 10·40, Tanjore and Madura coming next with 9·11 and 8·56, respectively. The smallest contributions were, as usual, from the Nílgiris 1·17, Anantapur 1·78 and Kurnool 1·79.

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

11,774 cases were brought before Village Munsifs against 11,529 in 1890. The steady decrease in institutions since 1886 before this class of Courts was thus, for the first time, slightly checked. 230 cases affecting 400 persons were pending at the close of the year. Of the persons dealt with, 7,835 were discharged and 10,046 were convicted, 7,337 were detained in simple custody, and 2,709 were confined in stocks.

REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions.*

A comparative statement for three years of the number of cases filed in the regular Magisterial Courts in the mofussil is given below :—

—	1889.	1890.	1891.
Benches of Magistrates	31,713	38,922	42,051
Special Magistrates	6,435	5,030	6,838
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	121,854	126,469	137,942
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	4,836	5,020	5,150
District Magistrates	58	173	126
Total ...	164,896	175,614	192,107
First-class Magistrates	5,726	6,124	5,988
Second-class do.	126,658	133,464	139,966
Third-class do.	32,512	36,026	46,153
Total ...	164,896	175,614	192,107

Variations.

The increase in institutions which began in 1887 was maintained by all classes of Courts except District Magistrates' and was principally contributed by Tanjore, Malabar, Chingleput and Madura with 4,348, 3,907, 2,865 and 2,230 cases, respectively. The chief variations in the files of Bench Courts occurred in Tanjore (+3,110 cases), Madura (+2,333), Chingleput (+803), Bellary (—1,668) and Salem (—1,174). The increase under the head "Special Magistrates" was due to the appointment in 1891 of four Special Magistrates in Chingleput district in order to set the Taluk Magistrates free for famine duty. There was an increase of 11,473 in the number of cases received in the Courts of Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates. Towards this number, Malabar contributed 3,797, Salem 1,125, Coimbatore 1,011, Anantapur 1,001, Cuddapah 996 and Tanjore 976. The net increase in the number of cases in the Courts of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was but slight, viz., 130; but there were noticeable variations in Cuddapah (+185), Malabar (—89) and Bellary (—74). The chief variations in the Courts of District Magistrates were in the Nilgiris (—34), Bellary (—15) and South Canara (+17). No cases were instituted before the District Magistrates of North Arcot, Ganjam, Nellore and Tinnevelly.

Disposal of cases.

Including 2,655 * cases pending at the beginning of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding those transferred and those in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the regular mofussil Magistrates' Courts was 194,900, of which 192,144 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,756 at the close of the year. Disposals in 1890 and 1889 numbered 175,426 and 165,952 respectively. In every grade of Court, except District Magistrates', there was a very striking increase in the amount of work turned out. Towards a net increase of 3,612 disposals in the Bench Courts, Tanjore (+ 3,098) and Madura (+ 2,327) chiefly contributed, while large decreases occurred in Bellary (—1,648) and Salem (—1,169). Special Magistrates disposed of 6,942 cases against 5,137 in 1890. In Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and Anantapur, disposals by Subordinate Magistrates increased by 3,806, 1,106, 1,072 and 1,062, respectively, together making a contribution of 7,046 towards the total increase of 10,848 over the previous year. Sub-Divisional Magistrates disposed of 464 cases more than in the preceding year. The increase occurred chiefly in Cuddapah (+169) and Tanjore (+ 95). No cases were filed before the District Magistrates of North Arcot, Ganjam, Nellore and Tinnevelly. The District Magistrate of South Canara, as in the previous year, disposed of the largest number of cases, viz., 55.

* The difference between this and the figure shown in the last year's report is due to the decrease of 4 cases in Bellary and 1 in North Arcot.

The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years and the number pending at the close of each year were as follows :— *Persons for trial, tried and pending.*

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with.	Pending at the end of the year.
1889	327,581	320,252	7,329
1890	334,988	327,210	7,778
1891	359,410	350,741	8,669

Of the 350,741 persons dealt with, 4,749 were committed or referred to higher Courts, 199,458 were discharged and 146,534 were convicted. The percentage of convictions in the different Courts is shown below :—

	Percentage of convictions.	
	1890.	1891.
Benches of Magistrates	73·8	77·5
Special Magistrates	69·0	61·2
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	32·3	35·5
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	37·7	41·2
District Magistrates	46·2	29·8
Total ...	39·0	42·4
First-class Magistrates	39·2	41·5
Second-class do.	36·6	38·1
Third-class do.	49·9	60·3
Total ...	39·0	42·4

The increase in the percentage of convictions from 36·9 in 1889 to 42·4 in 1891 was a noteworthy feature. As usual, Bellary, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris came out with the highest percentages; viz., 59·7, 58·4 and 57·6, respectively. The lowest figures were observable in Godávari (27·2), Kurnool (30·1) and Nellore (30·5). Of the 8,669 persons awaiting trial, 845 were in custody and 7,824 were on bail or otherwise at large; 138 persons had been under trial for more than six months.

Particulars of the nature of the sentences passed on persons convicted by the regular Magistrates' Courts are shown below :— *Punishments.*

	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Orders to give securities.			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous.												
	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Section 106.	Section 107.	Sections 109 and 110.	
Benches of Magistrates	...	90	335	...	...	36,868	9	...	...	...	...	...	127
Special do. ...	12	405	70	...	...	5,738	91	40	3	...	...	...	14
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers ...	209	16,104	1,729	...	...	78,238	3,417	859	74	...	3	2	719
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	145	2,246	225	...	...	1,890	571	25	71	81	186	140	47
District Magistrates ...	...	27	9	...	...	30	11	...	...	1	...	2	...
Total ...	366	18,872	2,368	...	...	122,764	4,099	924	148	82	189	144	907
Compare 1890 ...	392	16,056	1,969	...	...	105,620	3,762	820	149	78	258	80	845

To the 366 sentences of solitary confinement awarded during the year, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Chingleput contributed 135, 34 and 24, respectively. No such sentence was passed in Nellore. The proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment to the number of sentences passed was, as in the previous year, 89 per cent. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment, not exceeding six months, increased by 2,632. The average fine was Rs. 5·2 as against Rs. 4·8 in the previous year. The amounts of fine imposed and realized were Rs. 6,54,770 and Rs. 4,88,318 against Rs. 5,28,495 and Rs. 4,03,767, respectively, in 1890. The percentage of realization (76·4) was nearly 2 per cent. less than in 1890. The percentage of sums paid in compensation to total realization still further fell from 4·4 to 4·1. Rs. 16,634 were collected out of the fines imposed in the previous years, thus making a total of Rs. 5,04,952 as against Rs. 4,10,645 in 1890. Whipping was awarded in 1,072 cases against 969 (the lowest on record) in 1890; of these, 362 were juveniles.

Security for peace.

Of 271 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, 57 were in Godávari, 34 in Malabar and 29 in Salem.

Security for good behaviour.

The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour was 144 as against 80 in 1890, and the number imprisoned on failure was 87, of whom 82 were punished with rigorous imprisonment.

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

The number of persons dealt with by Magistrates under Special Acts and subjected to an order not involving fine or imprisonment was 907 as against 845 in the previous year. Of these, 173 were in the Nilgiris and 128 in Madura.

Appealable and non-appealable sentences.

The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed was as follows:—

	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Benches of Magistrates	312	36,977	...	131
Special Magistrates	5,966	13	293	7
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	97,507	13	40	303
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	3,000	17	1,118	769
District Magistrates	44	2	11	11
Total ...	106,829	37,022	1,462	1,221
Compare 1890 ...	92,040	31,493	1,153	1,354

Quality of work done.

To show the quality of work done, the appealable sentences distributed according to the powers of Magistrates who awarded them and the number and result of appeals therefrom are compared with similar figures for 1890:—

	Second and Third class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	120,622	140,678	2,911	3,173
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,931	12,691	...	...
To District Magistrates	471	684	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	11,892	12,652	...	...
By District Magistrates	451	625	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	6,972	7,114	...	...
By District Magistrates	233	369	...	...
Number of appellants to Courts of Session	...	...	1,285	1,506
Number of appellants whose cases were decided	...	...	1,268	1,534
Number of appellants whose sentences were confirmed	...	...	802	1,002
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	9·9	9·0	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	58·6	56·2	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0·4	0·5	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	51·7	59·0	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	...	...	44·1	47·5
Percentage of sentences confirmed	...	...	63·2	65·3

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows :—

—	1890.	1891.
	DAYS.	DAYS.
Benches of Magistrates	1½	1
Special Magistrates	4	4
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	7	7
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ...	14	16
District Magistrates	8½	11

The best averages, taking all Courts together, were as usual in Bellary, the Nílgiris and Salem (3 days each) and the highest in Kurnool (11 days) and Coimbatore, Godávari and Kistna (10 days each).

371,001 witnesses were examined against 346,875 in 1890. The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 1·2 against 1·4 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of witnesses detained beyond three days in the Courts of Benches of Magistrates, Special and District Magistrates. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 49,805 as against Rs. 41,347 in 1890. *Witnesses.*

The number of appeals preferred during the year was 5,796 as against 5,288 in 1890. The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below :— (b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

—	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	5,045	5,057	5,500	277	302	324
District Magistrates	208	188	250	17	17	18
Total ...	5,253	5,245	5,750	294	319	342

The District Magistrates of South Canara, South Arcot and Madura disposed of 59, 56 and 22, respectively. The average duration, in days, of appeals was as follows :—

—	1889.	1890.	1891.
	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	20	23	23
District Magistrates	20	18	16

The number of appellants for trial was 14,087, of whom 13,277 were dealt with as follows :—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	790	6,324	1,235	4,155	9	138	1
District Magistrates.	43	326	56	185	12	3	...
Total ...	833	6,650	1,291	4,340	21	141	1
Compare 1890 ...	645	6,560	922	4,046	10	160	...
Percentage. { 1890 ...	5·2	53·1	7·5	32·8	0·1	1·3	...
Percentage. { 1891 ...	6·3	50·1	9·7	32·7	0·1	1·1	0·0

The number of revision cases for disposal, disposed of and pending was 788, 744 and 14, respectively. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,498, of whom 2,450 were dealt with, 134 were referred to the High Court. Revision cases.

COURTS OF SESSION— (a) Original jurisdiction— *Institutions, results and disposals.*

1,095 cases were committed for trial before the Sessions Courts as against 1,040 in 1890 and 985 in 1889. Of 1,130 cases for disposal, 1,091 were disposed of during the year, leaving 39 pending at the close of the year as against 1,035 and 31 in 1890. In 56 of the cases decided, either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 1,035 cases, 388 were tried by jury and 647 with assessors. In 96 per cent. of the jury cases, the Judges concurred with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases, the Judges agreed with the opinions of assessors in 73·2 per cent. of the cases, in 7·7 per cent. they differed from one assessor, in ·1 per cent. from the majority of assessors and in 19·0 per cent. from all the assessors. The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year was 137. Of the 2,614 persons dealt with, 123 were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remaining 2,491; 1,428 were acquitted and 1,063 convicted. The percentage of convictions was 42·7, varying between 76·9 in North Malabar and 33·8 in Salem.

Punishments.

The punishments awarded were as follows:—

—		1889.	1890.	1891.
Transportation	For life...	82	140	144
	For a term	26	66	24
Imprisonment	Rigorous, with solitary confinement.	10	7	10
	Rigorous, without do.	920	874	819
	Simple	34	33	48
Fine	Alone	10	9	14
	With other punishments	83	37	57
Whipping	Alone	13	4	4
	With other punishments	9	17	8

Quality of work done.

The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 11,463, of which Rs. 2,911 or 25·4 per cent. as against 32·4 in 1890 were realized. Including Rs. 685 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 3,596 as against Rs. 11,236 in 1890. Of this, Rs. 1,065 were realized in Tanjore alone. Rs. 702 as against Rs. 1,432 in the preceding year were paid to complainants as compensation. 12 persons, of whom 1 was a juvenile, were sentenced to whipping as compared with 21 persons in 1890.

Of the 1,063 persons on whom sentences were passed by Sessions Courts, 1,029 had right of appeal. The percentage of appellants to appealable sentences was 64·5 and the percentage of sentences confirmed was 68·2 against 65·2 in the previous year. The average duration of sessions trials was, as in the last year, 27 days, being highest in Tinnevelly (52 days), Madura (39) and Bellary (31), where the sessions were heavy, and lowest in Cuddapah (12), South Canara (13), Kistna (16) and Vizagapatam (19).

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined by Sessions Courts was 9,656 as against 9,105 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,609 as against 4,272 in 1890 were detained for over three days. The sum paid to witnesses on account of diet money, &c., amounted to Rs. 37,995, giving an average of nearly Rs. 3·9 per witness examined.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction— *Institutions and results.*

The number of appeals filed in Sessions Courts continued to increase from 703 in 1889 and 745 in 1890 to 853 in 1891. 857 were heard and 54 were left pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals rose from 27 to 32 days. The number of appellants was 1,611, of whom the cases of 1,534 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
During 1891	212	790	232	267	4	25	4	77
Compare 1890	206	596	166	267	1	31	1	110

The number of revision cases received, disposed of and pending was 449, 439 and 44, respectively. Of those received, 291 came up on application and 158 were taken up of the Courts' own motion. The number of persons concerned was 1,578, of whom 1,423 were dealt with and 155 were awaiting disposal. The results are given below:— *Revision cases.*

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.	Otherwise disposed of.
During 1891	1,153	27	155	88	...
Compare 1890	948	53	91	94	...

The decrease in institutions in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts noticed in previous years received a check, the number of cases filed being 36,153 against 35,606 in 1890. These, together with 14 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made 36,167 for disposal, of which 36,134 were disposed of and 33 were left pending. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 30 in the Egmore Court and 35 in the Black Town Court, as against 30 and 34 in the previous year, respectively. Of the 42,491 persons dealt with, 79 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are exhibited below:— PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS— *Institutions and results.*

—	1889.	1890.	1891.
Discharged or acquitted	8,718	11,626	5,696
Convicted on regular trial	72	87	75
Do. summary trial	35,798	30,026	36,641
Percentage of convictions	80·4	72·1	86·5

The increase in the percentage of convictions is due to persons concerned in vaccination cases withdrawn by the municipality having been excluded during the year under report, while such persons were taken into account in previous years. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment fell from 1,619 to 1,205 and of simple imprisonment from 215 to 190. On the other hand there was a large rise from 27,871 to 34,941 in sentences of fine alone. The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 42,085, of which Rs. 37,804 or 90 per cent. were recovered, as against 89 per cent. in 1890. Of this sum, Rs. 736 were paid to complainants as compensation. Of 209 persons whipped, 81 were juveniles.

Of the 75 persons on whom appealable sentences were passed, 27 appealed to the High Court, of whom 25 were dealt with, leaving 2 pending at the end of the year. In the case of 24 persons (96 per cent.) the sentences were confirmed. *Results in appeal.*

17,404 witnesses were examined as against 17,838 in the previous year. Of these, 130, as against 81 in 1890, were detained beyond 3 days. *Detention of witnesses.*

As a Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police received and disposed of 10 cases affecting 12 persons. WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The High Court received 65 cases for trial by commitment as against 49 in the previous year. Excluding 1 case in which the prisoner escaped, there were 64 cases for disposal. 63 were disposed of, leaving 1 pending at the close of the year. The number of persons for trial, tried and pending during the past 3 years was 98, 97 and 1, respectively, against 84, 84 and *nil* in 1890. The percentage of convictions was 67 against 81·0 in 1890. 458 witnesses were examined at the sessions, and the average duration of cases from date of commitment to date of judgment was 44 days as against 25 in the preceding year. HIGH COURT— (*a*) Original jurisdiction— (1) *Sessions cases.*

12 cases of disagreement from the verdict of the jury were submitted to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, and 5 were pending from last year. All 17 cases were disposed of and resulted in the verdict of the jury being upheld in 9 cases, interfered with in 6 and a new trial being ordered in 2. (2) *Cases under s. 307, Cr.P.C.*

65 cases in which capital sentences were inflicted were submitted to the High Court for confirmation under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code as against 60 in 1890 and 63 in 1889. Including 7 cases pending from last year, there were 72 (3) *Cases under s. 374, Cr.P.C.*

cases for disposal. Of these, 59 were disposed of involving 69 persons, of whom 12 were acquitted, 52 convicted and 5 were ordered to be retried. The sentences of death passed on 39 persons were confirmed and 13 were sentenced to transportation for life in commutation of the death sentences. In the High Court Sessions, one person was sentenced to death.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Appeals.*

545 appeals were filed in the High Court against 565 in 1890 and 590 in 1889. Of these, 67 were appeals from persons under sentence of death. Excluding these and references under section 307 and including 88 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 554 for disposal, of which 485 were disposed of as against 498 in 1890 and 484 in 1889. The sentences were confirmed in 43·30 per cent. of the cases. The average duration of appeals was 55 days as against 51 in 1890 and 43 in 1889. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 811. Excluding the 109 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code and including the 147 persons pending trial from the previous year, there were 849 for disposal, of whom 745 were dealt with and 104 awaited trial at the end of the year.

Revision cases.

There were 727 cases for revision including 102 cases pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 663 were disposed of and 64 kept pending. In 57 per cent. of the cases decided, the proceedings of the Courts below were not interfered with. In 68 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 72 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise disturbed. The proportion of interference with lower Courts' orders in cases in which revision was sought for by parties was 17 per cent. as against 18 per cent. in 1890. The number of persons concerned in the cases for revision was 2,222. Of these, 2,062 persons were dealt with.

Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.

In the further exercise of its powers of superintendence and revision, the High Court received 952 calendars of sessions trials and 152 of trials by District Magistrates, 743 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 206 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, making a total of 2,053 as against 1,986 in the previous year. Including 217 calendars pending at the close of 1890, there were 2,270 for disposal, of which 2,184 were recorded on perusal and in 23 the records of the lower Courts were called for. 63 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year.

FINANCIAL—*Receipts and charges.*

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 7,31,317 and Rs. 15,31,958, respectively. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,00,641 as against Rs. 8,26,454 in 1890.

Summary.

The chief features of the year under review in the business done by Criminal Courts were (1) a slight increase in the number of cases received and disposed of by Village Courts, (2) a considerable increase in the number of cases filed in, and disposed of, by all classes of regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil except District Magistrates' Courts and a continuance of the increase in the total percentage of convictions, (3) an increase in the number of appeals received and disposed of by both classes of Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction, (4) an increase both in institution and disposal of original as well as appellate work in the Sessions Courts accompanied, however, by a decrease in the percentage of convictions in sessions cases, (5) an increase in the quantity of work received and done by the Presidency Magistrates, and (6) a marked increase in the number of sessions cases committed to and decided by the High Court.

PRISONS. (1891.)

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 9,644. The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 75,562 against 67,381 in 1890. As the transfers numbered 13,010 against 12,804 in the previous year, the large increase is largely due to an actual increase in the number of prisoners. The daily average population rose from 8,930·62 to 9,819·48, or 9·9 per cent. higher than in 1890. The number discharged from all causes was 74,239 against 66,284 in 1890, and the number remaining at the close of the year was 10,967.

Convicts.

The number of admissions by direct committal was 31,340, which is the largest figure in the decade. Admissions by transfer were 13,010 against 12,804 in 1890. The daily average number of convicts was 8,580·61 against 7,953·85.

Under-trial prisoners.

1,029 under-trial prisoners remained at the beginning of the year and fresh admissions numbered 29,540. These figures again are the highest recorded during the decade. At the end of the year 1,619 remained. The daily average number was 1,042·6 against 827·25 in 1890.

Civil prisoners.

220 civil prisoners remained in jail at the beginning of the year and 1,672 were admitted. At the end of the year 224 remained. The daily average number was 196·27 against 149·52 in 1890. The daily average for the year under report was the highest since the Debtors' Act of 1888 was passed.

Religion, age, sex and previous occupation of prisoners.

Out of 31,340 convicts directly committed, 664 were Christians, 2,605 Muhammadans, 28,058 Hindus, and 13 of other religions. The proportion to the total free population of their respective religions was ·09, ·13, ·10 and ·10. The percentage of juvenile offenders declined to 1·66 from 1·67 in 1890 and 2·17 in 1889, and of females from 8·37 in 1890 to 7·59. 34·21 of the convicts were classed as "persons engaged with animals," while 26·38 against 27·17 in the previous year came under the heading "miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise."

Sentences passed.

There was an increase of 2,945 sentences under one month, or of a percentage increase of 2·33 over last year. The percentage between 1 and 3 months, 3 and 6 months and 6 and 12 months decreased ·85, ·87 and ·15, respectively. The number of sentences of transportation for life was 146. But there was a very great decrease in sentences for a term of transportation, the number being 24 against 62 in 1890. There were 79 sentences of death passed, the highest number during the quinquennium; the next highest number (68) was recorded in 1889.

Previous convictions.

2,259 convicts were recognised as having been previously convicted out of 31,340 admitted by direct committal, but the percentage of identification fell from 9·30 in 1889 and 8·09 in 1890 to 7·21 in the year under report. 218 habituals were recognised against 213 in 1890. Though identification in jail improved slightly compared with the previous year, it is still below the figures of 1887-89.

Escapes and recaptures.

The escapes from jail reached the extraordinarily high figure of 45, the largest number, with the exception of the year 1889, recorded during the past ten years. Of this total, 22 were from central, 6 from district and 17 from subsidiary jails. 10 prisoners escaped from the Vellore jail, of whom 7, constituting a batch of Burmese convicts, were recaptured. 16 of the 22 convicts who escaped from central jails, were recaptured. 60 under-trial prisoners against 36 in 1890 escaped from subsidiary jails, of whom 14 made their escape good against 3 in 1890. 1 under-trial prisoner also escaped from the Debtors' Jail, Madras, and has not been recaptured.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences was 3,548 against 3,316 in 1890. The ratio of offences and punishments to the total jail population was 6·73 and to average daily strength 41·35. The most striking increase was in the number of punishments awarded by courts, viz., 39 against 29 in 1890, 33 in 1889, 15 in 1888, and 4 in 1887, or ·45 per cent. of the daily average strength against corresponding percentages of ·36 in 1890, ·45 in 1889, ·22 in 1888, and ·06 in 1887. This increase is due to the large number of escapes. The number of punishments relating to work was 1,295, or an increase of more than 200 compared with 1890. Corporal punishment was administered in 69 cases against 40 in the preceding year. Vellore and Salem (12 each) were responsible for the largest number, the proportion of whippings to the male population in each being ·58 and ·90, respectively. Fetters were used in 9 cases for purposes of safe custody.

Education.

Instruction among convicts was confined during the year to juveniles owing to the meagre results hitherto obtained in attempting to educate adults. The daily average number of juveniles under instruction in district and central jails was 45·89. Of the 117 who were released during the year, 31 learnt to read and write a little in jail and 4 learnt to read and write well.

Prison officers.

The percentage of convict officers to the average convict population in district and central jails was in the case of males 7·59 and of females 9·25 against 7·39 and 6·37, respectively, in 1890. The percentage was highest in the Penitentiary (12·58) owing to the employment of a larger number of convict-warder guards and maistries while the prisoners were in camp.

Foreign convicts.

On 31st December 1890, there were 910 Burmese convicts in central jails; of this number, 96 were retransferred to Rangoon and 18 died during the year, leaving 796 in confinement on 31st December 1891. The daily average number was 822·73 against 1,034·08 in the preceding year. The death-rate per mille was 21·88 as compared with a mortality of 49·83 of the total population in central jails. Their conduct has been fair except at Cannanore, where one Burman attacked another Burmese convict so savagely that the latter died from the effects of the injuries he received.

Dietary.

No change in the sanctioned dietary was made.

Finance.

The total charges for the year were Rs. 9,00,998 against Rs. 8,34,775 in 1890 and Rs. 8,14,349 in 1889. With respect to the increase of Rs. 12,362 under general supervision, Rs. 11,601 represent the expenditure connected with the appointment of an officer on special duty to report on jail administration and to revise the jail code. The increase under other heads is due to the increased jail population. The total for the guarding and maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 7,27,500 against Rs. 6,95,971, an increase of Rs. 31,529, though there was an actual decrease in the cost per head amounting to Rs. 4-9-11. This decrease was due chiefly to the larger average prison population which was guarded without any material increase in establishment and partly to the saving effected by the closing of the European Prison, Ootacamund. Rs. 2,69,770 were spent on rations, or Rs. 27-13-9 per head which is 11 pies less than in 1890. Hospital charges amounted to Rs. 12,806 or Rs. 1-4-11 per head—a decrease of 4 annas 3 pies per man since last year. There was a considerable saving under clothing and bedding, on which the outlay was Rs. 24,912 against Rs. 28,702 in 1890. This figure represents an expenditure, during the year, of Rs. 2-14-2 per head, or, in other words, a saving of 11 annas 7 pies per head on 1890. A very gratifying feature is the further decrease under the head contingencies; this item of expenditure has been steadily reduced from Rs. 10-5-10 in 1888, Rs. 9-7-4 in 1889, Rs. 9-3-3 in 1890 to Rs. 8-13-9 per head in the year under report. Briefly, the financial result is that the cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners of all sorts in the various kinds of jails amounted to Rs. 67-10-9 per head during the year against Rs. 72-4-8 in 1890 and Rs. 75-12-3 in 1889. The average cost per head for the whole of India in 1890 was Rs. 60-4-0. The net cash earnings amounted to Rs. 66,269, and the average earnings per head were Rs. 24-13-0 against Rs. 21-12-0. The improvement is due to better work in district jails. Vellore (Rs. 37,886) and Coimbatore (Rs. 33,197) showed the largest outturn of work. Deducting cash earnings, the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 60-13-0 against Rs. 66-12-0 in 1890.

Employment of prisoners.

The average number of sick and convalescent prisoners declined from 585·44 in 1890 to 535·49. There was a slight decrease in the average number of convicts employed as prison servants as compared with last year; on the other hand the percentage of those employed on manufactures to other kinds of labour rose from 30·92 to 33·59, and is the largest percentage obtained during the last 5 years. The average net cash earnings of convicts employed on hard labour were Rs. 8-5-0 and of those on manufactures Rs. 24-13-0; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 21-12-0. There has been a continuous increase from a daily average of 557 in 1887 to 988·59 in the year under report in the number of convicts employed in gardening. As in the 3 preceding years, no prisoners were employed on unremunerative labour.

Health of prisoners.

During the year there was accommodation in district and central jails for 10,401 convicts, while the average strength of population was 8,307. In district jails there was no separate accommodation for female convicts and female under-trial prisoners. The death-rate was high and has been exceeded only twice during the last 10 years. In central jails it reached the extremely high rate of 45·44 per mille. In district jails it was 26·68 and in subsidiary jails 16·75, thus giving an

average death-rate of 35·34. The death-rate (66) is highest in the Penitentiary, which is closely followed by Rajahmundry (64·99). In the former jail the high death-rate was entirely due to an epidemic of cholera which carried off 36 persons, and in the latter beri-beri (9) and diarrhœa (10) were responsible for the greater number of deaths. Bellary, with a daily average strength of 290·46, had the lowest death-rate (6·33 per mille). The high death-rate in Párvatipur (53·06) is still the lowest recorded during the last 5 years, and appears to be due to the fact that prisoners are mostly in a bad state of health when first admitted from the malarious tracts in the neighbourhood. In Guntúr the rate was 50·7 per mille owing to an epidemic of cholera which lasted 8 days and caused 8 out of the 9 deaths which occurred during the year. 13 deaths occurred in the Calicut jail; of these, 5 were caused by an epidemic of small-pox. Trichinopoly had a death-rate of 49·72 per mille. Of the 48 deaths, 8 were due to an outbreak of cholera and 20 to diarrhœa. In Salem, out of 23 deaths (death-rate 40·81 per mille), 5 were due to cholera and 4 to diarrhœa. In Coimbatore cholera accounted for 8 out of 30 deaths, dysentery and diarrhœa for 13. In Vellore the death-rate was 28·02 per mille owing to an outbreak of cholera which caused 10 deaths. Altogether cholera caused 90 deaths out of 347, or over one-fourth of the total. Deaths from anæmia and general debility numbered 20 against 21 in 1890, 24 in 1889 and 32 in 1888. The percentage of prisoners discharged, who had gained weight, was 54·1, of those who had lost weight 26·4 against 54·7 and 28·9, respectively, in 1890.

Remission of sentences.

643 convicts were released on remission of sentence against 648 in 1890. Only 1 convict, who came under the mark system, failed to earn remission. The system was working with greater uniformity than in preceding years and is well understood by the convicts themselves.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure on jail buildings was Rs. 1,12,332 against Rs. 76,468 in 1890. Of this sum, Rs. 99,230 were spent by the Public Works department, Rs. 13,102 were spent on petty construction and repairs by the Jail department.

Inspections.

6 central and 13 district jails were inspected by Colonel Macdonald Smith, the Inspector-General of Jails. Inspection by official visitors was inadequate.

VAGRANCY. (1891.)

In the following table are compared the admissions into, and departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1890 and 1891:—

Admissions.	1890.	1891.	Departures.	1890.	1891.
European British subjects	16	14	Absconded	1	14
Other Europeans	1	3	Obtained employment	12	3
Americans	1	...	Released under section 16	2	...
Australians	...	2	Departed to Natal	4	...
Other British subjects	5	7	Do. to England	1	...
Remaining in the workhouse at the beginning of the year	3	3	Transferred to the Bombay workhouse	1	...
			Sentenced	1	2
			Discharged, being East Indians ...	1	3
			Removed by relations and friends ...	...	6
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	3	1
Total ...	26	29	Total ...	26	29

A large proportion of the vagrants admitted had been Railway employés. The daily average population of the workhouse was 3½ in 1891 against 2⅜ in 1890, and the longest period of stay was 6 months and 18 days. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,001 against Rs. 3,248 in 1890. The average cost per inmate fell from Rs. 83-13-7 in 1890 to Rs. 58-0-2, principally through a reduction in establishment and in contingent expenditure.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1891-92.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Ramasawmi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital, and Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry for the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 21,176, being Rs. 376 less than the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 24,608 against Rs. 18,755. The decrease in the receipts was due to the falling off in subscriptions during the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are given below :—

—	Receipts.	—	Expenditure.			
			Establishment.	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Donations from Government ...	10,179 8 11	Monegar Choultry.	2,165 12 10	2,752 12 11	330 15 5	5,249 9 2
Interest on Government securities ...	7,943 8 6	Foundling Asylum.	...	66 14 3	...	66 14 3
Assessment from Government ...	682 8 0	Native Infirmary ...	1,300 3 4	6,473 8 10	3,339 2 9	11,112 14 11
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,872 13 0	Rájá Sir Savalai Ramasawmi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital ...	1,837 1 5	1,382 9 2	447 7 10	3,667 2 5
Miscellaneous ...	497 14 6	General repairs, including investment	...	...	...	4,512 0 2
Total ...	21,176 4 11	Total ...	5,303 1 7	10,675 13 2	4,117 10 0	24,608 8 11

The daily average number of paupers maintained during the year in the Depôt Choultry was 80 against 63 in 1890. The expenses incurred amounted to Rs. 2,753, or an average of As. 1-6 per head per diem against As. 1-4½ in the previous year. The average daily number of children maintained in the Foundling Asylum during the year was 4 against 2·46 in the previous year. The cost incurred under this head was Rs. 67, or an average of 8¾ pies per head per day against 9 pies in 1890. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 94·31 against 86·74 in 1890. The expense incurred was Rs. 6,473, or on an average As. 3 per head per diem as last year. The total number of patients admitted into Rájá Sir Savalai Ramasawmi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 714 against 686 in 1890. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,069 against Rs. 901, or on an average of Rs. 1-7-11 against Rs. 1-5-0¼. The expenses on account of batta were Rs. 313-9-6 against Rs. 231-9-0 in 1890. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 48·34, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice-dole of two ollocks a day; while in the year 1890 the number of pauper inmates was 56 and of out-door recipients 108. The cost of dieting, &c., was Rs. 3,857 against Rs. 4,057 in the previous year. The daily average cost of feeding each pauper was As. 1-6 against As. 1-4¼ in the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the price of grain. The number of children who attended Lord Napier's school during the year was 13.

Triplicane Langarkhána and money doles to Muhammadan poor.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhána were Rs. 5,964 against Rs. 6,622 in the previous year. Charges amounted to Rs. 4,855 against Rs. 4,951, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,109. The cost of relieving paupers rose from Rs. 1-4-2 per head in 1889-90 and Rs. 1-5-0 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1-6-0. The number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money doles was 3,446 and that of inmates receiving cooked food and clothing was 85 against 3,648 and 119, respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure during the year under review was somewhat less than that in 1890-91, but, owing to the continued increase in the price of rice which was sold, on an average, at 25⅛ measures per pagoda against 27, 30¾ and 32, respectively, in the three preceding years, that result was obtained only by decreasing the number of paupers relieved. A sum of Rs. 588 was spent during the year against Rs. 597 in 1890-91 on account of the Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. There were 31 paupers belonging to Triplicane and Mylapore, who received money doles of Rs. 60-12-0 per mensem. In the previous year 34 paupers were so relieved at a cost of Rs. 64-4-0.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1891.)

(A) TERRITORIAL AND JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES.

Territorial changes were made in 4 districts. In South Canara, 8 villages were re-transferred from 1st July 1891 from the jurisdiction of the Udipi District Munsif's Court to that of Kundapur to suit the public convenience. The increase in the file of the District Munsif's Court of Proddutur, consequent upon the abolition of the Sub-Court of Tadpatri, necessitated a re-distribution of jurisdictions which affected 3 of the 4 District Munsifs' Courts in the district of Cuddapah. The changes took effect from the 6th June 1891. In South Malabar, 4 amshoms were detached from the Pálghat District Munsif's jurisdiction and added to the Nedunganad Munsifi from 20th June 1891, and in the Nellore district 32 villages, which were within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Kanigiri, were transferred to the Kávali Munsifi, with effect from the 1st June 1891. 3 Subordinate Judges and 12 District Munsifs were, during the year, invested with the functions of a District Court under the provisions of section 26 (1) of the Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889. The Principal District Munsif of Calicut and the Deputy Collector Munsif of Kollegál were invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200. Owing to the congested state of the file in the district of Tinnevelly, the Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem was directed to hold his Court at Tinnevelly from 1st November 1891 till the vacation in 1892. The District Munsif's Court of Karempudi in the Kistna district was transferred on 1st January 1891 to Narasaraopet, a station on the newly opened Kistna-Bellary Railway.

(B) COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of Courts.

The number of Courts which actually exercised original jurisdiction during the year was: (*a*) in the Mofussil—3,062 Village Munsifs' Courts, 68 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 29 Agency Courts, 111 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency Town—The Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. 9 Agency Courts, 13 Subordinate Judges' Courts, all the District Courts and the High Court exercised appellate jurisdiction. The number of Village Munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction was 34 less than in 1890 and varied in the several districts between 429 in Tanjore (the same as in 1890) and 18 in North Malabar. There was a large decrease in Godávari from 320 in 1890 to 252 in 1891 and in Madura from 312 to 262. 68 Revenue Courts exercised summary jurisdiction as against 61 in the previous year. Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Kistna and Tanjore were, as in the previous year, the districts in which they were most extensively utilized. The Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued the only Court of this class. In the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari, 3 Agents exercised the powers of District Judges, 9 Assistant Agents those of Subordinate Judges and 17 Sub-Magistrates those of District Munsifs. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the average number of working days was 239 as against 243 in 1890, and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 225 as against 226 in 1890. In the District and Sessions Courts, the average time devoted to civil work was 143 days as against 153 days in 1890. The Presidency Court of Small Causes had its full complement of Judges (3) throughout the year. The number of working days was 226, exclusive of 42 days on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess. The High Court had 6 Judges throughout the working portion of the year, except for a period of one month, during which the Honorable the Chief Justice was on privilege leave. During this period the Honorable Mr. Justice T. Muttusami Aiyar, C.I.E., acted as Chief Justice. At the close of the year, Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar took privilege leave for three months, when M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Subbaiyar Subramaniya Aiyar Avergal, C.I.E., officiated as a Puisne Judge of the Court. The Court was adjourned for the annual vacation from the 11th May to the 12th July, Mr. Justice Handley and Mr. Justice Shephard sitting as Vacation Judges. The Court sat for 171 days on the Original and for 199 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 271 on the former and 320 on the latter.

(C) LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY—All Courts together.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1891 were 259,111 and 10,798 as against 259,963 and 11,333 in 1890; to these the various classes of Courts contributed as follows.

	Original suits.	Percentage.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Village Munsifs' Courts	58,185	22·45	...	...
Revenue Courts	6,521	2·52	...	...
Cantonment Court of Small Causes.	250	0·10	...	...
Agency Courts	756	0·29	48	0·45
District Munsifs' Courts	153,651	59·30	...	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	13,804	5·33	175	1·62
District Courts	806	0·31	8,224	76·16
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	24,736	9·55	...	...
High Court	402	0·15	2,351	21·77
Total ...	259,111	100·00	10,798	100·00

Excluding the Presidency Town, the largest contribution to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency was, as usual, made by Tanjore (12·91 per cent.), the next heaviest districts being Madura (8·78), South Malabar (8·50), Tinnevelly (7·54), Kistna (6·56), Godávari (6·38) and North Malabar (6·00), and the lightest districts were, as in previous years, Kurnool (1·27), Cuddapah (2·10) and Bellary (2·19). Classed according to the ratio of population to suits, the Presidency Town took the lead, as usual, with 1 suit to every 18 inhabitants. Amongst the mofussil districts, North Malabar with 1 suit to every 65 persons maintained its precedence. Then came Tanjore, South Malabar, Tinnevelly and Chingleput with 1 in 73, 89, 108 and 118, respectively. In Ganjam, North Arcot, Nellore, Salem, Vizagapatam and the Ceded districts, the proportion of litigation was less than 1 in 200 persons.

(I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

During the year there was a striking increase in the number of suits instituted before the Village Courts, viz., from 53,236 in 1890 to 58,185. The districts which contributed chiefly towards the increase were Tinnevelly (1,256), Madura (1,020), Nellore (879), Coimbatore (649) and Kistna (637). A comparative statement of small causes instituted in Village Munsifs' and District Munsifs' Courts is subjoined :—

	Not exceeding Rs. 10.			Exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 20.			Exceeding Rs. 20 and not exceeding Rs. 50.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
In Village Munsifs' Courts ...	35,850	34,816	38,811	17,158	18,873	19,176	17,799	19,068	19,326
In District Munsifs' Courts ...	19,504	20,535	19,459	22,059	23,336	22,894	61,372	63,520	63,828

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL —(a) Original litigation.

The total number of original suits, ordinary and small causes, instituted in the regular mofussil Courts during the past three years is shown below :—

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of Courts to the total institutions in 1891.
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
Revenue Courts	6,656	6,631	6,521	...	...	...	6,656	6,631	6,521	3·71
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	354	307	250	354	307	250	0·14
Agency Courts	912	889	756	...	...	...	912	889	756	0·43
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs)	63,383	66,251	62,414	88,115	91,567	91,237	151,498	157,818	153,651	87·41
Subordinate Judges' Courts	810	700	634	13,207	12,433	13,170	14,017	13,133	13,804	7·85
District Courts	375	453	544	266	248	262	641	701	806	0·46
Total ...	72,136	74,924	70,869	101,942	104,555	104,919	174,078	179,479	175,788	100·00

There was a decrease in institutions throughout except in small causes in Subordinate Judges' Courts and in both classes of suits in District Courts. There was a slight decrease in the files of Revenue Courts. In Kistna (—892) and Tanjore

(—648) the decrease was most marked. The falling off in institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes continued. The decrease in the files of the Agency Courts occurred chiefly in the Godávari Agency. For the first time for many years the growth of litigation in District Munsifs' Courts received a check. The decrease to 62,414 ordinary suits and 91,237 small causes from 66,251 and 91,567, respectively, in 1890 was very striking and was especially noticeable in Godávari (—1,265 ordinary suits), Chingleput (—733 ordinary suits and —577 small causes), North Arcot (—514 ordinary suits), Vizagapatam (—399 ordinary suits and —734 small causes), Nellore (—353 ordinary suits), and North Malabar (—866 small causes). In Godávari, the decrease was due to certain suits having been wrongly tried on the ordinary side instead of as small causes and the error having been rectified during the year under report. In Chingleput, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Nellore and North Malabar, the falling off was attributed to the unfavorable character of the season. The total number of ordinary suits instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was 66 less than in 1890, but in small causes there was an increase of 737, of which no less than 661 were contributed by the Cocanada Sub-Court. The increase in the institutions of ordinary suits in the District Courts continued, viz., from 453 in 1890 to 544 in 1891. South Arcot (+49) and Madura (+25) showed the greatest increase. The large increase in South Arcot was due to the splitting up of 1 suit into 31 and to the registering of a single claim petition as 15 separate suits. The following statement shows, in comparison with the figures for the previous year, the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted in each class of Court as admitted of valuation :—

—	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Ordinary Suits.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	3,65,850	2,74,255	55	42
Agency Courts	88,119	1,27,727	100	170
District Munsifs' Courts	1,15,41,221	1,14,15,725	176	185
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,32,78,323	67,41,593	19,078	10,821
District Courts	98,81,057	1,18,19,696	26,003	24,989
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	15,377	13,850	50	55
District Munsifs' Courts	25,33,772	25,97,180	28	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	16,87,398	17,77,124	136	135
District Courts	75,232	80,960	303	309

The large decrease in the average value of suits in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the District Courts during the year, as compared with its predecessor, was due to the institution in 1890 of some 7 suits of more than ordinary value, those 7 suits having aggregated 146·5 lakhs in value.

(*b*) Appellate litigation.

The total number of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mofussil Courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :—

—	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Agency Courts	32	47	48	...	3	3
Subordinate Judges' Courts	156	181	175	8	11	4
District Courts	8,964	9,443	8,224	693	677	676
Total ...	9,152	9,671	8,447	701	691	683

The decrease in rent appeals in 1891 was 879. The fall in Kistna alone was 614, and was due to the fact that in the previous year, owing to agrarian disputes in the Núzvíd and Chillapalle estates, the number of rent appeals had reached the abnormally large total of 1,053. The highest number of appeals was filed in South Malabar (903) and the lowest in Kurnool (96).

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—Original litigation.

24,681 small causes and 55 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code were instituted in 1891 against 26,143 and 31, respectively, in 1890. The cause of the reduction in the number of small causes was not apparent, while the slight increase in summary suits was due probably to ordinary fluctuations. Applications under section 41 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882 continued to decline and numbered 365 as against 513 in 1890. The average value of small causes was Rs. 50 and of summary suits Rs. 291 against Rs. 48 and Rs. 382, respectively, in the preceding year.

(IV) HIGH COURT—(a) Original litigation.

The total number of suits instituted in the High Court in 1891 was 402 against 374 in 1890. Of these, 2, as in the previous year, were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The yearly increase in original litigation since 1887 when 309 suits were instituted was thus continued. The chief increase over last year occurred in suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, &c. (100 against 64) and in suits for specific money claims (162 against 134). On the other hand suits for declaratory decrees fell from 23 to 12, suits for the enforcement of matrimonial rights declined from 11 to 4, and suits for partition from 38 to 33. The aggregate and average values of suits are compared for five years in the following statement:—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aggregate value	27,06,307	21,42,226	41,78,738	60,27,053	39,17,188
Average value	9,700	8,176	12,779	17,319	11,128

The abnormal increase, both in aggregate and average values in 1890, was the result of a partition suit valued at 22 lakhs of rupees instituted in that year. 49 suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 were instituted during the year against 69 in the previous year, while the number of suits not admitting of valuation was 50 against 26.

(b) Appellate litigation.

The number of appeals rose from 1,794 in 1890 to 2,489. Of this number, 2,085 were second appeals against 1,411 in 1890. The increase was partly due to the fact that a large number of appeals were filed too late in the previous year to admit of examination before the commencement of the year under report and partly to the admission of 335 rent appeals from Kistna. There were 1,707 appeals from District Courts and 701 from Subordinate Judges' Courts, the corresponding figures for 1890 were 1,164 and 556. The increase in second appeals occurred mainly in the number received from District Courts, towards which Kistna (+336), Madura (+167) and Salem (+100) contributed in largest measure. Distributing the first appeals according to value, there was a decrease of 19 in the number of all appeals up to Rs. 2,500; between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 10,000, there was an increase of 24 appeals; and of appeals of over 1 lakh in value, there were 9 against 4 in 1890. In second appeals there was a rise in number under each value. The aggregate and average values of first and second appeals in 1891, as compared with 1890, are compared in the statement appended:—

—	First appeals.		Second appeals.	
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890	54,31,350	32,719	3,17,442	265
1891	57,87,178	33,070	4,48,400	247

(D) BUSINESS IN THE COURTS—(I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

Including 5,992 suits pending at the close of 1890, the total number of suits for disposal was 64,129, of which 58,073 were disposed of, leaving 6,056 pending at the end of the year. The figures for last year were 59,113 for disposal, 53,121 disposed of and 5,992 pending. The arrears were heaviest in Tanjore (1,213), Coimbatore (890), Tinnevelly (838) and Madura (568). The average number of suits disposed of by each Court was nearly 19 as against 17·2 in the previous year. 69 per cent. of the suits were disposed of without contest and 16·73 without trial.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(*a*) Original jurisdiction—*Suits.*

The regular Courts in the mofussil had for disposal 102,795 ordinary suits and 219,411 small causes, of which 75,412 and 182,013, respectively, were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 73·36 in ordinary suits and 91·41 in small causes as against 72·25 and 91·26 in 1890 and 71·60 and 91·01 in 1889. Kistna (1,047), Godávari (881), Nellore (726) and Tanjore (682) showed an appreciable excess of disposals over institutions in ordinary suits and South Arcot (591), North Malabar (299) and Tanjore (293) in small causes. The number of ordinary suits in arrear in all Courts was 21,881 against 23,493 in the previous year. The reduction was effected mainly in the District Munsifs' Courts, where, owing to a falling off in the institutions, the arrears declined from 22,637 to 20,744. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts and Agency Courts, arrears were also reduced, but in the District Courts they rose by 115. The largest amount of arrears were cleared off in the District Munsifs' Courts of Amalápur (339), Cuddalore (297), Ongole (253), Cocanada (185) and Nellore (183), while at Ambásamudram (233), Sómpet (133) and Madanapalle (116) they were allowed to accumulate. The number of long pending suits rose by 408; the increase in the District Munsifs' Courts, chiefly contributed by Trichinopoly (195), Chingleput (110) and Masulipatam (62), amounted to 393. In District Courts also, they rose from 68 to 99. Arrears of small causes fell by 842 to 15,500, chiefly owing to a reduction of 717 effected in the Revenue Courts, where also the number of long pending cases fell from 5,287 to 3,014. Of these 3,014 cases, 1,095 appertained to Tanjore and 897 to Tinnevelly. The other Courts, with the exception of the Cantonment Small Cause Court, all reduced slightly the number of cases pending on their files. Of the total number disposed of, 42·90 per cent. of ordinary suits and 21·33 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 40·46 and 20·99 per cent., respectively, in 1890. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 14·74 per cent. were determined by compromise and 5·86 by confession, 29·04 were decreed *ex parte* and 1·19 dismissed *ex parte*. The percentage of ordinary suits compromised to the total disposed of was largest in Tinnevelly (30·47), North Arcot (21·94) and Madura (20·26). The average duration of contested ordinary suits was 176 days in the District Munsifs' Courts and 218 days in the Revenue Courts; in small causes it was 3 days in the Cantonment Small Cause Court, 49 days in the District Munsifs' Courts and 99 days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts. The proportion (24·17) of appeals to appealable decisions passed by Revenue Courts was much lower than in the previous year (54·89), the highest percentages being in Tinnevelly (55·61) and Godávari (34·73). The percentage of confirmation was highest in Ganjam (94·73), Madura (86·66), Salem (80·35) and Tinnevelly (63·43). In the case of District Munsifs' decisions, the proportion of confirmation and interference on appeals actually preferred by Subordinate Judges and District Judges was as follows:—

—	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.	Percentage of confirmation.
By District Judges	4,540	2,865	1,675	63·12
By Subordinate Judges ...	2,421	1,494	927	61·71

The percentage of appeals from Subordinate Judges' decisions was highest at Tinnevelly (81·81), Cocanada (60·00), Calicut and Tanjore (55·00), and lowest at Bellary-Salem (10·00), Madura (East) (20·83) and Ootacamund (25·33). In the case of the Madura (West) Sub-Court, the result of all the appeals disposed of was to confirm the decree. The percentage of confirmation was high in Pálghat (77·77) and Tellicherry and Cochin (66·66), and low in Mangalore (25·00), Kumbakónam

(30·00) and Negapatam and Cocanada (33·33). Excluding appeals not dealt with on their merits, 58·42 per cent. against 57·71 in 1890 resulted in confirmation of the decrees of the lower mofussil Courts. 8·27 per cent. of the appeals as against 8·16 in the previous year were remanded for retrial on their merits. Taking all Courts together, the percentage of confirmation was high in Kurnool (71·76), South Arcot (69·62), South Malabar (69·13), Vizagapatam (67·90), Madura (67·31) and South Canara (66·59).

Execution. 146,233 applications for execution of decrees were received, 147,839 were disposed of, and 18,488 were left pending at the close of the year. The corresponding numbers for 1890 were 151,958, 151,649 and 19,513. The decrease in institutions was common to all classes of Courts. Of the 147,839 applications disposed of, the number withdrawn, non-prosecuted and transferred was 60,279. Coercive measures were resorted to rather less freely than in 1890, though the actual number of instances where the judgment-debtor was imprisoned was 724 against 583 in the previous year. As compared with 1890, the amount realized with process decreased from 38·6 to 33·9 lakhs, and without process increased from 9·58 to 10·05 lakhs. The average pendency rose in all classes of Courts except District Courts, and in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount, where it continued stationary.

Insolvency. There were 445 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal against 457 in 1890. Of the 356 applications disposed of, 165 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and 99 were granted. 92 applications were rejected, in 2 of them sentence of imprisonment was passed under section 359, Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of the applications disposed of rose from 90 days in 1890 to 99 days in 1891.

Miscellaneous applications. Miscellaneous applications for disposal numbered 285,443 against 291,047 in 1890, and at the close of the year 6,348 were pending against 6,866.

(*b*) Appellate jurisdiction. The total number of appeals for disposal was 14,641 against 15,617 in the previous year. 9,563 were disposed of against 10,357. The decrease in disposals occurred in all Courts except the Agency Courts. The disposal was highest among the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Pálghat (323) and among District Courts at Kistna (905). The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 197 and 314, respectively, as against 232 and 329 in 1890. The average duration in days of appeals increased in Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Courts and fell considerably in the Agency Courts. The percentage of confirmation in appeals from Subordinate Judges' decrees improved slightly from 82·16 to 82·33 and from District Judges' decrees considerably from 58·38 to 76·70.

(*c*) Business of all kinds. The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil Courts in the past two years :—

—		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1890 ...	66,695	92,711	...	...	135,799	288	243,762	...	...	...
	1891 ...	65,859	92,760	...	...	132,587	281	238,980	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1890 ...	788	12,513	3,013	23	13,603	80	20,912	...	...	...
	1891 ...	733	13,311	2,565	10	13,161	73	20,892	9	...	...
District Judges	1890 ...	421	247	6,575	689	1,243	12	15,339	19	998	1,092
	1891 ...	443	283	6,275	675	982	2	14,842	40	1,061	1,290

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.* In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there were 27,161 causes for disposal and 25,055 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1890 being 28,552 and 26,363. 10·92 against 7·75 per cent. in 1890 were disposed of without trial, 81·57 against 78·52 without contest and only 7·5 after contest. The average duration of contested suits was 55 days and of uncontested suits 31 days as compared with 45 and 25 days, respectively, in 1890.

Execution. There were 14,154 execution applications for disposal, of which 714 were withdrawn or transferred and 11,396 disposed of on their merits. Execution was wholly infructuous in 6,336 cases. Imprisonment was resorted to in 410 cases and

the sale of movables in 703 cases. The average pendency of an application was 43 days as against 44 days in 1890.

Miscellaneous.

The total number of applications for disposal was 6,287, of which 6,265 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 1 day and of contested 5 days as against 1 and 6, respectively, in 1890.

(IV) High Court—(*a*) Original Side—*Suits.*

There were 775 suits for disposal, of which 313 were disposed of, leaving 462 pending at the close of the year. In 1890, 309 suits were disposed of and 361 were pending. Of the 462 suits pending at the close of the year, 187 were of more than one year's duration as against 113 in 1890. Of the suits disposed of, 2 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The number of contested suits disposed of rose from 142 to 166. The average duration of contested suits was 529 days against 398 days in 1890 and 285 days in 1889. The average duration of uncontested suits fell to 145 days from 164 days in 1890 and 155 days in 1889. The high figure for contested suits was the result of the determination during the year under report of certain suits, which had been long pending under reference to a Judge in Chambers to take accounts. The percentage of appeals declined from 20·57 to 14·59, while that of confirmation increased to 78·79 from 68·08. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 7 cases. Including those pending from 1890, there were 68 such matters for disposal. Of these, 27 were disposed of by a Judge sitting in Chambers for 30 days.

Execution.

There were 520 applications for disposal, of which 81 were withdrawn or transferred and 127 were disposed of, leaving 312 pending at the end of the year. Resort was had to coercive measures in 54 cases.

Insolvency.

Out of 226 applications for disposal, 143 were disposed of, 55 being withdrawn or dismissed and 88 granted. Oppositions were filed in case of 104 of the petitions disposed of. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 175, of whom 105 obtained discharge and 70 were unsuccessful. Only one person was committed to prison. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 260 persons and disposed of 29 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 175 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous.

The Court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature :—

—	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	824		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	51	22	19	25
Applications for probate and letters of administration	181	155	11	142
Claims to attached property	18	5	8	8
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	35	36	...	21

(*b*) Appellate Side—*Appeals from decrees and orders.*

The total amount of appellate work done in 1891 is shown in the following table and compared with the results for the preceding five years:—

—		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Appeals from decrees.							
First ...	For disposal	327	435	599	590	550	548
	Disposed of	119	138	251	297	272	264
	Pending	208	297	348	293	278	284
Second ...	For disposal	1,886	2,366	3,182	3,389	3,031	3,573
	Disposed of	906	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548	1,601
	Pending	980	1,267	1,663	1,608	1,483	1,972
Appeals from orders.							
First ...	For disposal	264	244	197	135	146	157
	Disposed of	201	158	123	88	77	72
	Pending	63	86	74	47	69	85
Second ...	For disposal	80	94	47	31	9	6
	Disposed of	45	72	30	25	6	3
	Pending	35	22	17	6	3	3

Of the 1,940 appeals decided in 1891, 116 were disposed of without trial. Of the remaining 1,824 appeals decided, the particulars were as follows :—

		Contested.	Uncontested.	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Varied.		Remanded.	
				Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
From decrees	First appeals...	246	7	161	63·64	39	15·41	36	14·23	17	6·72
	Second do. ...	1,245	257	1,181	78·63	143	9·52	91	6·06	87	5·79
From orders	First do. ...	66	1	29	43·29	17	25·37	1	1·49	20	29·85
	Second do. ...	2	...	1	50·00	...	...	...	...	1	50·00
	Total ...	1,559	265	1,372	75·22	199	10·91	128	7·02	125	6·85

The decrees of the lower Courts were reversed or varied in 29·64 per cent. of first appeals and 14·58 per cent. of second appeals as against 27·55 and 30·48, respectively, in 1890. In first appeals from orders, the proportion in which the orders of the Courts below were reversed or varied was 26·86 against 17·39. No second appeal from orders was reversed or varied. 36 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of, the orders in 18 being confirmed and in 7 reversed, while 8 appeals were rejected, 2 were dismissed for default and 1 was remanded. The average duration of appeals decided was higher than in 1890 as is shown below :—

		Contested.		Uncontested.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	437	465	342	646
	Second do.	374	408	365	406
From orders	First do.	289	337	277	360
	Second do.	240	374	...	...

References and revision.

Of 501 petitions as against 454 in 1890 received under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, 373 were for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. Including 345 cases pending from 1890, there were 847 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 418 were disposed of, 127 without trial. Of the 291 cases decided, 182 were confirmed, 50 were reversed or varied, and in 59 a fresh trial was ordered. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 422 days in contested and 407 days in uncontested cases against 335 and 315 days, respectively, in 1890. The Court also received and disposed of the following references :—

	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	10	13	3
Under section 646 B, Civil Procedure Code	8	12	...
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	6	7	...
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts)	2	3	...
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	2	3	2
Under Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners) ...	4	4	...
Under Act I of 1884 (Madras Municipality)	4	2	2
Under Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees)	1	1	...

Miscellaneous.

Including 315 applications pending at the commencement of the year, there were 1,494 applications of a miscellaneous nature for disposal. Of these, 1,297 were disposed of and 197 left pending at the close of the year. There were 7 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 9 pending from 1890, there were 16 for disposal, of which 12 were disposed of. Certificates were issued in 7 cases and refused in 5. The Privy Council disposed of 3 out of 22 appeals, confirming in each case the decision of the High Court.

The following statement shows in one view particulars of the various classes of civil work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1891, as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding :— (c) Business of all kinds.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Original Side, Civil.						
Suits	271	247	454	348	309	313
References to Chambers	3	8	15	29	17	27
Execution petitions	82	64	93	104	215	127
Insolvency cases	169	173	167	152	150	143
Miscellaneous cases	1,052	1,406	1,700	1,632	1,754	1,544
Appellate Side, Civil.						
First appeals from decrees	119	138	251	297	272	264
Second appeals form decrees	906	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548	1,601
First appeals from orders	201	158	131	106	101	108
Second appeals from orders	45	72	30	25	6	3
Revision petitions	263	349	324	310	355	418
References and miscellaneous cases	832	919	1,481	1,237	1,173	1,342

(E) FINANCIAL.

The net surplus in the Civil Courts in 1891 was Rs. 9,82,674 as against Rs. 10,22,719 in 1890. The surplus under the Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 6,35,422; under the Process Fund Rs. 2,76,060; and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 71,192 as against Rs. 6,66,208, Rs. 2,60,925, and Rs. 95,586, respectively. As usual, there was a surplus under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds in each district except Kurnool, which shows a deficit. Excepting Bellary, there was a surplus in all districts under the Process Fund, and to the Copyist Fund every district yielded a surplus. Excluding suits filed in Village and Revenue Courts, the average revenue per suit was Rs. 17·11 against just under Rs. 17 in 1890.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year, 2 advocates, 19 vakils and 4 attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. Stamp fees amounting to Rs. 11,500 and court fees amounting to Rs. 250 were levied. At the ninth Pleadership examination, 497 candidates were admitted, of whom 16 passed in the first grade and 142 in the second grade; 54 were absent and 285 failed. 9 articled clerks were granted permission by the High Court to appear for the examination to qualify for admission as attorneys, and 3 of them were found qualified. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 240-7-10, the amount reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 10,160-7-10. A sum of Rs. 251-12-6 was reserved, and the balance expended. 123 pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court during the year, 36 for the first grade and 87 for the second grade. The fees realized thereon amounted to Rs. 2,557. 2,095 pleadership certificates were renewed during the year—558 for the first grade and 1,537 for the second grade. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 36,787-8-0. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees amounted to Rs. 39,344-8-0. The rules were modified for the purpose of limiting the number of Courts before which a pleader is permitted to practise. Under the rules as altered, a first-grade pleader is entitled to have only 3 districts and a second-grade pleader only 1 district entered in his certificate. The High Court also attended to the following matters :—(1) rules of practice of the Original Side of the High Court which were revised and consolidated under the superintendence of Mr. T. Weir, C.S., specially deputed for the purpose; (2) rules for the qualification and admission of persons as advocates and vakils of the High Court were amended; (3) arrangements were made for enabling officers of the process service establishment to obtain some knowledge of Revenue Survey operations in order to increase their efficiency in executing decrees relating to land; and (4) the system of free reciprocal service of processes was accepted by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and rules were issued accordingly by the High Court. The destruction of useless records made fair progress in all districts. In Vizagapatam, the work was completed up to the end of 1890, except in the District Court. The Court and Bar libraries were reported to be in good order. In Madura, a sum of Rs. 437-11-3 was spent in purchasing new books and in Nellore, books of the value

of Rs. 90 were bought recently. The securities furnished were examined and found to be sufficient. The inspection of the Subordinate Courts was not so thorough as could have been wished.

(G) SUMMARY. To recapitulate, the salient features of litigation in 1891 were (1) a slight falling off in the number of Village Courts which actually exercised powers accompanied by a large increase in the number of suits filed in those Courts, (2) a check to the continuance of the growth of original suits in all the regular Courts except in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and in the District Courts, (3) a striking decrease in the institutions in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, and (4) a continuance of the rise in the file of original suits and a recovery from the check noticed in 1889 and 1890 in the number of appeals in the High Court.

REGISTRATION. (1891-92.)

Number of Registration Offices. Seven new offices were opened during the year and the number of offices at work thus rose from 381 in 1890-91 to 388 in 1891-92. The average area in square miles to each registration office was 305, and the average population 88,495. Out of 388 offices at work, 374 were in charge of special officers. During the year, three offices hitherto presided over by Deputy Tahsildars were placed in charge of special Sub-Registrars.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV. The aggregate number of registrations in Books I, III and IV amounted to 805,474 against 762,471 in 1890-91, the increase being 43,003 or 5·6 per cent. This number was distributed under "compulsory" and "optional" as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Book I.			
Compulsory	456,712	480,210	499,349
Optional	221,834	235,878	260,337
Total ...	678,546	716,088	759,686
Book III.			
Compulsory	11	15	9
Optional	1,953	2,239	2,357
Total ...	1,964	2,254	2,366
Book IV.			
Compulsory	110	126	85
Optional	46,775	44,003	43,337
Total ...	46,885	44,129	43,422

In Book I, the percentages of increase under "compulsory" and "optional" were 3·9 and 10·3 respectively. In the total number of registrations in Book I, the advance was 6·08 per cent. The total number of documents registered in Book III showed an increase of 4·9 per cent. on the preceding year. In Book IV, the decreases were merely nominal, being due to the registration of documents relating to trees in Book I instead of in Book IV.

Registrations in each district. In seven districts, viz., Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Ganjam, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Canara, there was an advance in registrations over the results of the previous year of above 10 per cent.; in five districts, viz., Madras, Tanjore, Kistna, Madura, and Godávari, the advance was between 10 and 5 per cent.; and in five other districts, viz., Bellary and Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Nellore, and Chingleput, the increase was less than 5 per cent. The remaining five districts showed a decline—Tellicherry 4·6 per cent., Kurnool and Nílgiris 2 per cent. and Calicut and Tinnevelly ·5 per cent.

In Book I, the largest percentage of advances were under awards (418·1), other optional documents (13·1), optional mortgages (10·8), compulsory leases other than perpetual (8·9), optional miscellaneous documents (8·8) and compulsory mortgages (8·5). The increase under awards was due to the registration of a large number of such documents in Ganjam (413), Vizagapatam (608), Godávari (443) and Tanjore (474) in connection with lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for the East Coast and Máyavaram-Mutupet Railways. Of the four heads in Book IV, there was a decline under all heads except one, *i.e.*, obligations for the repayment of money. Nature of instruments registered.

The aggregate value of transactions registered in Book I amounted to 1,444·6 lakhs of rupees against 1,389·6 lakhs in 1890-91. The increase of 55 lakhs was the result of the registration of documents of large values in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Madura and South Canara districts, and of the general increase in the total number of registrations. The aggregate value of transactions in Book IV advanced to 123 lakhs or 2·6 lakhs more than in 1890, notwithstanding a decline of 707 in the number of transactions registered. Aggregate value of transactions.

During the year, 2,347 wills were presented open to Registrars and Sub-Registrars for registration against 2,236 in 1890-91, the increase of 111 was chiefly contributed by South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Madras, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. Ganjam showed the largest decline, viz., 15. Hindus registered 2,206 wills and Muhammadans 107. The number of authorities to adopt was 9 against 15 in 1890. Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 24 further declined from 959 to 712. Of these, 294 relate to Tanjore, 132 to South Arcot and 65 to North Arcot. The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 34 declined from 988 to 870. Of this number, 220 relate to Tanjore. Registrations on payment of fine.

The work of the department in connection with searches in the registers and indexes rose enormously, the number of searches having advanced from 33,071 in 1890-91 to 46,725, or by 41·3 per cent., and the number of copies granted from 30,240 to 32,055 or by 6 per cent. The increase under searches occurred in all districts except Trichinopoly and Tellicherry. Of the total number of searches, 18,157 were "general searches," *i.e.*, searches for a number of documents relating to a single property or executed by or in favour of one individual, against 5,771 in the previous year. The increase of 12,386 under "general searches" was due to the large number of applications for certificates of encumbrances on properties offered as security for loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in the districts which suffered last year from drought. The increase chiefly occurred in Chingleput, Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot. Searches and copies.

The number of visits paid at private residences by registering officers increased by 87, while the number of visits paid by commissioners deputed under sections 33 and 38 declined by 231 or 44·8 per cent. Minor operations.

The number of refusals to register rose from 1,647 to 2,042 or by 395. This increase was chiefly due to an increase of 131 cases of incapacity on the part of intending executants and of 149 instances where documents were returned at the request of parties. The increase in the latter case was due to the Zemindar of Devarakota withdrawing a large number of leases he had presented for registration. Refusal to register.

The total number of appeals for disposal was 409, of which 390 were disposed of, registration being ordered in 257 and refused in 133 cases. The number of appeals pending disposal at the end of 1891-92 was 19. Appeals.

The number of documents registered on the day of presentation declined during 1891-92 from 455,395 to 433,824. 53·9 against 59·7 per cent. in 1890 of documents were registered on the day of presentation, 29·9 per cent. on the next day, 7·4 per cent. on the third day, 6·1 per cent. after the third day but within a week, and 2·7 per cent. after more than a week. The decrease in the number of documents registered on the day of presentation was due to the fact that in previous years the practice prevailed in several offices of taking the dates on which documents were accepted and registration was ordered as the dates of registration, whereas orders were issued last year to take the date of transcription of documents as the date of registration. Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation, &c.

Arrears.

There were no arrears in copying work in 387 out of 388 offices at the end of 1891-92. In the remaining office, viz., at Koduvayur in the Calicut district, there were 64 documents uncopied owing to a large influx of documents at the end of March.

Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

There were 1,507 documents lying unclaimed at the end of the year against 1,345 in the year previous. The ratio of unclaimed documents to total registrations was 1 in 693 against 1 in 806 in 1890-91. The number of documents destroyed was 537 against 328 in 1890-91.

Impounded documents.

834 documents were impounded against 843 in 1890-91. 150 were pending at the end of 1890-91. Of the total number 984, penalty was levied or ordered to be levied on 640, penalty was remitted on 2, and 2 were permanently impounded. 186 documents were pending disposal at the end of 1891-92.

Financial results.

The receipts, charges and surplus during the last three years are shown below:—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	10,24,106	7,26,979	2,97,127
1890-91	10,75,727	7,67,891	3,07,836
1891-92	12,29,749	8,47,392	3,82,357

The surplus is the highest on record, although the same distinction could be claimed in 1890, 1889 and 1887. Both the receipts and charges were largely in excess of those of 1890-91. But, whereas the receipts rose by 1½ lakhs, the expenditure increased by only a little over ¾ lakh. The proportion of expenditure to receipts accordingly fell to 68·9 from 71·3 in 1890. The increase in receipts was mainly under the heads "ordinary registration fees" (+Rs. 49,762) and "fees on searches" (+Rs. 1,08,477). The chief items which helped to raise the expenditure were buildings constructed by the Public Works department (+Rs. 30,511), salaries of additional Sub-Registrars and their offices, commissions paid to Registrars on increased receipts (+Rs. 12,772) and a considerable increase under "establishment of Inspector-General" (+Rs. 10,888), due in great measure to the employment of a large number of section writers necessitated by the enormous increase of work under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. 1 district (Nilgiris) against 2 in the previous year showed larger expenditure than receipts, and the number of Sub-Registrars' offices which failed to pay their expenses was reduced from 51 to 38. As in the two preceding years, the average registration fee was Rs. 1-2-10.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General visited 6 districts. The District Registrars inspected all the offices under their charge. The number of inspections by Revenue Officers was 82 against 93 in 1890-91.

Applications for transfer of revenue registry.

The number of applications for transfer of puttahs fell for the first time from 49,245 to 47,586 or by 3·3 per cent. The decrease is accounted for by the decline in the number of sales relating to puttah lands in these districts owing to the exceptionally bad season.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 28. Convictions were obtained in 24 cases against 39 persons. 6 cases were pending at the close of the year. 12 private prosecutions were instituted.

Registering officers exercising magisterial powers.

During the year, 44 registering officers exercised magisterial powers against 59 in the year previous.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1891-92.)

The report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1891-92 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years, the following results :—

—	Companies registered during the year.					
	Limited by shares.	Limited by guarantee.	Unlimited.	Total.*	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	RS.
1887-88	66	1	1	68	38,66,786	7,30,931
1888-89	30	2	...	32	27,80,545	4,20,057
1889-90	23	4	...	27	31,71,857	11,42,101
1890-91	26	1	...	27	26,61,807	2,52,802
1891-92	22	1	1	24	30,64,950	4,02,771

—	Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year (31st March).			
		Number of companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Collections.
	8	9	10	11	12
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1887-88	176	374	3,95,91,011	1,63,99,644	8,082
1888-89	110	296	3,72,80,720	1,67,90,357	5,097
1889-90	60	263	3,87,22,354	1,75,71,039	5,787
1890-91	57	233	3,84,78,297	1,72,41,566	4,600
1891-92	43	214	4,00,89,933	1,90,73,868	4,747

The number of companies registered under the Act during the year was 24, excluding 1 company of a banking character which was registered and also wound up before the close of the year. Of the remainder, the Godávari Coal Company (Limited), with a nominal capital of Rs. 10,08,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,53,000, was the most important. 12 of these 24 companies were banking or loan companies, 3 trading companies, 4 mills and presses, 2 mining and quarrying companies and the remaining 3 were miscellaneous companies. The nominal and paid-up capitals of the companies rose from Rs. 26,61,807 and Rs. 2,52,802 in 1890-91 to Rs. 30,64,950 and Rs. 4,02,771. During the past five years the number of companies working declined by 55·6, while the gross paid-up capital increased by 32·7 per cent., thus giving evidence of growing stability resulting from more cautious speculation. 11 against 20 companies last year omitted to file their balance sheets, and orders were issued to proceed against them and recover the penalties prescribed by the Act. 91 out of the 92 companies working at the Presidency on the 31st March 1892 were inspected by the Registrar's establishment. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 4,747 and the charges to Rs. 1,344, the net balance in favour of the department for the year being Rs. 3,403 against Rs. 3,255 in 1890-91.

* Excluding companies registered under Act XXI of 1860.

MILITARY. (1891-92.)

Strength of army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1891 and the 1st April 1892 and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

—	British troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1891 ...	1,253	358	1,336	696	10,468	47	14,158
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	582	...	348	...	956	...	1,886
By drafts from Europe	85	22	37	96	1,442	...	1,682
By enlistments in India	...	11	15	8	10	1	45
By transfers	12	9	247	459	399	4	1,130
By other causes	2	...	...	1	9	...	12
Total additions ...	681	42	647	564	2,816	5	4,755
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	...	...	374	...	392	...	766
By invalids, &c., being sent home...	90	33	140	99	1,542	1	1,905
By deaths	8	8	14	13	168	3	214
By desertions	1	...	2	3	2	...	8
By transfers	605	25	208	584	508	13	1,943
By discharges	7	1	17	1	32	...	58
By other causes	5	...	6	1	30	...	42
Total diminutions ...	716	67	761	701	2,674	17	4,936
Strength on 1st April 1892 ...	1,218	333	1,222	559	10,610	35	13,977

—	Native troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1891 ...	1,855	25,521	1,292	161	28,829
Additions by recruiting ...	130	3,651	114	26	3,921
Diminutions—					
By pensions	114	1,398	35	1	1,548
By discharges	89	720	22	11	842
By desertions	17	180	8	2	207
By deaths	7	852	31	...	890
By other causes	16	137	11	4	168
Total diminutions ...	243	3,287	107	18	3,655
Strength on 1st April 1892 ...	1,742	25,885	1,299	169	29,095

Enlistment of recruits.

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1891-92 :—

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.
Christians	6	121	20	...
Mussulmans	97	758	4	...
Brahmans and Rajputs	9	36	...	...
Mahrattas	9	40	...	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	29	3	...
Tamils	...	431	6	...
Other castes	...	250	52	...
Gurkhas	...	158	...	...
Sikhs	...	62	...	...
Burmans	...	...	...	19
Total of enlistments ...	121	1,885	85	19

Formation of a skeleton company of Royal Engineers.

The 3 skeleton companies of Royal Engineers which were maintained at the head-quarters of the 3 corps of Sappers and Miners in India were abolished with effect from the 1st April 1891, and in lieu thereof a single skeleton company was formed at the head-quarters of the Army in India under the command of the Assistant Adjutant-General of Royal Engineers.

Conversion and re-organization of regiments.

The 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry, was converted into a Pioneer corps and linked with the 1st and 4th Regiments, Madras Infantry (Pioneers), the regimental centre of the 3 corps being at Bangalore. The 3rd Madras Cavalry was armed with lances, and the designation of the regiment changed to "3rd Madras Lancers." The Cavalry of the Madras Army was, with effect from the 1st January 1892, re-organized in 3 regiments of 4 squadrons each. To carry out this re-organization, the 4th Madras Light Cavalry was disbanded on that date and the 3 remaining regiments (viz., the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Madras Lancers) were augmented to 4 squadrons each.

Mustering out of the 30th and 31st Madras Infantry.

The 30th and 31st Madras Infantry were "mustered out" and 2 more local Burma battalions of the Madras Army were formed, 1 from the Pyinmana battalion of military police (6 companies) supplemented by 2 companies of the Katha-Magive military police battalion, and the other from the Shwebo battalion of military police (8 companies).

Abolition of appointment of Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Madras.

The appointment of Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Madras, was abolished on the 5th September 1891, and a Garrison Quartermaster for Fort St. George was appointed in his stead.

Volunteer corps.

The Yercaud Rifle Volunteers which were formerly attached to the Madras Railway Volunteers for administrative purposes were attached to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. A company of volunteers was enrolled with head-quarters at Masulipatam and sections at Bezváda and Guntúr, the whole forming part of the East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Movements of troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs, the following moves were carried out:—3 batteries of Field Artillery returned to England and were replaced by 3 others. 3 companies of Garrison Artillery and a British Mountain battery proceeded from Burma and Madras to the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and were relieved by others from those Presidencies. 1 company of Garrison Artillery was withdrawn from Burma (Mandalay) without relief and struck off the strength of the Madras establishment; the company sent over to relieve it was consequently withdrawn to the Bengal Presidency. 1 regiment of British Cavalry proceeded from Secunderabad to the Bombay Presidency and was replaced on the Madras establishment by another from England; the place of the regiment at Secunderabad was taken by the 21st Hussars from Bangalore. 1 battalion of British Infantry returned to England and was replaced by another.

Field operations, Manipur and Burma.

During the year, Madras troops under the command of Major-General T. Graham, C.B., were detailed to co-operate with the Silchar and Kohima columns against Manipur. 10 columns consisting of troops, British and Native, were formed and sent out into the Chin Hills, &c., for purposes of exploration, &c., and small detachments of troops were also employed in Burma in connection with expeditions undertaken for punitive and other purposes. A company of Madras Sappers and a battalion of Madras Pioneers were, in addition to column duty, continuously employed in road-making in the Chin Hills.

Civil disturbances.

A detachment of Madras Infantry was sent from Samalkót to aid the civil authorities in quelling a disturbance near Iodangi, and a wing of Madras Infantry was also employed on similar duty in the Kurnool district.

Purchase of Native Cavalry and Infantry lines by Government.

The following lines were purchased by Government during the year:—(*a*) 2nd Madras Lancers lines at Kamptee, (*b*) late 4th Madras Cavalry lines at Bellary, (*c*) Madras Infantry lines for a wing at Berhampore.

Health of British troops.

There was a decrease of 599 in the average annual strength of the British troops in this Presidency as compared with the year 1890-91, the strength for the

year under report being 12,993. The following table compares the health of the troops during 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.
1890-91	13,592	1,167	18,059	155	311	85·86	1,328·65	11·40	22·88
1891-92	12,993	1,106	17,116	184	415	85·12	1,317·32	14·16	31·94
Increase ...	...	...	...	29	104	...	...	2·76	9·06
Decrease ...	599	61	943	...	...	0·74	11·33	...	...

The number of admissions and the average daily sick rate also decreased; the former by 943 and the latter by 61. The number of deaths was 184 or 29 more than the preceding year, and the number invalided was 415, an increase on the previous year of 104. In the ratios per mille of strength to admissions, as contrasted with the previous year, there was a decrease of 11·33 in the admissions and 0·74 in the average daily sick rate; the death-rate was, however, higher by 2·76 and the invaliding rate by 9·06. As compared with the previous year, the number of admissions (29) and deaths (21) from cholera was very large among the men. 1 woman and 4 children were admitted for cholera, all of whom died. The largest number of admissions (14) occurred amongst the troops on the march, and in the Secunderabad district (13). There were 2 admissions and 1 death amongst the officers from small-pox. Amongst the troops there was 1 admission and 3 admissions amongst the women, all 4 cases recovered. The total number of admissions from enteric fever was 145, of which 45 proved fatal, the largest number of admissions (51) and deaths (9) occurred in Bangalore. In Secunderabad there were 33 admissions and 6 deaths. Madras contributed 17 admissions with 5 deaths, while there were 11 admissions and 5 deaths in Mandalay. In the year under review there were 20 admissions and 3 deaths more than in the preceding year. During the year there were 23 deaths due to hepatitis and hepatic abscess and dysentery, and the ratio per mille of deaths from these diseases was 2·34. During the previous year there were 25 deaths and the ratio was 2·45. Heat-stroke contributed 43 admissions and 19 deaths, which is an increase over the preceding year of 19 admissions and 4 deaths. The largest number of admissions (10) and deaths (4) occurred at Mandalay. In Bellary there were 4 admissions and 3 deaths, and in Rangoon 4 men were admitted, all of whom recovered. The highest rate of admissions 3,327·87 was amongst the troops on the march, the increase over the previous year being 2,550·55; the Myingyan and Mandalay districts furnished the next highest rate (1,843·97). The depôts recorded an admission rate of 1,462·02 and the Rangoon district 1,317·84. As compared with the preceding year, the admission rate in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts and amongst the troops on the march increased, and in all other districts it declined. Troops on the line of march also recorded the highest death-rate (213·11), while in the preceding year there were no deaths amongst them. The next highest mortality rate (20·20) was in the Madras district, and the Rangoon district ranks next, the rate being 13·73. The rate was lowest in the Southern district, being 0·44.

Health of Native troops.

The average annual strength of the Native Army during the year was 26,062, an increase of 2,810 on 1890-91. In 1891-92 the ratio per mille of strength to admissions was higher by 11·77 than in the preceding year. Similarly the average daily sick rate was higher by 9·05, the death-rate by 10·86 and the invaliding rate by 11·50. There has been a steady increase in the rate of admissions during the past few years, which in 1891-92 was higher than the average of the preceding five years by 109·57. The following table compares the health of the troops during 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

Years.	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.
1890-91	23,252	943	20,142	462	484	40·56	866·25	19·87	20·81
1891-92	26,062	1,293	22,883	801	842	49·61	878·02	30·73	32·31
Increase ...	2,810	350	2,741	339	358	9·05	11·77	10·86	11·50
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Myingyan and Mandalay districts returned the largest number of admissions. The mortality and the invaliding were highest in the Rangoon district, but in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts the average daily sick rate was higher than in any other district in the command. The number of admissions, average daily sick, invaliding and deaths were lowest in the Southern district. The Rangoon district was the unhealthiest in the command, the ratio of admissions being 1,422·72, of deaths 85·93, of average daily sick 82·47 and of invaliding 74·97. The admission rate was lowest in the Madras district, being 546·03, but this district ranked second highest in the average daily sick and invaliding rates, the former being 74·86 and the latter 55·11. The average daily sick rate as well as the death and invaliding rates were lowest in the Southern district. Excepting the Southern district, the invaliding rate was lowest in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts, but these 2 districts ranked second highest as regards the admission and death-rates. Excluding Burma, the highest admission rate (822·68) was in the Secunderabad district and the highest death-rate (28·35) in the Madras district. Amongst the European officers of the Native Army, there were 169 admissions during the year under report, or 44 above the number in the preceding year. There were 2 deaths, 1 from enteric fever and the other from ague. There were 70 admissions from the latter disease.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1891-92 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,32,19,760 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,55,10,000, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 3,55,54,050, being Rs. 23,34,290 more than the sanctioned allotment. The increase was chiefly under "provisions for Europeans," "provisions for Natives," "hire of transport," "sea and inland water charges," "compensation in lieu of clothing," "miscellaneous contingencies," "Chin-Lushai, Manipur and Wunthoo expeditions," and "retired, invalid and wound pensions to Natives." The increases under the above and other heads were partly reduced by savings under the following heads:—"Purchase of reserve stock," "malt liquor," "railway charges" and a few other heads. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year was Rs. 50,59,890, including Rs. 3,73,510 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition and Rs. 8,69,340 on account of cold weather operations. The expenditure for the year 1891-92 was Rs. 20,01,714 in excess of that for 1890-91 (Rs. 3,35,52,336).

Clothing department.

The manufacture of the year was generally full dress or cloth clothing for British troops, zouave jackets and serge knickerbockers for the Madras Infantry; alkaliks and pantaloons for the Madras Cavalry and serge frocks and knickerbockers for certain regiments of Bombay Infantry. The factory outturn was 174,631 garments and 99,137 chevrons and good-conduct badges against 161,439 garments and 58,011 chevrons in the previous year. In addition to the above 51,118 garments were made up for mobilization reserve and for punitive expeditions. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was estimated at Rs. 11,66,943, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,12,156 and the issues to Rs. 9,66,583, leaving a balance of stock at the end of the year of the value of Rs. 10,12,516. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 6,28,446 against Rs. 3,65,571 in the previous year. Stores of indigenous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,52,880 and European stores of the value of Rs. 10,220 were purchased locally.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton for all stations in India and Burma was arranged for, as usual, by contract, except at Shwebo, Bhamo and Bernardmyo,

where both were supplied departmentally, slaughter cattle and sheep required for troops at these stations being obtained by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mandalay. At Mandalay, a departmental supply of mutton was carried out most satisfactorily. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations in India and Burma, except at Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut and Mulliapuram, where contracts prevailed. The Government Gardens at Secunderabad, Thayetmyo were worked advantageously during the year. The stock of rum in hand was sufficient to meet all demands. Malt liquor was supplied to British corps and batteries in India and Lower Burma under arrangements made by the officers commanding and not through the Commissariat department as heretofore. Malt liquor for troops in Upper Burma was supplied by the contractors Messrs. Dyer and Company. Tea for stations in India was contracted for at As. 7-5 per pound (for 1891-92) deliverable at Madras. The Government Tea Gardens at Port Blair continued to supply tea required for all the British troops in Burma at As. 7-7⅛ pies per pound. 200 young steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore. Under instructions from the Commissary-General-in-Chief, 113 young steers were also purchased and sent to Calcutta.

Reserve Remount depôt, Hosúr.

489 horses for the British Mounted service remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1891, exclusive of 7 old cast horses attached to the depôt farm. During the year, 458 Australian horses were purchased and 2 returned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, making a total of 949 horses. Of this number, 600 horses were issued to the service, 5 transferred to the farm, 5 were cast and sold, 17 died, and 1 destroyed, leaving a balance of 321 horses on the 1st April 1892. The average price of the horses purchased during the year was, as in the preceding year, Rs. 650.

Pension department.

On the 31st March 1892, there were 32,114 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,87,659, showing an increase of 236 pensioners and an increased cost to Government of Rs. 3,056, as compared with the previous year. There were 1,879 casualties during the year, and 2,115 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments in Burma and at the stations beyond the Madras frontiers was 82,198, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 5,31,146, showing a decrease in number, as compared with the previous year, of 311 certificates and Rs. 11,118. This decrease is owing partly to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by regiments returned from Burma on relief, and partly to the discontinuance of family certificates of men of various corps and departments who have died, been discharged or returned to the coast on sick certificate.

Employment of pensioners.

At the close of the official year, 3,474 pensioners against 3,468 in 1890 were employed, a large number filling positions of trust and responsibility. The number of pensioners who, on the 31st March 1892, had registered their names for employment was 625, a falling off of 118.

Service registers.

The service registers of the employés in the several military departments were correctly maintained during the year.

MARINE. (1891-92.)

New Marine Acts.

The following new Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act XVII of 1891 (The "Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891") and Act XIII of 1891 (An Act to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884). The latter enactment is, however, not yet applicable to Madras, as the provisions of Act VI of 1884 have not been extended to this Presidency. Under Act X of 1889, a charge at the rate of As. 4 per ton of cargo was levied for the use of the Government cargo boat at Vizagapatam. Scales of fees were also sanctioned for the use of the Government cranes at Masulipatam and Cocanada. Under section 17 (1), the senior medical officer at the port of Tranquebar was appointed to be Health Officer of that port. Revised boat rules were brought into force in November 1891 at all the ports in

the Presidency except Gopálpur. Under section 31 of the Indian Ports Act, rules relating to the licensing of pilots were brought into force at Mangalore and pilotage fees were fixed. Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act V of 1883, the Deputy Conservators of Madras, Cocanada, the ports in Godávari district and all Port Officers or Port Conservators were appointed to report casualties of shipping to Government. Madras Act III of 1885 was extended to the port of Vizagapatam and rules and schedules of fees framed and brought into force there from 1st April 1891. The Port Officer for the time being was appointed to levy the fees and to perform the other duties specified in sections 7 and 8. The Act was extended in like manner to the port of Masulipatam with effect from 15th March 1892. An additional rate of 2 pies per bag of coppra or cocoanut was sanctioned in the schedule of fees under this Act in force at the port of Negapatam. Under Madras Act VII of 1871 and of Madras Act V of 1863, the levy of pier dues at this port was re-introduced from 1st November 1891. 100 native vessels were registered in the Presidency during the year, and 198 changes of masters endorsed on registry certificates. The total amount of fees realized was Rs. 1,402, a decrease of Rs. 179 on the previous year's receipts. The Report of the Special Commission that sat in the previous year to inquire into various matters connected with the Native Passenger Ships Act with a view to the Act being amended in certain respects was issued during the year.

Wrecks and casualties.

22 casualties were recorded during the year, viz., strandings 11, founderings 2, collisions 2, and miscellaneous 7, being 15 in excess of the total of the previous year. Of these, the most important were the stranding of the British steamers *Waverley* and *Umtata*. The *Waverley*, while coming to anchor in the Madras Harbour, parted her cable and took the ground on the south side of the Harbour, but was eventually got off. The *Umtata* took the ground on Armeghon Shoal through the master mistaking the Armeghon for the Madras Light. Both steamer and cargo had to be abandoned.

Life-saving apparatus.

Quarterly exercises with the rocket life-saving apparatus were held throughout the year at Madras, Gopálpur, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. The several Volunteer Companies were found generally efficient in the working of the apparatus.

Passenger traffic.

260,793 passengers sailed from Madras ports and 208,217 arrived at Madras ports during the year, being an increase of 92,253 in departures and 75,508 in arrivals over the figures of the preceding year. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at the ports of Pámban, Tuticorin and Negapatam.

Tidal observations.

The Tidal Observatories at Cocanada and Cochin were abolished, sufficient data having been obtained for the purposes of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. The observatory at Tuticorin is still maintained.

Meteorological observatory.

The usual daily observations were regularly taken throughout the year at the Presidency Port Office.

Weather.

The weather was normal and shipping and landing operations were consequently carried on without interruption.

Navigation and trade.

The following statement compares the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency with the figures for 1890-91 :—

—	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						RS.	RS.
Madras ...	British { Coasting	314	381	448,302	595,580	28,636	39,945
	British { Other than coasting ...	252	243	485,104	505,695	64,292	66,279
	Foreign	69	73	86,582	92,223	8,304	9,378
	Native	86	118	10,980	16,302	869	1,320
	Total ...	721	815	1,030,968	1,209,800	1,02,101	1,16,922
Coast Ports	British { Coasting	3,954	3,395	4,948,359	4,640,406	1,54,407	1,40,403
	British { Other than coasting ...	966	298	947,206	401,107	1,02,949	36,347
	Foreign	666	629	130,048	113,826	12,859	12,127
	Native	19,969	19,314	785,603	690,553	25,860	24,851
	Total ...	25,555	23,636	6,811,216	5,845,892	2,96,075	2,13,728
	Grand Total ...	26,276	24,451	7,842,184	7,055,692	3,95,176	3,30,650

The principal coast ports visited by British vessels, and the number of such vessels that called, were as follows:—Cocanada 340, Negapatam 322, Tuticorin 286, Bimlipatam 270, Vizagapatam 266, Masulipatam 235, Cochin 216, Calicut 212, Tellicherry 196, Mangalore 153, Gopálpur 149, Calingapatam 137, Cannanore 133, Cuddalore 127, Malpé 116, Kundapur 107, Pámban 101, other ports 327—total 3,693. Of foreign vessels, 7 called at Cocanada, 7 at Negapatam, 2 at Cuddalore, 1 at Gopálpur and 1 at Bimlipatam, 611 called at ports on the Western Coast (Malabar ports 199 and South Canara ports 412), making a total of 629. The foreign vessels that called at the East Coast ports were those sailing under French, German, Russian and Norwegian colours, and those that frequented the West Coast ports were principally under German, Norwegian, Swedish and American colours; the rest being country craft flying Portuguese colours and belonging to the Goa Coast.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the official years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

		Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total of Madras.	1890-91 ...	1,030,968	6,64,84,068	5,10,80,871	11,75,64,936	11,77,441	2,835	11,80,276
	1891-92 ...	1,209,800	6,00,93,642	4,41,42,806	11,32,36,448	11,45,575	183	11,45,758
Total of all other ports.	1890-91 ...	5,780,248	5,32,28,167	10,54,15,433	15,86,43,600	60,498	4,05,954	4,66,452
	1891-92 ...	5,845,892	5,74,42,357	10,83,66,976	16,63,09,333	76,288	3,42,940	4,19,228

Port funds.

The receipts of Port Funds under Act X of 1889 for 1891-92 taken as a whole amounted to Rs. 4,96,524 against Rs. 3,47,674 in 1890-91. Deducting from the former sum Rs. 1,00,544-8-6, sale-proceeds of Government securities of the South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly Port Funds brought to the credit of these districts, the ordinary receipts of the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,95,980 and are Rs. 48,306 over those of the previous year. The ordinary charges amounted to Rs. 2,63,574, or Rs. 16,346 more than in 1890-91.

Outports.

Gopálpur—Imports increased by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, but exports decreased slightly. The emigration to Assam was larger than usual. Calingapatam—Imports increased by 1 lakh and exports by nearly 8 lakhs. Bimlipatam—Imports increased by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and exports by nearly 11 lakhs. The increase in imports was under cotton twist and yarn and cotton goods, grain and pulse, liquors, &c., and in exports under seeds, jaggery, dyeing and coloring materials. Vizagapatam—There was an increase of nearly 12 lakhs in the value of imports and a similar increase in the value of exports. The increase in imports was specially attributable to the large consignments of railway material for the East Coast Railway. A 10-ton hand derrick was obtained from England and brought into use. Cocanada—In the value of imports there was an increase of nearly 5 lakhs, due to the arrival of large consignments of railway material for the East Coast and Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, while in exports there was a decrease of a little over 2 lakhs, due to smaller shipments of rice, cotton, castor seeds, castor oil and tobacco. In the passenger traffic there was a decrease in departures and an increase in arrivals. A new 12-ton steam crane was obtained from England at a cost of Rs. 22,371. A short wooden jetty was built for the steam-launches. The sheer-legs and the cranes (both hand and steam) were all painted and kept in working order. Two dredgers worked, one for 3 and the other for 2 months outside on the bar and for the rest of the year at the mouth of the river and along the banks inside. Masulipatam—A decrease of 2 lakhs in imports and of 2 lakhs in exports occurred consequent on a partial failure of crops. The construction of a goods shed begun in the previous year was completed. Cuddalore—Imports increased by nearly 4 lakhs and exports decreased by close upon 16 lakhs. The decrease was due chiefly to a falling off at Marseilles in the demand for ground-nut. The channels in front of the Custom House and Messrs. Parry and Co.'s godowns were dredged. Porto Novo—There was an improvement in the trade with the Straits Settlements, three steamers employed in this trade having regularly called every month at Porto Novo. Negapatam—The import trade figures show an increase of

nearly 10 lakhs in value, while in exports there was a decrease of a little over 5 lakhs. A 3-ton movable crane was supplied for use at the jetty in shipping and discharging cattle and heavy loads. Further consideration of the question of constructing a pier extending from the end of the present jetty was deferred on financial grounds. Passenger traffic was brisk as usual. Pámban—There was a small increase both in the import and export trade of this port. In the class of vessels that resorted to this port there was a decrease in coasting steamers, due to the withdrawal of two of the steamers on the line between Negapatam and Colombo *viâ* Pámban. In native craft there was an increase. The Dredger *Wenlock* arrived from England on 2nd August and dredging operations were successfully carried out in the Sand Bank channel, which was widened and where a depth of 12 feet now obtains. An attempt was made to dredge in the Reef channel, but had to be abandoned owing to the rocky nature of the bottom. The Ceylon steamship service, which had been running one steamer round the Island of Ceylon *viâ* Pámban, added another steamer to this service during the year. Tuticorin—Imports increased by 13 lakhs and exports decreased by 38 lakhs, but; taking the total value of imports and exports, Tuticorin again stands first among the coast ports. Passenger traffic was brisk and was carried on chiefly with Ceylon. Cochin—Statistics showed an increase of nearly 16½ lakhs in the value of exports, but a decrease of nearly 3 lakhs in the value of imports. The southern bank of the river face was riveted with stone boulders and some portions were raised. The groynes were repaired and kept in good condition. Calicut and Beypore—There was an increase of nearly 21 lakhs under the head of imports and a little over 17 lakhs in exports. Tellicherry—Imports fell off by a little over 6 lakhs, while exports increased by a little over 6 lakhs. The increase was due to larger shipments of coffee to Europe and the decrease to smaller consignments of rice from Calcutta. Cannanore—Both imports and exports showed an increase—the former of nearly 6, the latter of nearly 1½ lakhs. Mangalore—Imports increased by 2 lakhs and exports by nearly 28 lakhs. The large increase in exports was due to more activity in coffee shipments to Europe and extensive shipments of rice to Goa. Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers were again largely patronised by native passengers proceeding to and from ports in the district and Bombay.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1891-92.)

The total number of wild animals destroyed in 1891-92 amounted to 1,101, or 91 less than in the previous year:— Number killed.

—	1890-91.	1891-92.
	No.	No.
Elephants	...	2
Tigers	158	129
Panthers	916	859
Bears	110	110
Wolves	1	1
Hyænas	7	...
Total ...	1,192	1,101

The decrease occurred under tigers, panthers and hyænas, while under elephants there was an increase of 2 in the Madura District, none having been destroyed in the previous year. No hyænas were reported as killed during the year, apparently because no rewards are now allowed for their destruction. Of the total number of tigers and panthers killed in the year, Vizagapatam contributed the largest number, viz., 31 and 214, respectively.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,523 against Rs. 27,419 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,896 or 14·2 per cent. The decrease was due to the smaller number of animals killed during the year and to the restrictive orders in force in regard to the payment of rewards for their destruction. Rewards.

The loss of human life caused by wild animals increased from 143 in 1890-91 to 215. It was heaviest in Ganjam and Kistna, in which 78 and 56 people respectively were killed as against 42 and 26 in the previous year. Human deaths from snake-bite increased from 1,610 in 1890-91 to 1,688 in the year under report. The heaviest loss occurred in Tanjore (215), South Arcot (202), North Arcot (162), Trichinopoly (137), and Salem (136). The total mortality among cattle from wild animals and snake-bite showed a decline from 16,310 in 1890-91 to 15,168 in the year under report. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in Tinnevelly (443), Cuddapah (377), South Canara (259), Madura (191), and Trichinopoly (189). In Coimbatore and Kistna, however, the deaths aggregated, respectively, 1,440 and 869 against 831 and 561 in the previous year. Loss of crops through the depredations of wild animals was reported only from Ganjam and Godávari to the extent of Rs. 4,547 in the former and Rs. 526 in the latter district.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1891-92.)

Advances under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

OWING to the adverse character of the season and to the extension to all districts of the Presidency of the special well rules under which loans are advanced by the State at a very low rate of interest, an enormous impetus was given to the sinking of wells during the year. Very large advances were also made during the year for carrying out other land improvements and for the purchase of cattle, fodder and seed-grain. The total amount of loans granted came to over 15·30 lakhs under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 1·58 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act against Rs. 2,27,942 and Rs. 43,562, respectively, in 1890-91. Nearly 80 per cent. of the advances (or about 13·40 lakhs) were granted in the most seriously affected districts, viz., Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore. At the end of the year 2,744 wells had been completed and 9,223 were under construction.

Season and rainfall.

Before the close of 1890-91, it had been found necessary to open relief works in parts of the Chingleput district, in the Wandiwash taluk, and the Kálahasti zemindari of the North Arcot district, in the Polláchi taluk of the Coimbatore district, and in parts of the Tinnevelly district. The numbers employed on these special relief works then amounted to about 9,000, while gratuitous relief in kitchens was being afforded to about 300 persons, mostly children, at 5 places in the affected tracts of North Arcot. Failure of crops in 9 districts, viz., Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar necessitated remissions to the amount of 13·1 lakhs. The season of 1891-92 was in many respects more disastrous than its predecessor. The average rainfall for the Presidency was only 33·50 inches against 40 inches registered in 1890-91 and 45·08 inches, the average of twenty years ending 1889-90. Under the south-west monsoon the average fall for the Presidency was only 19·83 inches against a normal of 28·35 inches—less than the lowest fall recorded during the past twenty years. The north-east monsoon was also generally deficient and registered only 13·67 inches or nearly the same as in the previous year and 18 per cent. below the normal (16·73 inches). The north-east monsoon was fairly good in all the tracts which had suffered from its serious failure in 1890-91, with the exception of Cuddapah, but it was extremely deficient in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, in the northern taluks of Nellore and in the Punganúr zemindari of North Arcot. In these districts there was a total loss of crop over large areas, huge tracts of black soil in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur remaining unsown. The enormous increase in prices and the dearth of agricultural employment rendered the opening of relief works necessary in December and January in Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and Nellore.

Relief measures adopted.

The progress of the measures carried out throughout the year for the relief of distress is briefly described. During the first three months of the year it was found necessary to start minor relief works in the southern taluks of Nellore and in the Ráyachóti taluk of Cuddapah. In Tinnevelly the quite abnormal and unexpected rains in the last quarter of the previous year had so improved prospects that it was found possible to close all relief works in the first quarter of the year under report. At the end of June, the districts affected were Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore with an affected area of 3,450 square miles and a population of 950,000. The numbers relieved on works and gratuitously at the end of the month were 15,800 and 1,700, respectively. During July the rainfall was

fair only in the Northern Circars, the Deccan districts and the south, and the situation became more anxious. In August the continued failure of the rains in the Carnatic and central districts led to an increase of the distress in the affected tracts and caused an extension of the area in Coimbatore. At the end of the month, sowings were 20 per cent. below the normal, and this in spite of the concession granted to ryots to sow dry crops on wet lands free from the liability to pay water-rate even should Government water become at a later date available and be actually used. A considerable area of the crops already sown had also withered or were withering in the Carnatic and central districts. At the end of September, sowings were nearly 30 per cent. below the normal and much of the early sown crop had to be ploughed up. The seriously affected area then extended to 7,000 square miles with a population of 2·33 millions. About 35,000 persons were employed on relief works and 7,000 were being fed in kitchens. In the southern portion of Nellore and the Ráyachóti taluk of Cuddapah, there was considerable distress, but sufficient employment was provided on irrigation or local fund works. In October and December, owing to a fair fall of rain, the numbers on works declined at the end of December to 600 in Chingleput, 2,900 in North Arcot and 2,400 in Coimbatore, or less than 6,000 in all; whilst the numbers fed at the kitchens, chiefly children, amounted to only 1,500. In January following, all relief works in these districts were closed. Whilst, however, the situation was improving in the central and southern districts, it was becoming critical in the 2 northern and the Deccan districts. The rain of the south-west monsoon in those districts had been far below the normal, that in October was extremely scanty, and in November, except in the southernmost and 2 western districts, the rainfall was far below the average, the deficiency being greatest where the fall is usually heaviest during the month. During December the season, though favorable in parts of the Carnatic and the central districts, brought no rain to the 4 Deccan districts and Northern Nellore and relief works had to be opened on a large scale, whilst in the upland taluks of Kistna adjoining the area on the north, the situation, though critical, was met by a slight expansion of the ordinary public works. At the end of December, about 10,000 persons were employed on relief works in the 4 Deccan districts. Including the tracts previously referred to (viz., North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore), the area estimated in December as likely to be seriously affected was 21,300 square miles with a population of over 3½ millions. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where the almost entire failure of the north-east rains caused grave anxiety for some time, serious distress was averted by the ample employment afforded to the laboring classes on the East Coast Railway works. A cyclonic fall of rain on the 4th and 5th November in the northern portion of Ganjam saved a considerable portion of the crops. On the 12th January 1892 the provisions of the Provincial Famine Code were put in force in 6 districts, viz., Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore (North) and Salem, and in a small section of North Arcot and Coimbatore, where relief was subsequently found to be required. The affected area in that month and at the close of the year was about 22,700 square miles with a population of 3½ millions. At the end of March 1892 relief works, affording employment to 46,000 persons, were in progress in 7 districts, and in Kistna public works on a larger scale than usual were being carried out. At the same date kitchens for the distribution of cooked food had been opened in 6 districts, at which 909 persons were being fed, 450 of whom were in Kurnool. In addition to the measures undertaken for the relief of the distressed, State loans to the extent of 16·88 lakhs were granted and afforded employment to large numbers of the laboring population. The Godávari began to rise in July, attaining the maximum height of 16·9 feet above the anicut crest on the 3rd October 1891. The floods caused breaches in the embankment of the river and canals and damaged the standing crops to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. The Kistna was in fresh early in June and in the latter part of that month stood at 3·50 feet over the crest of the anicut. It rose highest in the middle of July to 14·83 over the anicut against 8·4 in the previous year. In Nellore the freshes in the Pennér were unusually scanty. In the deltaic tracts of the district there was a serious failure of the crops irrigable from the channels under the anicuts and extensive remissions had to be granted. The Cauvery began to rise in Trichinopoly in July and the highest flood was 8·5 feet in October.

Owing to the adverse character of the season there was a large falling off in the area cultivated, amounting to 1·78 million acres, or 6·84 per cent. as compared with the preceding year and 4·56 per cent. as compared with the average of five years ending 1890-91. The decrease occurred both under first and second crop as shown below:— Cultivation.

		Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Decrease as compared with 1890-91.	Percentage of decrease.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ryotwar.	First crop	18,592,223	18,865,208	17,782,531	1,082,677	5·74
	Second crop	1,827,331	2,089,448	1,900,912	188,536	9·02
	Total ...	20,419,554	20,954,656	19,683,443	1,271,213	6·06
Inam ...	First crop	4,805,278	4,836,943	4,300,278	536,665	11·09
	Second crop	248,754	303,790	251,729	52,061	17·13
	Total ...	5,054,032	5,140,733	4,552,007	588,726	11·45
Total, Ryotwar and Inam ...		25,473,586	*26,095,389	* 24,235,450	1,859,939	7·13

The decrease in the first-crop area occurred in all the districts except Ganjam, Tinnevelly and Nílgiris, and it was large in Bellary (565,760 acres), Anantapur (199,485 acres), Kurnool (134,157 acres), North Arcot (88,124 acres), Chingleput (87,212 acres), Cuddapah (84,189 acres), Kistna (67,321 acres), South Arcot (66,271 acres), Nellore (52,065 acres), Salem (45,806 acres), Trichinopoly (38,889 acres). The 4 Deccan districts and the 2 districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, which suffered most from the distress, account for 74·8 per cent. of the gross decrease under this head. The area sown in these districts includes large areas on which a first crop failed and a second had to be sown. Some idea of the extent of loss may be formed from an analysis of the rail-borne and sea-borne trade of the Presidency. In 1888-89, before the recent scarcity began in any part of the Presidency, the net imports amounted to over 17,800 tons. They rose during the past year to 103,650 tons. In 1890-91 they had risen to 92,645 tons, so that the imports in 1891-92 were nearly 12 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year and nearly six times as large as in a year of fair average yield. As regards the grain trade by sea, comparison with 1888-89 shows that whereas in that year the exports exceeded the imports by 67,619 tons, during the year under report the imports exceeded the exports by 140,840 tons. Combining both the rail and sea borne traffic, the Presidency was worse off to the amount of 294,300 tons of grains than even in 1888-89, when the season, though generally favorable, was far from being so in the northern districts; that is to say, that the food-supplies of the Presidency had to be supplemented from outside by enough grain to feed almost a million and a half people for one year or six millions for three months.

The following table shows the cultivation of cotton, indigo and sugar-cane in Government and Inam villages:— Special products.

Articles.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1890-91.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,491,506	1,737,722	1,300,259	− 25·3
Indigo	435,129	255,511†	214,701	− 16·0
Sugar-cane	51,632	56,870†	58,224	+ 2·4

The area under cotton showed a decrease of 437,463 acres, or 25·2 per cent. as compared with 1890-91 and of 12·9 per cent. as compared with the normal. The bulk of the decrease (83·7 per cent.) occurred in the Deccan districts, where, during the usual sowing season, the rains failed entirely. Bellary showed the largest Cotton.

* Includes fodder crops. † Since corrected.

falling off (189,914 acres or 54·8 per cent.) of the area cultivated in 1890-91. Anantapur (68,343 acres or 47·4), Cuddapah (52,813 acres or 34·3) and Kurnool (55,157 acres or 20·8) also suffered severely.

Indigo. The area returned under indigo amounted to 214,700 acres, or 16·0 per cent. less than in the preceding year and 48·4 per cent. less than the normal. The decrease was most marked in Vizagapatam, Nellore, Kurnool and South Arcot and was attributable generally to the unfavorable season and in South Arcot to the preference shown by the ryots to other crops more remunerative in that district.

Sugar-cane. In the cultivation of sugar-cane there was an increase of 1,354 acres, or 2·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. South Arcot showed an increase of 2,627 acres. The unusual rainfall in February 1891 is said to have stimulated the cultivation of this crop.

Prices. The subjoined table shows the average annual prices of the principal food-grains and of horse-gram and salt in 1891-92, as compared with the prices obtaining in the two preceding years and in the year before the great famine of 1876-77 :—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.			
	1875-76.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	16·0	13·4	12·6	11·4
Paddy, second sort	28·6	23·2	21·8	19·6
Cholum	26·6	24·6	23·4	19·2
Cumbu	26·4	23·7	22·7	18·5
Ragi	27·9	27·7	25·6	20·4
Varagu	39·6	34·0	29·3	26·5
Horse-gram	24·1	20·8	20·2	19·6
Salt	15·8	12·1	12·1	12·2

With few and trifling variations, the prices of all food-grains rose steadily month by month till they reached the maximum in December when they began generally to get slightly easier, though in no single instance did they drop to the average of 1890-91 before the year closed. Prices ruled highest in December, January and February; the maximum price of rice (second sort) was reached in the Deccan in December when the number of seers sold per rupee was 7·8 in Cuddapah, 7·9 in Anantapur, 8·1 in Bellary and 8·4 in Kurnool. The average for the Deccan was 4·1 seers less per rupee than in ordinary years, 4·3 less in the Carnatic and 4·2 less in the 4 central districts—North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Ragi ruled over 10 seers per rupee dearer in the Deccan, nearly 10 seers dearer in the Carnatic and nearly 11 seers dearer in the central districts. The price of cholum rose by 7·5 seers in the Carnatic, 8·5 in the Deccan and 9·6 in the central districts.

Wages. Owing to the rise in prices the money value of the grain wages of farm servants was higher than in the previous year. In the Northern Circars and Anantapur it was also due to the demand for labour created by the progress of railway works, in Kistna to the Kistna bridge works, and in Madura to the prosecution of the Periyár project and to the repair of irrigation works undertaken by the Tank Restoration department. Skilled labour is for the most part paid in cash. The average for the Presidency for different classes of male adult labourers was as shown below :—

—	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rates current in		Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agricultural labourers	5 10 6	4 8 8	5 11 1	4 12 9
Syce or horsekeeper	6 4 2	5 1 8	6 5 0	5 5 3
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 2 10	12 10 6	15 13 0	13 4 0

The average wages of agricultural labourers in the rural tracts varied generally from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5. In Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura and Malabar they were slightly higher than Rs. 5, and in the Nílgiris and South Canara they ranged very high as usual, viz., from Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 7. The lowest wages were paid in Salem, viz., Rs. 2-11-0.

Health of cattle.

The mortality among cattle during the year under review was undoubtedly the largest known for many years past, for, though, as compared with the previous year, the deaths from diseases were considerably fewer, still the deficiency of fodder generally and its total absence in some places coupled with the scarcity of water caused the death of large numbers from starvation. It is impossible to estimate correctly the extent of this loss, as deaths from natural causes were not registered during the year, and the annual census had to be postponed in many districts on account of the cattle over large areas having been driven away during the drought to distant pastures. The total number of deaths from diseases and accidents amounted to 137,143 against 153,788 in 1890-91 as shown below:—

Causes of death.	During the year ending the 31st March					
	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.
Diseases.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Rinderpest	21,970	2,172	...	10,359	1,837	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery	27,907	4,741	15	18,394	2,714	7
Anthrax	18,586	5,211	17	16,788	4,391	17
Foot-and-mouth disease	6,064	926	...	6,157	2,857	...
Variola	2,214	8,156	8	2,508	5,899	1
All other diseases	25,356	8,771	159	33,143	13,740	130
Total ...	102,097	29,977	199	87,349	31,438	155
Other causes.						
Snake-bite	2,698	192	3	1,751	153	7
Poisoning	24	...	...	18	...	...
Wild animals	10,533	7,921	144	10,188	5,942	142
Total ...	13,255	8,113	147	11,957	6,095	149
Total deaths from all causes ...	115,352	38,090	346	99,306	37,533	304

More than a third of the total deaths from diseases occurred in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot and Chingleput.

Manufactures.

Weaving was the main industry of the population outside the agricultural classes, but the number of looms continued to decline owing to the competition of cheap machine-made foreign goods. 10 cotton mills were working during the past year and the quantity of cotton worked up was reported to be over 230,800 cwts. There were 38 cotton presses at work; they cleaned and pressed 790,100 cwts. of cotton valued at Rs. 175¾ lakhs. 125,400 cwts. of coffee, valued at 66 lakhs, were cured at 28 centres. Amongst the other large works in the Presidency were 4 sugar factories in South Arcot, owned by Messrs. Parry and Co., and 1 hemp manufactory in Vizagapatam and a cement manufactory at Madras, belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The demand for machine-made tiles turned out by the Basel Mission establishment in South Canara increased both within and out-side the district, the value of the number exported being 3·21 lakhs against 3·02 in 1890-91.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1891-92.)

General.

The sanction of the Secretary of State for the provisional appointment for a period of five years of a Personal Assistant to the Director for the purpose of supervising the work of the Subordinate Revenue establishments in the maintenance of Land Records and Survey marks and plans having been received, Mr. Wynch, C.S., was appointed Deputy Director of the department (Land Records Branch) on the 2nd November 1891. Before the end of March 1892 he visited the Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Tanjore districts, and examined thoroughly the work done by the revenue inspectors and the state of the village and taluk accounts in 2 taluks in each district. While at Trichinopoly he examined the system of survey by karnams and tested the instruction they receive at the survey schools opened in that district under the sanction of Government.

Village records.

Greater attention was devoted to the due maintenance of village and taluk accounts and they were carefully checked at the period of the annual settlement, but village statistical accounts did not receive the same amount of attention at the hands of the revenue officials. The re-survey of the Trichinopoly district with the aid of the village accountants was in progress throughout the year under report, and the progress made was, on the whole, very satisfactory, almost the whole of the work in the Trichinopoly taluk and about one-half in each of the taluks of Kulitalai and Musiri having been completed before the 31st March 1892. Arrangements were made in the course of the year to train the karnams in survey work, in those portions of the Bellary and Anantapur districts where survey had been completed but where settlement was in progress; but these arrangements had to be suspended in consequence of the services of the village officers being required in administering relief. A scheme for the training of the karnams of the remaining districts was submitted by Mr. Cardozo, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and was approved by Government. It was proposed to open survey schools in 14 districts and to send the revenue inspectors of 2 or 3 taluks at a time to the school for a fortnight for training and then to require them to instruct the karnams in their respective ranges. 502 out of 619 revenue inspectors have already undergone training in survey. The supply of the necessary survey instruments at the cost of the State to all karnams in Government villages was approved by Government, the cost of each set being estimated at Rs. 6-8-0. In pursuance of the scheme, a karnam's school was established during the year. A scheme of examination, styled "the Village Officer's Special Test" for testing the fitness of candidates for the offices of karnam (village accountant), assistant karnam, monegar and munsif, was sanctioned by Government during the year. It will be enforced from 1st January 1894 in all districts, except the Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari. The work in connection with the revision of village establishments was transferred during the year to the Land Revenue Branch of the Board of Revenue. The village establishments in Anantapur were revised during the year and some modifications were sanctioned in regard to the superior village officers of the Kurnool district.

Analysis of districts.

Owing to census operations and the unfavorable character of the season in a large number of districts, the preparation and checking of the village registers and firka books was not completed during the year, though great progress was made. The extent of arrears for fasli 1299 was somewhat large in Ganjam, Anantapur, Chingleput and Madura. Work relating to fasli 1300 remained to be done in 13 districts. The work for fasli 1301 had commenced in a few districts.

System of collection.

The revised kistbandi (instalments of revenue) sanctioned in 1889-90 continued to be in force during the year. Owing to the serious failure of the rains in many districts, a considerable portion of the demand, both on irrigated and on unirrigated lands, had to be remitted, while the collection of the remainder had to be temporarily suspended in some places. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of Postal money orders, which was introduced as a tentative measure in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly during the year 1890-91, was ordered to be continued till August 1893.

Measures of protection.

Good progress was made during the year in the construction of the East Coast Railway from Bezváda to Cuttack, a total length of 516 miles. The work was nearly completed in the Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions, and plate-laying had also been begun at Vizagapatam. Progress was also good on the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway (56 miles) and it was anticipated that at the present rate of progress this railway will be opened for traffic on 1st April 1893. Good progress was impossible on the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway (54 miles) owing to the constant rain of the north-east monsoon, which flooded the land throughout. The Nílgiri Railway (17 miles) was also in active progress. The survey of a line of railway from Bezváda to Masulipatam—a distance of 50 miles—was completed by the Madras Railway in April 1891. The survey of a branch line (60¾ miles) from Pálghat through Trichúr to Kurrapatnam at the head of the Cochin backwater was completed in December 1891. The plans, sections and estimates relating to the Cuddalore-Pondicherry and Peralam-Karikal lines were prepared and forwarded to the French Government, and the plans and estimates of the Madras-Gúdúr and Nellore-Guntúr Railways were laid before the Government of India. Negotiations were taking place with the Travancore State for the construction of a line from Tinnevelly to Quilon. The Rushikulya works in Ganjam and the Periyár project in Madura were in progress during the year, and the amount expended upon them was 6·4 lakhs and 11 lakhs, respectively. On the improvements to the Godávari and the Kistna deltas, about Rs. 66,500 and Rs. 4,28,900 were expended during the year. 5·40 lakhs sanctioned for the repair of the minor irrigation works was fully expended. More than two-thirds of the expenditure was incurred in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, where relief works were undertaken.

Agricultural experiments.

The abolition of the Junior department in the College caused a reduction in the numbers under training. The curriculum was revised and was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. The dairy farm attached to the College was fairly successful. The dairy herd was, on the whole, successfully managed, and an increasing demand was shown for the services of the breeding bulls maintained on the farm. The College Veterinary hospital was maintained at a moderate cost during the year, but there was a falling off in the number of cases treated there. No further progress was made during the year towards the establishment of farm schools. The three inspectors, deputed in 1890-91 to make themselves acquainted with local practices with a view to qualifying themselves to take charge of the proposed farm schools, prosecuted their enquiries in Bellary, Coimbatore and Tanjore, but towards the end of the year were brought to Madras to strengthen the office staff in the Famine department. Experiments in the manufacture of butter by the aid of modern appliances were made at Saidápet, and the results, though not altogether successful, were still encouraging. Owing to the unfavorable character of the season, very few ryots came forward to compete for the prizes for late-sown barley on the Nílgiris and what crop was received was of very inferior quality. The offer of prizes was therefore withdrawn. Some potato seed sent to the Palnis in 1890 did fairly well.

Economic products.

Early in 1891, an enquiry was commenced regarding the existence of fibres in this Presidency likely to be of value in brush-making. Kittool, the fibre of the sago palm (*Caryota urens*), was found to be largely used on the West Coast and in the Northern Circars. Further enquiries were being made regarding the supplies that could be obtained if a trade in it were opened up. Arrangements were made during the year for the collection of specimens of cotton, indigo, gingelly, castor-oil seed, and silk, as well as of cotton and silk fabrics manufactured in the Presidency for the Imperial Institute. A considerable amount of information regarding the manufacture and dyeing of the fabrics was also collected. The experiments made by the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies in the use of Eucalyptus leaves as disencrustators for locomotive boilers were reported to be very satisfactory.

Agricultural implements.

A small grant was made to carry on experimental ploughings with iron ploughs in the Bellary district, but, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, it was not possible to do anything in the matter. An enquiry was started

to determine to what extent iron sugar mills had supplanted the wooden country mill.

Societies. The Madras Agri-Horticultural Society received, as usual, a Government grant of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,950 from subscriptions during the year. Its total income was Rs. 11,898, of which Rs. 3,574 was from the sale of seeds and plants. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,817, of which establishment (Rs. 4,865), seeds and plants (Rs. 1,949) and Rs. 1,298 on account of the annual flower show were the chief items. No experiments of agricultural interest were conducted during the year by the society.

Injurious insects. In July 1891 a few locusts of the species *Acridium æruginosum* appeared in Cuddapah, but they caused no material damage. In June a large flight of the same species entered the Vizagapatam district from the Central Provinces, and after causing slight damage disappeared northwards. Further flights followed in July, but no great injury was done. This species appeared in 1878 also after a long period of drought. At about the same time flights of locusts, which the Collector reported to be undoubtedly of the species *A. peregrinum*, passed through parts of the Ganjam district.

Cattle disease. The appointment of Inspector of Cattle Diseases remained vacant throughout the year. The subordinate staff of stock inspectors was almost exclusively employed in connection with operations for the relief of distress in various districts. 6 specially-selected inspectors completed their special course of training at Saidápet to prepare them for taking charge of the veterinary hospitals to be started in connection with the proposed farm schools in May 1891, and were then drafted on to famine relief.

Pony-breeding. Pony-breeding operations were confined to 2 districts—Salem and Coimbatore. In Salem, 4 stallions were at work and covered 240 mares as compared with 190 in the previous year, when only 3 stallions worked throughout the year. In Coimbatore, there were 5 stallions at work and 238 mares were covered. 165 ponies were castrated during the year; 3 ponies died in Coimbatore after castration and 2 in Salem, and, owing to the unfavorable character of the season, it was impossible to push these operations vigorously during the year. The percentage of produce foaled per stallion was 9·4 only as against 11·7 in Bombay and 12·6 in Bengal. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered was 24 as against 26 in the preceding year, and was considerably below the proportion of successful results obtained in Bombay (34·7) and Bengal (32·3). The number of foals obtained by Government stallions since the commencement of operations was 348. The charges incurred during the year were Rs. 4,032.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1891-92.)

Gardens. The rainfall for the year, as registered at the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, was 51·29 inches, or 2·32 inches below the average for the last seven years. The weather in January, February and March was very dry. Frost and drought caused considerable damage to the younger and less hardy plants. The Government House gardens were well looked after and showed a decided improvement on their condition of last year. The Stonehouse park and Church Hill park were carefully kept up. The Crewe and Ottley Hall estates were sown with grass, and some trees planted in clumps. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was maintained in good order; the coppice made considerable progress during the past season, notwithstanding the drought, but many of the less hardy plants, especially the *Acrocarpus fraxinifolia*, were much injured by severe frosts. The Barliyár experimental garden suffered severely from the effects of the heavy storms that occurred in the Coonoor ghât. Large boulders crashed through the garden and destroyed many of the fruit-trees imported from the Straits Settlements ten years ago. Other trees had their roots completely denuded of soil by the wash, while the wooden bridge with its stone pillars was completely swept away. The condition of the trees in the Gúdalúr experimental garden improved considerably during the year.

The herbarium received many interesting additions during the year including some dried plants from Mr. Gamble not previously found in British India. Two glass cases were provided for the preservation of seeds and fruits in the herbarium. Herbarium.

Rs. 788 were spent on the library. Vol. XI, part III, and Vol. I, part IV of "Hooker's Icones Plantarum," the "Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information," Vol. III, part I of the "Pharmacographia Indica" and other valuable works were presented to the library. Library.

The budget estimate of receipts was Rs. 5,000. The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 5,096, or Rs. 800 more than in 1890-91. Seed and plants to the value of Rs. 658-8-0 were issued gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the gardens. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 22,700, and the actual charges amounted to Rs. 22,646 against Rs. 22,531 in the previous year. Financial.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1891-92.)

The rainfall on all the estates was below the average for the last ten years; but in October it was unusually heavy all over the plateau. The season, on the whole, was a good one. There was no unusual drought on any of the estates during the year. On all the western estates heavy rain fell on the last day of February; good rains also occurred in March. Frost did little damage. The weather was again remarkable for its comparative stillness, there being no excessively high winds or violent storms. The quantity of rain registered during the year was (*a*) *Dodabetta*—46·33 inches or 7·76 less than the average for the last 10 years; (*b*) *Naduvatam*—100·84 inches or nearly up to the average; (*c*) *Pykara* (1) *Hooker*—75·56 inches or 21·02 less than the average; (2) *Wood*—62·75 inches or 17·35 inches below the average. Season and rainfall.

Against a revised estimate of Rs. 75,000, the actual receipts aggregated Rs. 77,066. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 76,000. The actual expenditure was Rs. 75,805, or Rs. 195 less than the revised estimate. The Quinologist's department cost Rs. 23,906 against Rs. 18,368 in 1890, and the maintenance of the general establishment and the upkeep of the estates Rs. 51,899 against Rs. 56,546 in 1890 and Rs. 53,576 in 1889. For the first time since 1885-86 there was an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,261. Financial.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—Nearly the whole of this estate was either trenched or pitted, and manured; and was in very good condition. Considerable damage was, however, done by grubs to some of the plants put out last season, and in 1 plot, 2 out of every 3 were destroyed. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The trees on that part of the estate, which was trenched and manured two years ago, were doing well, and the amount of quinine in them had increased. The trees about the Chinamen's lines were thinned out, and the ground on which they stand was trenched; it is expected they will be fit for barking next year. Taken altogether, the estate improved considerably during the past twelve months. Ten acres of old succirubras were uprooted in January and February last, and were replanted in March and April. (*c*) *Pykara* (1) *Hooker.*—Trenching and manuring were the chief operations carried out on this plantation during the year. Nothing can be looked for from the trees on Hooker for the next few years. (2) *Wood.*—The trees planted out some years ago were coming on well. Permanent plantations.

The usual work connected with upkeep was properly attended to during the year, and all the buildings, roads, bridges, drains, &c., were maintained in good order. Upkeep.

At Dodabetta 400 cart-loads of cattle manure were made in the estate, and 1,394 cart-loads were obtained from outside. At Naduvatam 200 cart-loads were used during the year, and at Hooker 650 were put into the trenches and pits. Manure.

Particular attention was paid to the harvesting of cinchona seed, and to the raising of the young plants in the nurseries. During the present season the plants were put out on the estate very much earlier than was customary heretofore, and an experiment was made in putting out 20 plants on the last day of February; Nurseries.

1·30 inches of rain had fallen the night before. Out of these 20 plants, 13 survived and at the close of the year were healthy and growing plants. 19 lbs. 2 oz. of cinchona seed and 8,000 plants of Cinchona officinalis and 24,000 Dodabetta hybrids were sold to the public during the year as against 7 lbs. 5 oz. of seed in 1890 and no plants.

Crop. The crop taken during the year amounted to 53,833 lbs. of bark against 133,351 lbs. in 1890. At the close of last year there remained in stock 510,695 lbs., making a total of 564,528 lbs. Of this, 147,670 lbs. of bark were disposed of, 144,500 lbs. being used in the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge, 1,800 lbs. issued to the Medical Stores, Madras and Bombay, 1,120 lbs. sold to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Bombay, and 250 lbs. sold to the Mysore Durbar. There remained, therefore, at the close of the year 416,858 lbs. in stock. The estimated output of bark for the year was 70,000 lbs., but, as there was no need to take this amount, the quantity taken was governed solely by the needs of the plantations.

Buildings. Rs. 1,836 were spent on repairs and additions to the buildings on the several estates.

Factory. Continuous work in the factory commenced at the end of August last and went on without any interruption till the end of March, when all the buildings were closed for a fortnight for repairs and cleaning. 4,425 lbs. 14 oz. of sulphate of quinine were manufactured, which, with last year's balance, made 5,997 lbs. 14 oz. on hand. Of this quantity, 3,345 lbs. 4 oz. were issued, and 2,652 lbs. 10 oz. left in stock at the close of the year. 3,174 lbs. of febrifuge were manufactured during the year, and, at the beginning of the year, there were 1,200 lbs. in stock. 3,019 lbs. were issued, leaving 1,355 lbs. in stock at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous. *Supply of sulphate of quinine to Ceylon.*—The Government of Ceylon was supplied with quinine for the last two years by this department. Recently, however, it has discontinued getting it and procured it direct from England. 370 paper packets of quinine were issued to the public as against 854 in the previous year. The price of a 5-grain powder was, in consequence, reduced from 3 to 2 pies.

Quinologist's department. The Government Quinologist continued to perform much analytical work during the year. With reference to the properties of various kinds of barks, analyses carried out by him also showed that the quinine and febrifuge turned out at the factory were good, and that the appearance of the latter had been improved. He was also engaged on the sixth part of the "Pharmacographia Indica," and in the revision of the proof sheets of the "Materia Medica of Madras."

FORESTS. (1891-92.)

Re-organization of the department. The main event of the year was the re-organization of the superior staff of the Forest department sanctioned by the Secretary of State in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission which was brought into force in this Presidency from the 21st October 1891. Under this scheme, the superior staff is divided into two sections, viz., the upper and the lower controlling staff. The former is again sub-divided into two branches, Imperial and Provincial. The Imperial branch includes officers appointed under covenant with the Secretary of State, and those untrained officers who have been appointed to posts of and above the rank of Assistant Conservators in past years, while the Provincial includes officers who hold the Higher Standard Certificate in Forestry of the Dehra Dún Forest school and who have done good service of not less than five years as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. The pay of the Imperial branch varies between Rs. 1,600 for Conservators and Rs. 350 for Assistant Conservators, and that of the Provincial branch between Rs. 600 and Rs. 450. No such officers have, however, yet been appointed for this Presidency. The strength of the "Imperial" staff of officers was increased under the new scale by the addition of 1 Conservator and 7 Deputy Conservators. The revision of the subordinate establishment was

sanctioned during the year by the local Government and is now under correspondence with the Government of India. According to these proposals the number of Forest Rangers will be doubled, while the number of Foresters and Guards will be increased by 60 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. Considerable changes were made in the Forest charges: a third circle was formed comprising 8 districts, 3 of which formerly belonged to the Northern and 5 to the Southern Circle. The head-quarters of the Northern, Central and Southern Circles were fixed, respectively, at Waltair, Madras and Coimbatore.

Area.

The following statement shows the changes in the area of the several classes of forests at the commencement and at the close of the year :—

Class of forests.	Area on 1st April 1891.	Added during the year 1891-92.	Excluded during the year 1891-92.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 31st March 1892.
Reserved forests	5,112	2,099	36	+ 2,063	7,175
Reserved lands	11,435	387	2,418	− 2,031	9,404
Other forests	1,276	144	116	+ 28	1,304
Grand Total ...	17,823	2,630	2,570	+ 60	17,883

The increase in the area of reserved forests was due chiefly to the inclusion of three large blocks in the Kurnool district. The decrease in the area of reserved lands was mainly the result of the transfer of a corresponding area to reserved forests. The total area of the reserved forests and reserved lands under the control of the Forest department is shown below :—

—	Reserved forests.	Reserved lands.	Unclassed or other forests.	Total.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle	2,202	2,661	1	4,864
Central do.	2,430	3,653	575	6,658
Southern do.	2,543	3,090	728	6,361
Total ...	7,175	9,404	1,304	17,883

During the year 531 square miles of reserved lands were settled. The following statement exhibits the progress made in settlement by the close of the year in the three Circles :—

—	Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Total settled and reported on.		Settled, but not reported on.		Settlement proceeding.	
	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.
Northern Circle.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.
Ganjam	44	535	9	114	16	258	7	135	12	28
Vizagapatam	11	96	1	14	5	15	...	...	5	67
Godâvari	77	1,016	42	418	2	18	4	47	29	533
Kistna	65	668	54	452	7	183	3	14	1	19
Anantapur	45	354	8	31	14	90	17	165	6	68
Bellary	75	352	35	105	19	125	9	80	12	42
Kurnool	20	1,764	10	1,068	4	657	1	16	5	23
Total ...	337	4,785	159	2,202	67	1,346	41	457	70	780
Central Circle.										
Nellore	123	572	105	263	9	75	9	234	...	...
Cuddapah	109	1,844	33	414	55	1,212	16	106	5	112
Chingleput	114	180	72	146	1	4	1	1	40	29
North Arcot	99	891	66	513	20	227	13	151	...	...
South Arcot	113	650	56	164	35	204	15	136	7	146
Tanjore	24	19	18	9	3	10	...	...	3	38
Trichinopoly	93	207	66	159	6	27	2	11	19	10
Salem	128	1,177	84	762	27	252	13	133	4	30
Total ...	803	5,540	500	2,430	156	2,011	69	772	78	327

	Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Total settled and reported on.		Settled, but not reported on.		Settlement proceeding.	
	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.	Blocks.	Area.
Southern Circle.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.
Madura	81	481	79	467	1	8	1	6	...	...
Tinnevelly	39	589	38	567	1	22	...	...	...	...
North Coimbatore ...	64	1,584	9	485	13	190	42	909	...	...
South Coimbatore ...	10	566	10	566	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nílgiris	133	312	95	207	24	27	2	...	12	78
North Malabar	13	261	7	119	1	3	5	139	...	...
South Malabar	21	300	6	39	...	...	11	170	4	91
South Canara	27	141	18	93	3	6	6	42	...	...
Total ...	388	4,234	262	2,543	43	256	67	1,266	16	169
Grand Total ...	1,528	14,559	921	7,175	266	3,613	177	2,495	164	1,276

Demarcation.

The work performed by the Forest Settlement officers was better than in the previous year and was, on the whole, satisfactory. During the year 2,429 miles of boundary were permanently demarcated, of which 655, 861 and 913 were in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles, respectively. 173 miles of old line were re-cleared in the Northern Circle. The cost of permanent demarcation, including that of re-clearing old lines, was Rs. 36,299. 499 miles of preliminary demarcation were completed in the Northern, 992 in the Central and 373 in the Southern Circle at a cost of Rs. 11,015. The total expenditure on demarcation amounted to Rs. 47,314, giving an average cost of a little over Rs. 11 per mile.

Survey and working plans.

The survey of India party working in the Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts turned out 1,196 square miles of triangulation, 252 square miles of traversing and 659 square miles of topographical survey at an average cost of Rs. 97 per square mile, being a reduction in cost of Rs. 15 per square mile on the work of the previous year. The country surveyed during the year, including a portion of the Anamalais, the Palnis, and the hills known as the "High Waving" in the Madura district, was of a very difficult character. Departmental surveys were generally undertaken for the selection and settlement of reserves. Very little work, and that of indifferent quality, was turned out in Anantapur, Cuddapah and South Arcot. In Madura, the map of the Kodaikánal settlement was published. In the Nílgiri district, a surveyor was engaged in surveying 2 blocks of teak forests in the Benne reserve intended to be devoted to experimental planting. The Black Bridge plantation on the Nílgiri Hills was surveyed by the Ranger in view to the formation of a working plan. In South Arcot, the survey of certain coupes was made for the preparation of working plans. In Ganjam sample areas were marked off in the different reserves to determine the growth of sâl and in Kistna, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, the coupe system of felling was introduced. Except in Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and South Coimbatore, but little progress was made in the elaboration and execution of scientific working plans.

Forest offences.

8,124 forest offences were reported during the year as against 5,577 in 1890-91. The increase occurred mainly in Salem (+ 369), North Arcot (+ 366), Cuddapah (+ 349), South Arcot (+ 323) and Kistna (+ 243) and consisted mainly in unauthorized grazing and lopping in order to save cattle from starvation. 24 per cent. of the cases dealt with by the magistracy were acquitted as against 21 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage of acquittals was very high in Godávari (85), North Coimbatore (52) and Malabar (50). 46 per cent. of the cases were compounded and the amount of compensation fees received therefor was Rs. 27,385, or Rs. 11,626 more than the amount realized in 1890-91.

Fire-protection.

Rs. 45,318 were expended in 1891-92 on fire-protection against Rs. 41,460 in the previous year, and the area protected was 4,596 square miles. The average cost of protection rose from Rs. 8-6-7 to Rs. 9-13-9, but only 94 per cent. of the area protected escaped fire as against 95·4 per cent. in last year. The increased cost was due to the longer duration of drought during the year. 2 large fires occurred in South Coimbatore, by which 3,000 and 4,000 acres, respectively, were

burnt down and another large fire broke out in North Malabar, where the whole of the Kurchyat reserved forests was burnt by 3 fires.

The receipts from grazing amounted to Rs. 1,83,722 against Rs. 1,50,015 in 1890-91. There was thus an increase of Rs. 33,707, notwithstanding that grazing was allowed free or on reduced rates in many districts, on account of the prevailing drought. Grazing.

Natural reproduction went on satisfactorily in Ganjam, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and the Nílgiris, though the dryness of the season materially interfered with its progress in most of the districts. Natural reproduction.

The subjoined abstract shows the area of plantations and topes added during the year or brought under cultural operations, together with the cost incurred :— Artificial reproduction.

	Northern Circle.		Central Circle.		Southern Circle.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Plantations	25	2,593	750	21,563	124	12,622
Topes	...	1,204	2,577	4,661	159	2,287
Agricultural operations	10	1,688	67	2,143	211	1,995
Total ...	35	5,485	3,394	28,367	494	16,904

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,756 against Rs. 56,638 in 1890-91. The principal additions to plantations during the year were in Nellore (100 acres), South Arcot (50 acres), Tanjore (600 acres) and South Malabar (100 acres). The increase under topes, notably in North Arcot (2,556 acres), was the result of a more accurate estimate of the area. In South Coimbatore 154 acres, the area of 17 topes omitted in previous years, was added during the year under report. Under cultural operations, the only districts worth mention are Nellore, where 40 acres in the Sríharikót forest, and Tinnevelly, where 207 acres in the Kudiraimoliteri, were sown with various seeds. In nearly every district sowing proved a failure. 10 acres in Godávari were newly planted with casuarina and the results were satisfactory. In North Arcot 216·95 acres of casuarina plantation were replanted and blanks in the previous year's plantings filled up. The total number of plants put out was 240,750 of casuarina and 6,480 of *C. Siamea*. The plantings were most successful, notwithstanding the drought. In South Malabar 100 acres in the Nilambúr plantation were planted with 125,946 teak, 1,252 *Swietenia macrophylla* seedlings and 159 date plants raised from Egyptian seeds. There were about 11,423 casualties of teak seedlings which were immediately replaced.

Date palm cultivation was, on the whole, unsuccessful except in North and South Arcot and in South Malabar. Eucalyptus continued to thrive in Salem and North Malabar, but in Godávari and South Canara, the seedlings surviving at the close of 1890-91 died during the year under report. The cultivation of mahogany was carried on in Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Nílgiris with great success. In Tanjore the plants were in sickly condition. In North and South Malabar large numbers of plants were destroyed through the attacks of borers. 5 lbs. of *Swietenia macrophylla* seeds were sown in South Malabar and about 1,000 seedlings had sprung up by the close of the year. Giant bamboos continued to thrive in the Nílgiris and North Malabar. In the Nílgiris, 2 Manilla hemp plants were obtained from North Wynaad and planted in Benne nursery, where they were doing well. The plants in North Malabar continued to grow luxuriantly. The rubber trees in Malabar grew rapidly, but all the ipecacuanha plants in North Malabar and over a fourth of those in South Malabar died during the year. Exotics.

The outlay on communications and buildings during the past two years is compared below :— Communications and buildings.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges	30,410	30,796
Buildings	37,748	38,035
Other works	782	3,666
Total ...	68,940	72,497

In Ganjam the Gullery-Rambha road was completed during the year. 7¾ miles of the Jiruguppa-Ramdeopeta and Murmur-Tatlunka roads in Godávari were constructed. 3 roads were under construction in Kistna. 2 miles of road were cleared and 4 miles of road were made in Anantapur. The Mahanandi road in Kurnool was completed and a portion of the Siddapuram-Velgode road was constructed. The principal work undertaken in Cuddapah was the bridge over the Peddagadi stream and the road leading to it. In South Coimbatore the Ghât road was metalled and 12 bridges were built. The cart-road in the Aramby reserve was extended by 4 furlongs and metalled and a new road 3 miles 2 furlongs in length was constructed near the southern boundary of the Mudumalai forest. Roads and cart tracts were also made in South Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly. In Cuddapah a permanent way of 1 mile of tramway road was made and the rails were laid down. The tramway in South Coimbatore was extended and a sum of Rs. 1,300 spent in repairing the old line. In Kistna, a canal was dug at a cost of Rs. 759 in the Lankavanidibba reserve for transporting mangrove wood. In South Malabar, a channel 320′ × 12′ × 6′ was dug at a cost of Rs. 109 to admit of the timber rafts approaching the Kallai depôt. No large buildings were taken on hand during the year under report, but rest houses, range houses, inspection huts and guards' huts were constructed in most districts. In Kurnool, 3 railway rest houses at Chelama were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,300 and subsequently improved. A considerable outlay was also incurred in repairing existing buildings.

Yield and working.

27,022 trees were felled departmentally and 26,293 were converted into logs as against 28,437 and 28,894, respectively, in 1890-91. The total quantity of timber and other produce cut and removed during the year is shown in the subjoined abstract:—

—	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Value of minor produce.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	NO.	RS.
By Government agency	266,546	1,806,320	32,352	45,051
By purchasers (including confiscations)	2,723,596	12,179,502	31,035,500	5,95,158
Free grants	97,795	1,351	80,213	633
Total ...	3,086,937	13,987,173	31,148,065	6,40,842
Compare 1890-91 ...	3,802,497	12,168,215	18,223,447	6,58,311

Note.—The value of minor produce given above is that of the quantity *disposed of*, not that of the quantity *collected*, as the value of the latter is not known.

The average yield of material per square mile of forest area during the year was 954 cubic feet of timber and fuel, 1,742 bamboos and Rs. 36 worth of minor forest produce as against 896 cubic feet, 1,022 bamboos and Rs. 37, respectively, in the preceding year. There was a falling off in the total number of trees felled, which occurred mainly in Ganjam (2,060) and Godávari (12,254). The decrease in the former district was due to the stoppage of departmental fellings which had been undertaken without sanction. In Godávari it was due to the absence of demand and to the sale of trees standing. Rs. 3,76,305 were realized by the sale of timber, fuel and minor produce as against Rs. 4,16,873 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 12,941 in the receipts from timber owing to the supply of a large quantity of casuarina poles to the Kolar gold fields and to the Telegraph department from the North Arcot district. There was, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in Godávari, Cuddapah, South Coimbatore and Nílgiris. In the 2 former districts the falling off was due to the decrease in the quantity of timber collected, which has been already explained; in the 2 latter, it was attributed to difficulty in obtaining labour to transport the logs from the forests and absence of demand for the stock on hand. Under fuel, there was a decrease of Rs. 41,570, which occurred chiefly in Ganjam, Kurnool and South Arcot,

The substitution of coal for firewood on the railways seriously affected the supply of fuel in Kurnool. Under bamboos, there was a large decrease which occurred chiefly in Anantapur, Bellary, Madura and South Malabar. The sale of minor produce realized Rs. 45,051 or Rs. 19,067 less than last year and included 150,386 maunds of hay collected in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem and North Arcot at an aggregate cost of Rs. 13,842, or about 1½ annas per maund of 25 lbs., to provide fodder for cattle. Eliminating these transactions, which were due to the abnormal state of the season, the balance showed a decrease which occurred mainly in Bellary, Nellore, Cuddapah and South Canara. The average rates of sale were slightly less than those of the previous year except for sandalwood and minor produce, for which the demand was brisker. The revenue derived under the permit system fell from 13·28 lakhs in 1890-91 to 12·48 lakhs during the year under report. The decrease was common to all circles and occurred chiefly under timber and minor produce. The total revenue derived from free grants rose from Rs. 4,790 to Rs. 10,953 and from sale of confiscated produce from Rs. 10,188 to Rs. 13,756.

Financial.

The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the year :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and works.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	4,38,680	1,16,974	1,53,177	2,70,151	+1,68,529
Central do.	7,01,855	2,47,479	2,16,450	4,63,929	+2,37,926
Southern do.	5,53,680	3,26,092	2,23,757	5,49,849	+ 3,831
Total ...	16,94,215	6,90,545	5,93,384	12,83,929	+4,10,286
Compare 1890-91 ...	17,95,468	6,63,824	5,89,461	12,53,284	+5,42,124

The receipts of the year which were less by about a lakh of rupees than those of 1890-91 were still considerably in excess of those of any previous year. The chief causes which caused the falling off were : (1) the use of Singareni coal in place of firewood on railways, by which Kurnool lost nearly half a lakh of rupees ; (2) the unfavorable character of the season throughout a great part of the Presidency, which specially affected the forest revenue in North Arcot, Salem and Cuddapah ; (3) the stoppage of collection of redwood roots in Cuddapah for want of adequate demand and of sandalwood collection in North Arcot pending the preparation of a revised working scheme ; (4) the smaller removals of timber and bamboos from the Rampa forests in Godávari owing to disputes between land-owners and renters. The expenditure under "conservancy and works" showed an increase of about Rs. 30,000 due mainly to the setting up of a tramway in Cuddapah forests and outlay on departmental collection of hay in Nellore, Cuddapah and North Arcot and on large demarcation works in the last district. Of the total surplus, the Northern Circle contributed 41 per cent., the Central 57 and the Southern about 1 per cent. The small surplus in the Southern Circle was partly due to heavy expenditure on surveys by the Government of India Survey party.

Miscellaneous.

16 men were deputed from this Presidency to the Dehra Dún school for training. The conduct of the subordinate establishment was, on the whole, fair ; but 8 foresters were suspended for various causes for short periods. 2 foresters were convicted of criminal breach of trust and theft. 3 foresters were dismissed and 1 was reduced to the post of forest guard in South Arcot. The subordinate establishments in nearly all districts suffered more or less from fever. There were 5 deaths from this cause among foresters. In South Malabar 1 young cow elephant was captured during the year, but a cow calf elephant captured in the previous year died.

TRADE. (1891-92.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1891-92, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 27 crores and 95½ lakhs or 33⅓ lakhs more than in the preceding year, and is the largest on record. The figures for the last seventeen years, including the last famine period, are given below :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	10,66,65,088	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631
1876-77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877-78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,223	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883-84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884-85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885-86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886-87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887-88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888-89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889-90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890-91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539
1891-92	15,30,09,782	12,65,35,999	27,95,45,781

Compared with the previous year, the exports show a decline of nearly 35 lakhs or 2·23 per cent., while the imports exhibit an increase of 68¼ lakhs or 5·7 per cent. The following statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There is a decrease of 89 lakhs under the first head, while there are increases of 61 lakhs under the second, 8⅓ lakhs under the third and 53 lakhs under the fourth, giving a net increase of 33⅓ lakhs :—

	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports ...	11,51,49,353	65·09	10,71,43,710	61·31	10,03,79,761	57·39
Trade with foreign countries. Imports ..	6,16,63,173		6,21,93,251		6,00,39,356	
Total ...	17,68,12,526	...	16,93,36,961	...	16,04,19,117	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports ...	2,48,55,492	20·45	2,70,86,071	23·58	2,74,39,069	25·48
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Imports ...	3,07,04,696		3,80,43,941		4,37,96,986	
Total ...	5,55,60,188	...	6,51,30,012	...	7,12,36,055	...
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports ...	38,03,655	1·71	31,80,554	1·50	37,09,006	1·78
Trade with Indian ports not British. Imports ...	8,50,056		9,79,568		12,82,056	
Total ...	46,53,711	...	41,60,122	...	49,91,062	...
Total ... Exports ...	14,38,08,500	87·25	13,74,10,335	86·39	13,15,27,836	84·65
Total ... Imports ..	9,32,17,925		10,12,16,760		10,51,18,398	
Total, External trade ...	23,70,26,425	...	23,86,27,095	...	23,66,46,234	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Exports ...	1,73,84,408	12·75	1,90,85,969	13·61	2,14,81,946	15·35
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Imports ...	1,72,39,497		1,84,95,475		2,14,17,601	
Total ...	3,46,23,905	...	3,75,81,444	...	4,28,99,547	...
Grand Total ... Exports...	16,11,92,908	...	15,64,96,304	...	15,30,09,782	...
Grand Total ... Imports ...	11,04,57,422		11,97,12,235		12,65,35,999	
Total ...	27,16,50,330	100	27,62,08,539	100	27,95,45,781	100

The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years:— Foreign trade.

Countries.	Exports.									
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	5,80,20,128	59·62	5,81,28,422	56·30	6,47,51,127	56·23	5,51,42,596	51·47	4,70,80,274	46·90
France	1,13,43,315	11·65	1,34,38,338	13·00	1,53,45,701	13·33	1,55,02,344	14·47	1,55,91,648	15·53
Ceylon	1,00,90,169	10·37	1,06,97,927	10·36	1,22,64,498	10·65	1,16,16,089	10·84	1,13,43,981	11·30
United States ...	32,21,256	3·31	35,84,658	3·47	40,35,146	3·50	51,81,382	4·83	59,39,548	5·92
Straits Settlements.	41,74,194	4·29	36,32,444	3·52	31,26,437	2·72	29,84,675	2·78	34,63,612	3·45
Egypt	34,91,967	3·59	38,91,553	3·77	39,13,293	3·40	42,84,136	4·00	32,91,378	3·28
Austria	17,77,076	1·82	20,30,551	1·97	18,89,710	1·64	16,88,143	1·58	27,01,189	2·69
Germany	1,98,623	·21	3,21,750	·31	6,07,718	·53	7,73,812	·72	23,40,223	2·33
Italy	15,53,554	1·60	22,07,244	2·14	19,57,263	1·70	18,73,378	1·75	14,99,507	1·49
Belgium	8,42,621	·86	16,31,015	1·58	17,84,314	1·55	18,97,147	1·77	14,33,678	1·43
China	4,05,365	·40	3,99,240	·39	8,77,252	·76	18,33,400	1·71	14,30,100	1·43
Spain	3,85,592	·41	6,96,294	·67	12,43,943	1·08	13,86,408	1·29	10,48,085	1·05
Russia in Asia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	18,18,811	1·87	25,97,910	2·52	33,52,951	2·91	29,80,200	2·78	32,16,538	3·20
Total ...	9,73,22,671	100	10,32,57,346	100	11,51,49,353	100	10,71,43,710	100	10,03,79,761	100
	Imports.									
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	4,47,40,254	83·99	4,88,05,195	84·20	5,23,04,796	84·82	5,16,91,521	83·11	4,89,10,097	81·46
Ceylon	32,65,316	6·13	32,55,556	5·62	30,73,766	4·98	34,15,958	5·49	32,45,154	5·40
Straits Settlements.	22,24,507	4·17	19,03,557	3·28	18,04,170	2·93	19,35,154	3·11	21,30,898	3·55
France	12,65,135	2·37	13,81,280	2·38	15,23,600	2·47	15,02,530	2·42	15,92,414	2·65
Russia in Asia ...	1,77,278	·33	5,30,618	·91	6,86,840	1·12	12,93,704	2·08	14,84,772	2·47
Germany	93,099	·18	1,77,815	·31	1,42,501	·23	5,56,748	·89	7,63,080	1·27
Belgium	39,926	·07	2,17,175	·38	3,24,180	·53	4,00,779	·64	5,11,590	·85
United States ...	1,76,118	·34	7,01,070	1·21	6,16,259	1·00	3,39,472	·55	2,38,062	·40
Italy	1,05,571	·20	1,88,824	·33	1,10,686	·18	1,41,368	·23	2,02,698	·34
Austria	1,02,383	·19	1,25,826	·22	2,03,456	·33	1,78,722	·29	1,95,227	·33
China	30,957	·06	19,833	·03	13,927	·02	16,674	·03	17,508	·03
Spain	2,218	...	309	...	2,220	...	6,375	·01	9,620	·02
Egypt	847	...	118	...	29	...	370	...	204	...
Other countries ...	10,46,948	1·97	6,53,395	1·13	8,56,743	1·39	7,13,876	1·15	7,38,032	1·23
Total ...	5,32,70,557	100	5,79,60,571	100	6,16,63,173	100	6,21,93,251	100	6,00,39,356	100

The trade with foreign countries showed a decline both under exports and imports. The decrease was chiefly in the trade with the United Kingdom, which showed a decline not only in its total trade with this Presidency, but also in the proportion of trade enjoyed by it as compared with the several countries: 46·90 per cent. of the export and 81·46 per cent. of the import trade was with the United Kingdom, the corresponding percentages for 1890-91 being 51·47 and 83·11, respectively. France (15·53), United States (5·92), Austria (2·69), and Germany (2·53) showed an increase of more than 1 per cent. in the relative proportion of exports. There were no such increases under imports. The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were hides and skins 156¾ lakhs, coffee 94¼ lakhs, raw cotton 78¾ lakhs, sugar 37 lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 15¾ lakhs, indigo 11½ lakhs, oils 10½ lakhs, Peruvian bark 9¾ lakhs, tea 8¾ lakhs, myrabolams and cotton piece-goods each 8 lakhs, seeds 5¾ lakhs, spices 3½ lakhs, other drugs 2¾ lakhs, silk (raw) 1½ lakhs, amounting to 452½ lakhs out of the total exports of 470¾ lakhs to that country. Compared with 1890-91 there were decreases of 83 lakhs under cotton (raw), 29¾ lakhs under indigo, 5¾ lakhs under seeds, 3½ lakhs under Peruvian bark, 1¾ lakhs under oils. These were partly counterbalanced by the increases of 27¼ lakhs under coffee, 11 lakhs under hides and skins, 4 lakhs under myrabolams, 2 lakhs under sugar and 1¾ lakhs under coir, yarn and rope. The principal exports to France were coffee 64½ lakhs, seeds 54¾ lakhs, raw cotton 13½ lakhs, spices 13 lakhs, hides and skins 2½ lakhs, timber and wood 2¼ lakhs, amounting to 150½ lakhs out of a total of 156 lakhs. There were increases of 15 lakhs under coffee, 2½ lakhs under seeds, and 1 lakh under timber and wood, which were counter-

balanced by decreases of 7¾ lakhs under indigo, 7 lakhs under spices, and 4 lakhs under raw cotton. The exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy 47¼ lakhs (of which rice alone contributed 41½ lakhs), cotton piece-goods 20 lakhs, salted fish 6¾ lakhs, animals (living) 6¼ lakhs, oil cake 5 lakhs, spices 4 lakhs, sugar 3½ lakhs, timber and wood 1½ lakhs to Ceylon; hides and skins 54¼ lakhs and oils 4¼ lakhs to the United States; indigo 26¾ lakhs, sugar 2¾ lakhs, and seeds 2 lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 18 lakhs, hides and skins 6¾ lakhs, seeds 1½ lakhs, and animals (living) 1¼ lakhs to the Straits Settlements; coffee 17½ lakhs, raw cotton 7 lakhs, and oils 1¼ lakhs to Austria; raw cotton 13¾ lakhs, coffee 3¼ lakhs, oils 2¼ lakhs and coir, yarn and rope 2 lakhs to Germany; raw cotton 9 lakhs to Belgium; raw cotton 14¼ lakhs to Italy; cotton twist and yarn 11½ lakhs to China; raw cotton 10½ lakhs to Spain. The exports to the remaining foreign countries were 32 lakhs or 3·2 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 178 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 107½ lakhs, metals 35¾ lakhs, railway materials 33¼ lakhs, machinery 27½ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 12 lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) 9½ lakhs, paper and pasteboard (including stationery) 9 lakhs, arms and ammunition 8½ lakhs, provisions 8½ lakhs, coal and coke 7½ lakhs, spirits 5½ lakhs, ale, beer and porter 4¾ lakhs, wool manufactures 3½ lakhs, and wines and liqueurs 2½ lakhs, making up in all 453¼ lakhs, the total imports from that country being 489 lakhs. Compared with 1890-91 there were decreases of 24¾ lakhs under railway materials, 7 lakhs apiece under "metals" and "cotton piece-goods." These were counterbalanced to some extent by the increase of 11 lakhs under machinery. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 16 lakhs, gunny bags 3¼ lakhs, timber and wood 1¾ lakhs, and spirits 1 lakh from Ceylon; areca-nuts 4¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 4 lakhs, camphor 5 lakhs, metals 2¼ lakhs from the Straits Settlements; apparel 12¾ lakhs from France; kerosene oil 14¾ lakhs from Batoum; matches 2 lakhs from Germany; metals 2½ lakhs from Belgium; and kerosene oil 2 lakhs from the United States. Altogether the imports from the United Kingdom and her dependencies amounted to 90 per cent. of the total imports against 91·71 in the preceding year.

Coasting trade.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other British provinces and Indian ports, not British, for the past five years :—

Countries.	Exports.					
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
					Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,28,04,461	1,35,17,393	1,35,15,975	1,35,98,858	1,39,93,749	44·93
Bengal	90,06,264	78,05,280	56,22,761	77,96,898	71,52,122	22·96
Burma	59,53,762	63,95,240	54,26,298	54,02,826	58,95,946	18·93
Travancore	8,74,582	8,19,089	11,60,628	7,45,248	12,90,269	4·14
Kattywar	5,79,636	7,42,465	6,53,189	8,45,699	7,27,894	2·34
Goa	8,71,556	8,58,732	6,14,637	4,95,810	6,77,065	2·17
Scinde	1,35,083	2,37,006	2,90,458	2,87,489	3,97,252	1·28
Cutch	3,91,357	3,85,233	3,57,892	4,96,344	3,82,751	1·23
Mahé	11,849	5,51,651	7,77,749	3,16,512	2,68,632	·86
Other Indian ports	1,65,270	1,72,746	2,39,560	2,80,941	3,62,395	1·16
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	3,07,93,820	3,14,84,835	2,86,59,147	3,02,66,625	3,11,48,075	100
	Imports.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,32,67,133	1,43,87,610	1,74,25,644	1,88,56,214	1,97,72,872	43·86
Bengal	1,47,07,211	1,12,50,806	1,05,93,609	1,48,52,573	1,80,19,407	39·97
Burma	20,16,653	19,54,886	25,87,163	41,10,133	56,45,448	12·52
Scinde	85,334	13,257	98,280	2,25,021	3,59,259	·80
Goa	68,539	63,286	1,74,922	4,12,120	3,34,593	·74
Kattywar	34,016	10,798	45,286	98,732	2,86,100	·64
Travancore	4,55,905	4,09,714	3,46,151	1,81,117	2,81,617	·63
Mahé	42,793	43,551	95,311	74,298	95,856	·21
Cutch	1,128	10	1,190	25,554	8,905	·02
Other Indian ports	1,44,534	2,25,669	1,87,196	1,87,747	2,74,985	·61
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	3,08,23,246	2,83,59,587	3,15,54,752	3,90,23,509	4,50,79,042	100

The exports and imports amount to 311½ and 450¾ lakhs, respectively. Compared with 1890-91, the exports show an increase of 8¾ lakhs and the imports 60½ lakhs. The chief articles of export are cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 43¾ lakhs, spices 18¾ lakhs, oils 18½ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 7¼ lakhs, coffee 6½ lakhs, timber and wood. 6¼ lakhs, dyeing and colouring materials 6 lakhs, cotton (raw) 5 lakhs, sugar 4¼ lakhs, rice and horns each 3½ lakhs to Bombay; seeds 19½ lakhs, cotton (raw) 5¼ lakhs, oils and sugar each 5 lakhs, "hides and skins" and "cotton piece-goods" each 3½ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 3 lakhs to Bengal; tobacco 12 lakhs, seeds 10½ lakhs, oils 6½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5¾ lakhs, ghee 5½ lakhs, silk piece-goods 4 lakhs and sugar 2¼ lakhs to Burma; oils 7½ lakhs and coir, yarn and rope 1¾ lakhs to Travancore; spices 2¼ lakhs, timber and wood 1¼ lakhs, and cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 1 lakh to Kattywar; rice 5 lakhs to Goa; timber and wood 1½ lakhs and sugar 1 lakh to Scinde; timber and wood 1½ lakhs to Cutch; and coffee 2¼ lakhs to Mahé. The chief articles of import are salt 42 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 30¾ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 29½ lakhs, grain and pulse 19½ lakhs, metal 15½ lakhs, kerosene oil 5½ lakhs, and hardware and cutlery 4½ lakhs from Bombay; grain and pulse 103¾ lakhs, silk (raw) 14½ lakhs, gunny bags 11 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 8 lakhs, hides and skins 6½ lakhs, metals and cotton piece-goods each 4¾ lakhs from Bengal; grain and pulse 28½ lakhs, timber and wood 18 lakhs from Burma; grain and pulse 3¼ lakhs from Scinde; cotton piece-goods 2¼ lakhs from Goa; grain and pulse 2½ lakhs from Kattywar; sugar 1½ lakhs from Travancore.

External Trade—Exports.

The following statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year:—

Articles.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.		Rs.		
1. Hides and skins ... ... Cwts.	238,583	2,05,27,898	253,141	2,28,64,643	15·07	17·55
2. Coffee ... ... „	237,230	1,48,74,112	306,271	1,96,67,499	10·92	15·09
3. Cotton, raw ... ... „	869,238	2,39,19,890	636,863	1,61,96,974	17·56	12·43
4. Seeds ... ... „	2,164,583	1,25,22,476	1,813,512	99,60,565	9·19	7·64
5. Grain and pulse — Rice ... ... „	1,465,107	61,86,290	1,243,757	54,64,807	5·73	5·18
5. Grain and pulse — Paddy ... „	475,010	10,63,009	319,607	7,05,866		
5. Grain and pulse — Other grains and pulse ... „	176,733	5,59,085	176,083	5,82,919		
6. Sugar ... ... „	1,023,823	59,64,210	1,093,958	60,98,614	4·38	4·68
7. Oils ... ... Gals.	4,518,807	49,43,072	5,704,880	60,78,939	3·63	4·66
8. Cotton piece-goods ... Yds.	15,378,226	51,24,546	17,226,186	54,49,960	3·76	4·18
8. Cotton piece-goods ... No.	1,745,612		1,801,303			
9. Cocoanuts ... ... „	73,927,231	21,05,102	97,647,926	24,55,371	3·01	3·99
9. Cocoanut kernel... ... Cwts.	196,918	20,02,785	285,361	27,40,602		
10. Spices ... ... lbs.	34,167,030	62,55,484	31,758,026	49,73,509	4·59	3·82
11. Indigo ... ... Cwts.	40,910	89,88,254	19,877	44,86,711	6·60	3·44
12. Coir, yarn and rope ... „	409,868	30,61,145	464,114	34,57,529	2·25	2·65
13. Tobacco ... ... lbs.	8,105,527	17,32,918	8,400,120	18,55,107	1·27	1·42
14. Cotton twist and yarn ... „	5,215,662	21,63,243	4,661,663	18,20,315	1·59	1·40
15. Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	19,30,448	...	18,17,704	1·42	1·40
16. Tea ... ... lbs.	925,844	8,13,015	1,058,349	9,16,207	0·60	0·70
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,14,81,890	...	1,27,28,549	8·43	9·77
Total merchandise ...	...	13,62,28,867	...	13,03,22,390	100	100
Re-exports	...	11,81,468	...	12,05,446	...	...
Total ...	...	13,74,10,335	...	13,15,27,836	...	...

Compared with 1890-91, the trade in the past official year showed a decrease of Rs. 58,82,499, being the net result of an increase in both quantity and value

under (1) hides and skins, (2) coffee, (3) sugar, (4) oils, (5) cotton piece-goods, (6) cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, (7) coir, yarn and rope, (8) tobacco, and (9) tea; and of a decrease in both under (1) raw cotton, (2) seeds, (3) indigo, (4) grain and pulse, (5) spices, and (6) cotton twist and yarn; and a decrease in value only under timber and wood.

Hides and skins. The trade in hides and skins showed an increase of 6·10 per cent. in quantity and of 11·38 per cent. in value, and is the largest on record both in quantity and in value. The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 73·20 per cent., to the United States 17·92 per cent., to Bengal 3·19 per cent., to the Straits Settlements 2·65 per cent., and to other countries 3·04 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 94·58 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Coffee. The trade in coffee during the past year showed an increase of 29·10 per cent. in quantity and 32·22 per cent. in value, and the value is the largest on record. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 46·9, France 33·17, Austria 8·85, Bombay 3·72, Asiatic Turkey 2·18 and other countries 5·18 per cent. The principal ports from which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

Cotton, raw. The exports of raw cotton showed a decrease of 26·73 per cent. in quantity and 32·28 per cent. in value. This was apparently due to the exceptionally good crops in America, which was able to supply the demand in the European market at cheaper rates. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 48·49 per cent. against 66·06 in the preceding year, France 9·06, Germany 9·01, Italy 8·06, Spain 6·37, Belgium 5·18, Austria 4·55, Bengal 3·38, Bombay 3·11, and other countries 2·79 per cent.

Seeds. The trade in seeds declined by 16·21 per cent. in quantity and 20·45 per cent. in value and, with the exception of 1888-89, was the smallest done during the last five years. The principal kinds of seeds exported were gingelly, ground-nut and castor. There was an increase of 13½ lakhs in the exports of gingelly, but large decreases amounting to 27 lakhs and 15½ lakhs, respectively, under ground-nut and castor seeds, resulting in a net decrease of 25½ lakhs owing to bad season. Gingelly seeds were exported chiefly from Gopálpur, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam and Cocanada; ground-nuts from Madras and Cuddalore; castor seeds from Cocanada and Masulipatam.

Rice and paddy. The exports of rice and paddy were smaller than in any of the last five years and, compared with 1890-91, showed a decline of 376,753 cwt. in quantity and of 10¾ lakhs in value, chiefly owing to smaller exports to Ceylon. Of the total quantity, 77·68 per cent. went to Ceylon, 8 per cent. to Goa and 5·60 per cent. to Bombay.

Other grains. The principal articles included under the head of "other grains" are gram and pulse, which amounted to 89·06 per cent. of the total quantity and 88·96 per cent. of the value under this head. The trade was carried on chiefly with Bengal, Mauritius, Ceylon and Pondicherry.

Sugar. The trade in sugar showed an increase of nearly 8 lakhs in value in the foreign trade, chiefly with the United Kingdom, Egypt, Canada and Ceylon, and a decrease of 6½ lakhs in the coasting trade, chiefly with Bombay and Burma, resulting in a net increase of nearly 1½ lakhs. The value of the exports during the year was also the highest during the quinquennium. Of the total quantity, 70·37 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom. The exports of refined sugar amounted to 13 lakhs, and of unrefined sugar to nearly 48 lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Bengal, Ceylon and Burma, the latter by the United Kingdom, Egypt, Canada and Bombay. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore and Tuticorin.

Oils. The total exports amounted to 5,704,880 gallons valued at Rs. 60,78,939. The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. The trade in the former showed an increase of 936,138 gallons in quantity and of 10 lakhs in value. Bombay took 14 out of 46 lakhs. 1,206,620 gallons of castor oil, valued at Rs. 10,75,351, were exported, 4¾ lakhs being sent to the United Kingdom out of the total export of 10¾ lakhs. The trade in both oils was the largest during the last five years.

The exports of ground-nut oil amounted to 37,376 gallons valued at Rs. 38,888, which is very small compared with 29 lakhs, the value of the exports of the seed.

Cotton piece-goods.

The exports of cotton piece-goods showed an increase of 3¼ lakhs over those of 1890-91 and of nearly 9½ lakhs over those of 1889-90. Of the total value of 38¾ lakhs of colored cloths exported, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon paid about 17 lakhs each and Burma 2 lakhs. Handkerchiefs were chiefly exported to the United Kingdom and grey goods to Bengal, Burma and China.

Cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel.

The exports in the past year amounted to 52 lakhs against 41 lakhs in the preceding year; the increase is due to Bombay having taken a larger quantity of both cocoanuts and kernel.

Spices.

The exports of spices, amounting to Rs. 49,73,509 in value, showed a decline in the past year of 12¾ lakhs, chiefly under pepper, owing to poor crops.

Indigo.

The trade in indigo fell from the 5th to the 11th place in the list of exports in the past year, showing a decrease of 45 lakhs, chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom, France and Egypt. Of the total quantity, Egypt took 59·04 per cent., the United Kingdom 26·44 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 7·59 per cent., and France 1·36 per cent., leaving 5·57 per cent. for other countries.

Coir, yarn and rope.

The exports showed an increase of nearly 4 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 15¾ lakhs out of the total export of 34½ lakhs.

Tobacco.

The trade in tobacco amounted to 18½ lakhs, or 1 lakh more than in 1890-91. Unmanufactured tobacco to the extent of nearly 13½ lakhs was exported and cigars to the value of 5 lakhs. Burma took 11½ lakhs' worth of the tobacco leaf, while of the cigars, Bengal took 1¾ lakhs' worth and the United Kingdom 1¼ lakhs' worth.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The exports in the last five years are shown below :—

	LBS.	RS.
1887-88	1,479,368	5,62,904
1888-89	2,409,460	10,06,293
1889-90	2,872,721	12,17,743
1890-91	5,215,662	21,63,243
1891-92	4,661,663	18,20,315

The trade in cotton twist and yarn during the past year showed a decline of 4 lakhs in exports to China and 1¼ lakhs in exports to Java and an increase of 3¼ lakhs in exports to Bengal, resulting in a net decrease of over 3¼ lakhs compared with the previous year. Out of the total quantity, 62·2 per cent. went to China, 25·3 per cent. to Bengal and 4·8 per cent. to Burma.

Timber and wood.

The trade in timber and wood amounted to over 18 lakhs against 19¼ in 1890-91. The decline was most noticeable in sandalwood. Teak was exported chiefly to Bombay, Asiatic Turkey, Kattywar, Cutch, Ceylon and Arabia; other timber to Bombay, Scinde, Cutch and Kattywar and sandalwood to Bombay and France.

Tea.

The trade in tea, which has year by year increased since 1887-88 when it stood between 4 and 4¼ lakhs, made a further advance by a lakh in the past year and amounted to over 9 lakhs representing 1,058,349 lbs. of tea exported. Of this quantity, 95·23 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important "other articles," as compared with 1890-91, is shown below :—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Animals, living	7¾	7¾
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	13½	9¾
Other drugs	7½	5½
Horns	5¾	6
Myrabolams	4½	8½
Oil-cake	6¼	8
Provisions—		
Ghee	6¾	6¾
Salted fish	6½	7
Other provisions	9¾	11¼
Turmeric	7½	12½

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the imports since 1876-77 is given below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,404
1877-78	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878-79	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879-80	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880-81	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881-82	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882-83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883-84	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884-85	6,04,59,882	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885-86	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886-87	6,56,58,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326
1887-88	6,55,22,096	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888-89	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889-90	7,40,69,684	1,91,48,241	9,32,17,925
1890-91	7,44,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760
1891-92	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398

In the past year there was an increase of 64½ lakhs under Indian produce and a decrease of 25½ lakhs under foreign produce, resulting in a net increase of 39 lakhs. With the exception of 1877-78, one of the famine years, the imports during the year under report are the largest recorded. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 46·53 per cent., Bombay 18·81 per cent., Bengal 17·14 per cent., Burma 5·37 per cent., Ceylon 3·09 per cent., and the Straits Settlements 2·03 per cent., leaving 7·03 per cent. for other countries. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1891-92 as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Articles.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	MDS.	RS.	MDS.	RS.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	145,232,619	2,30,85,550	143,345,285	2,20,98,451	22·80	21·02
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	691,655		783,842			
Do. twist and yarn ... lbs.	22,166,508	1,44,41,862	23,343,982	1,45,83,161	14·27	13·87
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwts.	3,433,167	1,14,23,061	4,500,519	1,59,46,058	11·28	15·17
Metals ... ... „	638,643	68,10,193	615,752	62,34,500	6·73	5·93
Railway materials ... ... Val.	...	58,26,160	...	39,49,485	5·76	3·76
Apparel ... ... „	...	25,32,024	...	27,26,090	2·50	2·59
Timber and wood ... ... „	...	20,51,014	...	23,61,792	2·03	2·25
Liquors ... ... Gals.	833,428	21,04,176	703,454	19,39,016	2·08	1·85
Other articles ... ... „	...	3,29,42,720	...	3,52,79,845	32·55	33·56
Total ...	...	10,12,16,760	...	10,51,18,398	100	100

Of the total imports, 34·89 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn and 15·17 per cent. of grain and pulse.

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in cotton piece-goods showed a decline of 9¾ lakhs, chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom, owing to high rates of exchange. Both the quantity imported and its value were lower than in any of the five preceding years. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Grey	1890-91 ... Yds.	89,760,099	1,31,11,578	1,276,261	2,19,167	91,036,360	1,33,30,745
	1891-92 ... „	82,556,664	1,15,14,682	1,384,059	2,15,888	83,940,723	1,17,30,570
White ...	1890-91 ... „	19,171,104	34,05,833	21,953	4,528	19,193,057	34,10,361
	1891-92 ... „	24,293,991	42,69,610	59,027	9,943	24,353,018	42,79,553
Colored ...	1890-91 ... „	33,736,003	58,52,492	1,170,351	3,33,247	34,906,354	61,85,739
	1891-92 ... „	34,017,693	56,54,346	978,556	2,88,116	34,996,249	59,42,462
Other sorts ...	1890-91 ... „	38,878	6,821	57,970	12,646	96,848	19,467
	1891-92 ... „	31,769	6,298	23,526	5,273	55,295	11,571
Handkerchiefs	1890-91 ... No.	673,388	1,34,915	18,267	4,323	691,655	1,39,238
	1891-92 ... „	780,860	1,33,321	2,982	974	783,842	1,34,295
Total ...	1890-91 Yds.	142,706,084	2,25,11,639	2,526,535	5,73,911	145,232,619	2,30,85,550
	1890-91 No.	673,388		18,267		691,655	
	1891-92 Yds.	140,900,117	2,15,78,257	2,445,168	5,20,194	143,345,285	2,20,98,451
	1891-92 No.	780,860		2,982		783,842	

The trade in white goods showed an increase of 8¾ lakhs, while that in grey and colored goods declined by 16 and 2½ lakhs, respectively. Of the total value of 215¾ lakhs of foreign merchandise, the United Kingdom supplied 178 lakhs, Bombay 27¾ lakhs, Bengal 4¾ lakhs, Straits Settlements 4 lakhs and other countries 1¼ lakhs. Of the goods manufactured in India, amounting to 5¼ lakhs, 3 lakhs' worth, chiefly grey goods, were imported from Bombay, and 2¼ lakhs' worth, chiefly colored goods, from Goa.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade under cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 1½ lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 62·72 per cent. in quantity and 73·65 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 122¾ lakhs, and of the Indian article to 23 lakhs.

Grain and pulse.

Imports of grain and pulse totalled 4,500,519 cwts. valued at 159 lakhs, an increase of 1,067,352 cwts. and 45¼ lakhs as compared with 1890-91, when the imports exceeded those of the preceding year by 56¾ lakhs. The increase was due to extensive imports from British Indian ports to meet local requirements on account of the prevailing scarcity. The value of rice imported was 23¾ lakhs and of other grains 16 lakhs in excess of the importation of 1890-91. Of the total imports, Bengal, as usual, supplied the largest share, 65·08 per cent., Burma 17·98 per cent., Bombay 12·38 per cent., and other countries 4·56 per cent.

Metals.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years :—

—		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Brass	Cwts.	7,519	5,566	11,813	10,507	9,023
	Rs.	2,54,161	1,84,934	4,55,277	4,14,332	3,55,701
Copper	Cwts.	53,480	19,341	58,683	59,542	52,641
	Rs.	19,59,499	10,79,284	24,03,099	24,49,420	21,73,149
Iron	Cwts.	534,683	520,122	387,796	517,803	504,417
	Rs.	25,95,398	27,39,948	21,32,232	29,47,000	27,90,926
Other metals	Cwts.	42,859	43,791	41,318	50,791	49,671
	Rs.	6,08,856	7,15,999	7,92,597	9,99,441	9,14,724
Total ...	Cwts.	638,541	588,820	499,610	638,643	615,752
	Rs.	54,17,914	47,20,165	57,83,205	68,10,193	62,34,500

There was a decrease in all the metals amounting to 5¾ lakhs due to the overstocked state of the market in consequence of the very large imports of the previous year. The decline was most marked under copper and iron. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 57·32 per cent. in value, Bombay 24·77 per cent., Bengal 7·77 per cent., the Straits Settlements 3·79 per cent., and other countries 6·35 per cent.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials amounted to Rs. 39,49,485 against Rs. 58,26,160 in 1890-91 and Rs. 39,89,951 in 1889-90. The decrease was due to the large importations made in 1890-91. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 84·14 per cent. and Burma 12·75 per cent.

Apparel.

The value of apparel imported was 27¼ lakhs against 25¼ lakhs in 1890-91. Of the total imports, France supplied 47·16 per cent. and the United Kingdom 35·05 per cent.

Timber and wood.

The trade under this head showed an increase of 3 lakhs :—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	12,38,447	15,09,109
Other timber	1,56,787	1,44,853
Sandalwood	19,441	23,772
Firewood	22,323	21,622
Other kinds	44,828	42,416
Manufactures	5,69,188	6,20,020
Total ...	20,51,014	23,61,792

The imports from Burma amounted to 76·83 per cent., from Bombay 9·18 per cent., and from Ceylon 7·25 per cent.

Liquors.

The trade under all the sub-heads of liquors showed a decrease, as compared with 1890-91, of 129,974 gallons in quantity and over 1½ lakhs in value :—

Articles.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Spirits	Gals.	194,825	222,929	218,037	211,853	194,136
	Rs.	10,29,308	9,84,155	9,58,215	9,48,860	9,21,679
Wines and liqueurs	Gals.	65,638	61,922	62,629	66,913	56,410
	Rs.	4,33,801	4,33,685	4,36,419	4,68,635	4,30,365
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	418,768	450,042	538,767	554,176	452,512
	Rs.	6,09,452	5,79,521	7,41,461	6,84,824	5,85,224
Other sorts	Gals.	457	649	1,002	486	396
	Rs.	2,207	2,973	4,356	1,857	1,748
Total ...	Gals.	679,688	735,542	820,435	833,428	703,454
	Rs.	20,74,768	20,00,334	21,40,451	21,04,176	19,39,016

The imports of the several kinds of spirits declined by 17,717 gallons in quantity and Rs. 27,181 in value due to smaller imports of plain spirits (from Germany) and of cheap brandies which have been, in some measure, replaced by Colombo arrack. 36·33 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits and 60·26 per cent. of the value were imported from the United Kingdom. Ceylon supplied the bulk of the remainder. Of the total quantity of wines and liqueurs imported, 53·34 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 25·88 from France. Imports of ale, beer and porter from the United Kingdom declined to 90·55 from 94·7 in the previous year. On the other hand the import of German beer advanced from 2·67 to 5·29 during the same period.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below :—

Articles.	Value.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	3	3½
Coal, coke and patent fuel	14	13¾
Corals	2¼	3
Drugs and medicines	10¾	11½
Gunny bags	17½	15
Hardware and cutlery	19½	19
Horses	3¼	2¼
Matches	4¾	6
Machinery and mill-work	19½	29¼
Oils { Kerosene	22½	22½
Oils { Other oils	2¾	4
Provisions	13½	17
Salt	39	42½
Seeds	5¼	6
Silk, raw	13½	14½
Spices, areca-nuts	22¾	20¼
Other spices	3¾	3
Stationery, including paper and pasteboard	13¼	14
Sugar	4	5
Woollen manufactures	8¾	7

The increase of 9¾ lakhs under machinery and mill-work was due to large imports of machinery for gold mining and for the use of mills. The increase of 3½ lakhs under salt was due to large imports from Bombay into Malabar for transport to Coimbatore, Salem and other places.

Private Treasure.

The imports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the subjoined statement :—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	— 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	—16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	— 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	— 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	— 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	— 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	— 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87 ...	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88 ...	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	— 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272
1888-89 ...	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889-90 ...	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890-91 ...	25,92,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068
1891-92 ...	14,89,505	1,41,248	13,48,257	15,86,578	13,43,461	2,43,117	30,76,083	14,84,709	15,91,374

The net imports of gold and silver were Rs. 13,48,257 and Rs. 2,43,117, respectively, against Rs. 15,82,501 and Rs. 1,89,567 in 1890-91.

Government Stores.

The imports and exports of stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 64,31,720 and Rs. 12,03,771, respectively, against Rs. 25,48,512 and Rs. 9,63,623 in 1890-91. Of the total imports, 50½ lakhs were from the United Kingdom and 10¾ lakhs from Calcutta. Of the total exports, 9¼ lakhs went to Burma. The large increase under imports was due chiefly to importations of railway materials for the East Coast Railway.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 3,15,000 to Bombay, and the imports of silver to Rs. 11,00,000 from Calcutta.

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The following statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
United Kingdom	4,72,28,322	5,46,60,760	10,18,89,082	35·11	47·23	40·71
Austria	27,01,189	1,95,227	28,96,416	2·01	·16	1·16
Belgium	14,33,678	5,11,590	19,45,268	1·07	·44	·78
France	1,55,91,648	15,92,414	1,71,84,062	11·59	1·38	6·87
Germany	23,40,223	7,63,080	31,03,303	1·74	·66	1·24
Italy	14,99,507	2,02,698	17,02,205	1·11	·18	·68
Russia in Europe	4,66,894	...	4,66,894	·35	...	·19
Spain	10,48,085	9,620	10,57,705	·78	·01	·42
Egypt	32,91,378	6,97,479	39,88,857	2·45	·60	1·59
Mauritius	2,75,765	667	2,76,432	·20	...	·11
Bourbon	1,45,030	5	1,45,035	·11	...	·06
United States	59,39,548	2,38,062	61,77,610	4·41	·20	2·46
Arabia	2,76,955	2,500	2,79,455	·21	...	·11
Ceylon	1,26,86,185	39,06,837	1,65,93,022	9·43	3·38	6·63
China	14,30,164	17,508	14,47,672	1·06	·02	·58
Java	45,337	1,250	46,587	·03	...	·02
Persia	1,58,864	3,221	1,62,085	·12	...	·07
Straits Settlements	34,64,112	22,63,736	57,27,848	2·57	1·96	2·29
Russia in Asia	...	14,84,772	14,84,772	...	1·29	·59
Turkey in Asia	10,33,435	1,41,703	11,75,138	·77	·12	·47
Aden	89,865	260	90,125	·07	...	·04
New South Wales	31,379	84,149	1,15,528	·02	·07	·05
Victoria	67,613	2,62,007	3,29,620	·05	·23	·13
All other foreign countries ...	6,73,027	2,42,720	9,15,747	·50	·21	·36
Total of foreign countries ...	10,19,18,203	6,72,82,265	16,92,00,468	75·76	58·14	67·61

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Bengal	73,48,421	2,02,05,107	2,75,53,528	5·46	17·46	11·00
Bombay	1,43,23,630	2,06,90,244	3,50,13,874	10·65	17·88	13·99
Scinde	3,97,757	3,59,585	7,57,342	·29	·31	·32
Burma	68,33,614	58,38,977	1,26,72,591	5·08	5·04	5·06
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	2,89,03,422	4,70,93,913	7,59,97,335	21·48	40·69	30·37
Cutch	3,82,751	8,905	3,91,656	·29	·01	·16
Kattywar	7,27,894	2,86,100	10,13,994	·54	·25	·40
Goa	6,77,065	4,02,538	10,79,603	·50	·35	·43
Pondicherry	2,47,637	76,028	3,23,665	·18	·07	·13
Travancore	12,90,269	2,81,617	15,71,886	·96	·24	·63
Other Indian ports not British ...	3,84,075	2,94,835	6,78,910	·29	·25	·27
Total of Indian ports not British	37,09,691	13,50,023	50,59,714	2·76	1·17	2·02
Grand Total ...	13,45,31,316	11,57,26,201	25,02,57,517	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The subjoined statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.	Exports.				Imports.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.	1,971,400	56,90,139	1,799,026	59,49,394	1,743,181	51,81,846	1,832,052	58,87,818
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	6,552,926	12,76,523	7,971,607	14,60,574	5,563,496	12,72,702	7,325,882	14,36,350
Piece-goods ... No.	14,286	8,445	3,119	2,391	13,806	8,597	3,214	1,791
Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	1,224,479	7,24,166	1,234,216	6,85,142	952,548	6,07,243	1,091,214	5,88,216
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	64,780	3,43,263	130,752	7,45,901	60,386	3,29,058	118,956	7,01,531
Oils ... ... Gals.	603,278	5,67,072	939,399	8,47,501	527,227	5,21,150	850,304	7,12,355
Spices ... ... Lbs.	4,930,623	7,95,734	4,775,679	6,57,444	4,774,904	8,02,363	4,584,824	6,49,997
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	4,25,572	...	4,71,179	...	4,21,549	...	4,94,729
Metals ... ... Cwts.	18,590	1,64,851	38,372	2,70,782	16,456	1,43,302	18,226	1,63,565
Sugar ... ... „	169,680	8,41,666	181,727	7,74,219	181,552	8,75,339	183,363	9,23,384
Jute, raw and manufactured ... ... Val.	...	4,88,571	...	4,31,457	...	4,56,681	...	3,99,706
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	2,014,166	2,34,011	2,348,357	3,01,717	1,930,122	2,33,477	2,267,786	3,10,344
Fruits and vegetables. Val.	...	2,20,887	...	2,35,324	...	3,55,066	...	4,42,125
Hides and skins ... Cwts.	35,779	18,21,509	35,050	17,32,887	37,068	18,56,170	32,540	17,79,053
Hides and skins ... No.	1,537,302		994,829		935,718		905,469	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.	...	4,05,675	...	4,34,137	...	4,12,493	...	4,05,736
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... „	...	3,24,803	...	7,06,428	...	3,15,417	...	7,15,444
Coffee ... ... Cwts.	44,360	25,71,077	61,994	35,68,021	44,981	26,21,654	61,226	35,29,982
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	105,600	3,86,092	71,486	2,49,221	99,181	3,62,454	77,519	2,69,882
Coir and rope ... Cwts.	9,914	59,692	14,597	81,073	15,973	1,04,772	22,994	1,38,476
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	1,29,100	...	78,598	...	1,18,408	...	78,057
All other articles ... „	...	16,07,121	...	17,98,556	...	14,95,734	...	17,89,060
Total ...	...	1,90,85,969	...	2,14,81,946	...	1,84,95,475	...	2,14,17,601
Government Stores	...	5,83,168	...	7,02,464	...	5,20,148	...	16,89,167

Treasure.

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between the ports within the Presidency are given below :—

	Gold.		Silver.	
	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Exports	74,525	...	20,51,389	45,59,604
Imports	...	...	28,15,389	34,41,000

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade including Government transactions is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	9,11,28,856	20,47,981	1,95,636	...	1,79,67,707	11,00,000
Ganjam	11,82,364	...	60,691	...	22,88,855	...
Vizagapatam... ...	52,42,886	...	14,086	...	38,34,112	17,000
Godávari	1,02,29,904	...	2,54,469	...	57,74,682	...
Kistna	4,38,286	...	16,278	...	24,88,411	...
Nellore	360	...	...	...	38,738	...
South Arcot	33,84,296	12,708	2,58,109	...	12,77,336	...
Tanjore	90,94,058	6,25,629	20,792	...	28,42,940	...
Madura	5,95,884	...	13,691	...	6,48,106	...
Tinnevelly	1,66,57,591	7,94,350	92,432	...	35,43,408	...
South Canara ...	52,97,081	...	12,91,614	67,945	53,33,801	10,91,426
Malabar	2,23,02,536	1,65,748	27,73,971	...	2,76,97,808	53,005
Total ...	16,55,54,052	36,46,416	49,91,769	67,945	7,37,35,904	22,61,431

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	83,95,846	47,76,814	11,76,88,045	79,24,795	12,56,12,840	40·72
Ganjam	24,79,931	4,35,000	60,11,841	4,35,000	64,46,841	2·09
Vizagapatam... ...	46,60,307	18,70,000	1,37,51,391	18,87,000	1,56,38,391	5·07
Godávari	45,20,460	22,69,389	2,07,79,515	22,69,389	2,30,48,904	7·47
Kistna	16,75,266	19,38,204	46,18,191	19,38,204	65,56,395	2·13
Nellore	64,798	4,000	1,03,896	4,000	1,07,896	0·04
South Arcot	8,71,486	4,000	57,91,227	16,708	58,07,935	1·88
Tanjore	13,81,009	1,71,500	1,33,38,799	7,97,129	1,41,35,928	4·58
Madura	7,10,370	...	19,68,051	...	19,68,051	·64
Tinnevelly	24,48,354	2,01,000	2,27,41,785	9,95,350	2,37,37,135	7·69
South Canara ...	68,38,314	5,06,000	1,87,60,810	16,65,371	2,04,26,181	6·62
Malabar	1,12,45,037	7,66,000	6,40,19,352	9,84,753	6,50,04,105	21·07
Total ...	4,52,91,178	1,29,41,907	28,95,72,903	1,89,17,699	30,84,90,602	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 12,21,862 against Rs. 12,37,938 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,076. There was a decrease of duty levied amounting to Rs. 55,285 on liquors and Rs. 5,784 on arms and ammunition, but an increase of Rs. 42,099 on mineral oil and Rs. 2,978 on salt. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 32,433 against Rs. 34,457, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,024. Deducting these, the net duties on imports amounted to Rs. 11,89,429 against Rs. 12,03,481 in 1890-91, showing a falling off of Rs. 14,052. The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice were Rs. 3,43,123 and Rs. 3,41,014, respectively. In 1890-91 there was a decrease of $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh, and in the year under report there was a further decrease of $\frac{2}{3}$ lakh due to the great demand at home in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last eight years are given in the following statement :—

Years.	Including steamers.							Steamers only.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1884-85	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250	258	382,783	238	366,327
1885-86	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285	293	448,279	262	421,251
1886-87	2,382	656,959	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266	288	437,547	291	444,512
1887-88	2,607	671,954	2,801	705,382	5,408	1,377,336	255	292	449,989	303	469,705
1888-89	2,631	639,019	2,776	679,375	5,407	1,318,394	244	257	407,083	283	441,353
1889-90	2,554	689,363	2,757	729,314	5,311	1,418,677	267	295	462,851	327	510,998
1890-91	2,823	779,008	2,940	758,442	5,763	1,532,450	266	542	569,892	542	549,309
1891-92	2,639	858,733	2,556	757,947	5,195	1,616,680	311	546	659,662	506	555,914

The vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are classified below according to their nationalities:—

	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	1,005	1,022,412	34	24,916	973	1,106,290	16	13,336
British Indian	1	1,471	1,985	285,348	...	...	1,876	286,363
Foreign	78	95,318	47	11,633	79	109,286	44	17,255
Native craft	...	...	2,613	91,352	...	...	2,207	84,150
Total ...	1,084	1,119,201	4,679	413,249	1,052	1,215,576	4,143	401,104

The majority of the foreign vessels were German (34), French (15), Arabian (13) and Austrian (9). The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India were as follows:—Entered 5,645, having an aggregate of 1,232,704 tons; cleared 6,071, having an aggregate of 1,556,917 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in both the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared. The nationalities of the vessels mentioned above are shown below:—

Nationalities.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,234	1,895,413	1,257	2,084,052
British Indian	460	207,403	409	222,123
Foreign	763	116,067	902	128,601
Native craft	8,676	330,412	9,148	354,845

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below:—

Years.	Entered				Cleared			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1890-91	11,684	4,547,034	5,127	251,770	10,709	4,041,443	5,678	453,119
1891-92	11,503	4,839,504	5,142	187,973	10,649	4,307,394	5,621	452,170

25 vessels of 670 tons burthen were built during the year, and 31 vessels of 1,009 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1891-92.)

Statements 63 and 64 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on, and income derived from, protective public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	...	1,000	...	258	24,675	19,907	85,855	4,433
	Rushikulya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	555	200	908	...	...	34,778	4,268
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	579	...	33,060	596
	Vizagapatam ...	...	2,717	...	1,251	8,046	...	87,135	31,667
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	464	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	190	...	555	...	...	34,091	5,041
	Do. Western ...	...	...	...	190	...	...	2,033	520
	Gudivada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Nellore	...	38	...	137	...	...	14,288	2,021
III do.	Bellary	...	...	5,442	489	...	...	25,603	13,721
	Anantapur ...	...	...	1,544	...	...	...	1,458	148
	Cuddapah ...	...	46	151	197	...	...	34,170	1,844
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,216	1,390
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	−757	5,920	715	1,132	−3	...	67,504	70,324
	Salem	3,850	...	...	217	...	...	11,341	2,202
	West Coast ...	12,658	24,659	5,880	1,191	...	...	3,35,969	59,339
	North Arcot ...	...	...	136	496	...	...	42,701	6,072
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	685	−8,203	...	...	38,867	22,615
	South Arcot ...	...	165	...	5	...	...	50,916	2,955
	Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	763
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
	Negapatam ...	...	260	157	209	...	...	4,244	2,641
	Tanjore	...	67	...	33	...	...	16,178	290
VI do.	Madura	...	130	6	156	...	...	76,077	2,565
	Periyár No. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	150	1,220	1,699	...	...	24,076	1,684
	Trichinopoly ...	5,735	7,094	704	424	...	...	22,115	3,119
Special ...	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	20	63	...	...	61	...
	Consulting Architect	...	...	9,894	2,689	...	...	7,84,118	1,07,911
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari, Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's Central office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,486	42,991	27,218	4,146	33,297	19,907	18,61,211	3,48,982

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Total works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	804	...	13,362	50,681	2,00,975	47,759	2,48,734
	Rushikulya ...	...	398	...	...	5,20,829	3,050	5,24,277	54,209	5,78,486
	Godávari, Eastern.	8,682	3,594	...	1,353	74,407	1,42,299	2,71,044	1,02,446	3,73,490
	Do. Western.	5,360	...	...	...	34,799	2,05,363	2,79,757	87,540	3,67,297
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	51	14,261	10,828	1,55,956	59,312	2,15,268
II do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	210	1,147	2,25,914	1,21,098	3,48,833	53,769	4,02,602
	Kistna, Eastern...	17,023	...	18	498	79,563	1,34,905	2,71,884	97,548	3,69,432
	Do. Western.	2,440	1,529	...	...	1,93,672	98,321	2,98,705	59,687	3,58,392
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	86,421	38,004	1,24,438	29,377	1,53,815
	Nellore	...	464	...	...	91,116	1,47,088	2,55,152	76,142	3,31,294
III do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	62,469	32,503	1,40,227	82,530	2,22,757
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	9,820	17,237	30,207	2,787	32,994
	Cuddapah ...	...	133	...	...	22,494	87,820	1,46,855	37,571	1,84,426
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	13,870	1,20,446	1,69,922	77,084	2,47,006
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	4,202	...	...	...	26,410	51,424	2,26,871	1,02,988	3,29,859
	Salem	266	...	...	...	14,198	39,185	71,259	11,498	82,757
	West Coast ...	...	...	1,173	1,878	—645	1,779	4,43,881	59,969	5,03,850
	North Arcot ...	47,757	...	...	...	1,23,232	2,02,077	4,22,471	1,02,730	5,25,201
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	50,217	2,29,022	3,33,203	69,973	4,03,176
	South Arcot ...	819	11,366	20	806	80,132	2,01,662	3,48,846	56,715	4,05,561
	Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	249	249	...	249
	Stores (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	10,080	11,200
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	17,324	18,164
	Negapatam ...	...	921	...	140	18,358	55,143	82,073	33,668	1,15,741
	Tanjore	...	5,659	...	...	29,400	1,02,764	1,54,441	64,010	2,18,451
VI do.	Madura	...	...	...	95	17,199	42,537	1,38,765	60,919	1,99,684
	Periyár No. II ...	...	...	...	...	2,89,268	...	2,89,268	52,128	3,41,396
	Tinnevelly ...	260	606	312	784	33,760	1,25,576	1,90,127	53,756	2,43,883
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1,480	...	...	55,752	82,810	1,79,233	71,637	2,50,870
Special.	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	...	...	5,20,155	...	5,20,299	99,084	6,19,383
	Consulting Architect	...	...	185	3,126	...	...	9,07,923	76,268	9,84,191
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,369	3,10,369
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	5,039	5,005	10,044	1,479	11,523
	Kistna, Western.	...	...	...	...	4,615	1,500	6,115	11,719	17,834
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	6,625	4,539	11,164	138	11,302
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	4,742	3,344	8,086	...	8,086
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	6,129	8,752	14,881	...	14,881
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	1,288	...	1,288
	Godávari, Western	...	...	...	...	5,272	7,730	13,002	3	13,005
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	19,142	12,161	31,303	11,902	43,205
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	31,715	63,830	95,545	2,805	98,350
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	40,175	56,548	96,723	1,735	98,458
	Salem	...	...	...	...	13,553	30,469	44,022	5,848	49,870
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	8,794	41,483	50,277	281	50,558
	Examiner's Central office ...	...	...	...	...	1,212	...	1,212	10,482	11,694
	Madura	...	...	...	...	37,320	43,040	80,360	3,306	83,666
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	14,050	26,550	40,600	3,402	44,002
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	2,174	4	2,178	...	2,178
	Total ...	86,809	26,150	2,722	9,878	29,00,990	26,50,114	80,35,901	21,73,977	1,02,09,878

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1891-92.)

I.—General Remarks.

Administration.

Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., continued in charge of the department as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government and was present throughout the year except for a three months' absence on privilege leave. During this interval

Mr. G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E., was appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government with charge of the Irrigation Branch, while the General, Buildings and Roads Branch was administered by Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Smith, R.E., with the officiating rank of Joint Secretary to Government.

Divisional changes.

The Salem district was separated from the Coimbatore division and formed into a separate division; a similar separation of the Anantapur district from the Bellary division as a temporary measure for famine relief purposes was also made.

Casualties.

There were two deaths among superior officers, viz., Colonel H. Smalley, R.E., who died in England while on leave, and Mr. H. S. Taylor, Superintendent of Works, Periyár Project, who was accidentally killed while in the execution of his duty.

Grants and expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different finance heads:—

Fund and financial heads.	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military works	89,000	83,500	78,615
Imperial Civil works	42,700	53,600	39,042
Provincial Civil works	35,23,000	29,00,000	26,98,201
Local Incorporated funds	85,000	1,70,000	1,50,743
Local Excluded funds	22,780	18,187	15,683
Estate works	56,789	65,975	65,168
Total ...	38,19,269	32,91,262	30,47,452

Famine relief works.

The most important matter with which the department had to deal during the year was the organization of relief works. Towards the close of the year it became necessary to formally declare the following districts to be "distressed" districts for the purposes of the Famine Code, viz., Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. 75 works were started in the Kálahasti zemindari, North Arcot. Of these, 7 were roads and 3 buildings, the rest were tank repairs. The outlay incurred was Rs. 81,977. The only work specially started for famine relief in the remaining portion of the district was the removal of islands from the bed of the channel above the Cheyár anicut, on which an expenditure of Rs. 5,568 was incurred. "Relief works" were started in Bellary and Kurnool in December and in Anantapur in March following, but only a very few works came under the charge of the Public Works Department, and the greatest number of persons employed at any one time in each district of the III Circle was in Bellary 488 men, 544 women, 184 children; in Anantapur 190 men, 245 women, 131 children; in Cuddapah 109 men, 128 women, 4 children; in Kurnool 3,813 men, 3,991 women, 1,140 children—total 4,600 men, 4,908 women, 1,459 children. Relief works on the task work system were started in Nellore, and an Executive Engineer was placed in charge of the operations with a suitable subordinate staff. Between February and July 1891 relief works were opened in 8 taluks of Chingleput district. In August and September 1891, the Right Honorable the Governor accompanied by Mr. Clogstoun, the Famine Commissioner, visited the relief works in progress. The maximum number of coolies employed at any one time in the Chingleput district was 3,267 men, 1,312 women, 102 children. The following sums were spent by the Public Works Department on famine relief works:—Anantapur Rs. 342, North Arcot Rs. 55,058, Cuddapah Rs. 1,239, Bellary Rs. 5,994, Kurnool Rs. 37,121, Chingleput Rs. 96,807—total Rs. 1,96,561.

Madras harbour works.

At the beginning of the official year 1891-92, the superstructure of the north and south piers of the harbour had been carried beyond the points where the section of the piers commences to widen from 24 feet to 38 feet to form the pier heads; the bottom of the pier head superstructure, as designed, is stepped down from 22 feet below mean sea-level to 40 feet below mean sea-level. This widening of the section and increasing depth of foundation makes comparison of the progress of the piers during the year with that of previous years, somewhat difficult, for the width of the section necessitated extra work and expenditure of time while setting each course, and the extra depth of foundation involved consid-

erable extra labour in the preparation of the beds. During the year, a length of 74¾ feet was added to the north pier, consisting of 12 courses, made up of 245 concrete blocks. The end of the superstructure on the 31st March was 3,691½ feet from the commencement of the concrete block work, leaving about 95 feet of superstructure to be set before the cylindrical head is commenced. An entirely new track for the all round crane, consisting of steel rails riveted together in pairs, was completed towards the end of February. Before the end of the year 248 blocks were deposited, thus completing the wave-breaker to its full width of 40 feet up to 3,375 feet from the shore end of the pier. The small quantity of rubble required, amounting to 1,259 tons, was deposited in the north pier base. The consolidation of the rubble base inside the pier with Portland cement concrete was continued. There now remain two lengths of 400 feet near the curve in the pier and of 250 feet at the outer end of the pier to be protected. The progress on the south pier during the year was less than that on the north pier, only 7 courses having been set. The pier was thus lengthened by 43½ feet, the number of blocks set being 156. The slow progress was chiefly due to the difficulty of preparing the bed for the blocks owing to the extra depth of foundation decided on after rubble had been deposited to a higher level. On the 31st March the length of the south arm from the commencement of block work was 3,818½ feet, being one course less from the cylindrical head of the pier than the north arm. About 89 feet of block superstructure have to be built before the cylindrical head is begun. The wave-breaker was continued to screen the work done during the year, and a length of 60 feet of the rubble base protected with concrete. There remained lengths of about 400 feet of the rubble base near the bend in the arm and 100 feet at the end of the pier to be protected with concrete. During the year, 992 blocks were made, leaving only 6 superstructure blocks to complete the set for the piers. The Pallávaram quarries gave a total outturn of 89,000 tons of stone, of which 16,755 tons were stone chips used for concrete and the rest mostly used in the extension of the revetment north of the harbour.

Protective works north of the harbour.

The estimate for the protective works north of the harbour was Rs. 1,55,462. During the last official year 24,576¼ tons of the stone were deposited and during the year under review 70,993¼ tons. The provisions of the estimate were carried out and cross sections of the revetment taken after completion, so that the action of the sea might be noted. A new survey of the harbour was started in February and contours taken up to the 4-fathom line. These show little or no alteration since 1889. During the year the construction of a new office for the harbour master was begun. The total outlay on the works during the past year, including the expenditure on the protective works north of the harbour and new machinery required, was Rs. 6,74,416, and the total expenditure up to the end of the official year Rs. 1,16,47,374 against the total estimated cost of Rs. 1,23,83,386.

Vizagapatam harbour.

Mr. Thorpwgood arrived from England in November 1891 and immediately proceeding to Vizagapatam remained there till February 1892, carrying on his investigations as to the feasibility of constructing a harbour.

Negapatam harbour.

The committee appointed last year to consider the difficulties in the landing and shipping of goods at this port recommended the construction of a pier extending from the end of the present jetty into a depth of 12 feet of water at low tide. Soundings were taken from the end of the jetty and from points 300 feet and 500 feet north, and it was found that, to secure the required depth of water, the pier would have to be about 1,150 feet long and would cost probably double the sum originally proposed. The further consideration of the project was postponed by Government owing to financial considerations. The committee further recommended the extension and strengthening of certain groynes to check the tendency of the sea to break in and silt the northern end of the harbour, and the construction of 2 stone groynes to control the action of the sand now forming along the northern and western portions of the harbour. Estimates for these works were under preparation.

New Law Courts, Madras.

The total amount of the estimates for these buildings sanctioned up to the close of 1890-91 was Rs. 9,97,069, but the following additions involving an outlay of Rs. 3,01,094 were subsequently sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Sixty chambers for Vakils	1,22,540
Additional Small Cause Court and printing office	84,824
Government Solicitor's office and Jury room	26,113
Gallery in the Court library	2,466
Partitions for Barristers' and Attorneys' chambers	651
Fixtures and furniture	64,500

The progress with the work during the year was very good. The main building was practically completed with the exception of the principal tower which has still to be adapted to receive the lighting apparatus. The additions to the building, viz., the Vakils' chambers and additional Small Cause Court, were carried up to the level of the second floor. All the materials required for completing the buildings were either collected or in course of preparation. The expenditure on the works during the year was Rs. 3,19,794 against Rs. 2,62,140 in 1890. The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10,34,094.

Damage to the Coonoor Ghât.

The bridges over the Kullar and Barliyár rivers, besides several minor bridges, were swept away and the road for several miles completely blocked by landslips or cut away by the action of the local drainage. 2 new bridges of an improved design were in course of erection to take the place of the 2 large bridges swept away.

Sanitation of Madras.

At the close of the previous year the Government had before it certain schemes for the improvement of the river Cooum. Mr. E. Cousins, an expert in water-supply and sewage engineering, arrived from England and spent 6 months in Madras, investigating the circumstances which would have to be dealt with. His report had not been received by the Government at the close of the year.

Light-houses.

The following light-houses were inspected by superior officers of the Public Works Department:—Vakalapudi, Hope Island, Muttum, Negapatam, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore. In reviewing Mr. Douglass' report on the light-houses of this Presidency, the Government remarked that it would be desirable to offer a young Engineer officer of a mechanical turn some inducement to make a study, during his furlough to Europe, of light-house buildings and apparatus in use in England and France. Mr. Ashpitel, an Assistant Engineer, who was at home on furlough, was accordingly selected for this duty, and the Secretary of State was addressed in view to facilities being afforded to him for the pursuit of the requisite studies.

Works in estates under the Court of Wards.

8 estates in the Ganjam district and 1 in the Vizagapatam district under the control of the Court of Wards were placed in charge of the Public Works Department. Before the close of the year, 2 estates in Ganjam were handed over to the proprietors. The revised grant for both original works and repairs amounted to Rs. 17,524 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,058.

Presidency Public Works Workshops.

The work done in the shops during the year is compared with that of the previous year:—

—	1891-92.	1890-91.	More than 1890-91.	Less than 1890-91.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Work done for Public Works Department including the Military Works Department and State Railways	72,405 7 8	68,725 14 1	3,679 9 7	...
Worke done for other departments	32,470 10 6	50,877 3 9	...	18,406 9 3
Work done for private parties	5,561 8 7	3,367 9 7	2,193 15 0	...
Total ...	1,10,437 10 9	1,22,970 11 5	5,873 8 7	18,406 9 3

The increase in the work done for the Public Works Department occurred specially under wood work. The value of work done for other Government departments was Rs. 32,470-10-6 as against Rs. 50,877-3-9 in the previous year. The excess in 1890-91 was due to exceptional causes. The value of private work turned out was Rs. 2,193 more than in the previous year. The value of machinery and plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,03,830. After deducting the usual 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding receipts amounting to Rs. 4,655, the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,332. The expenditure on tools and

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plant and machinery was Rs. 3,655 and that on new plant Rs. 1,000. The balance of materials on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 18,331.

Presidency Public Works Stores.

Stock-taking was in progress at the end of the year. The opening balance was Rs. 1,55,567-8-0. The receipts amounted to Rs. 71,906-15-5 and the issues to Rs. 35,947-0-9, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,91,527-6-8 against Rs. 1,55,567 in the previous year. There were 49 consignments from England and 52 shipments to Public Works divisions as against 22 and 31, respectively, in 1890.

Nellore Public Works Workshops.

The outturn during the year was Rs. 17,443 as against Rs. 20,826 in the previous year, the net profit being Rs. 674. The institution continued to work satisfactorily.

Bezváda Workshops.

The outturn of these workshops was Rs. 1,11,535 as against Rs. 1,26,004 in the previous year.

Dowlaishweram Workshops.

The value of work done amounted to Rs. 78,699 as against Rs. 97,387 in the previous year. The falling off occurred almost wholly under work done for the Public Works Department and was due to the completion of works connected with the Godávari delta system.

Adoption of the Government of India Code.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, after a careful consideration of the subject, decided that there was no longer any necessity for maintaining a separate code for local use and proposed the adoption of the Government of India Code which was in force in every other province of the empire. The proposals of the Madras Government were accepted by the Government of India and will be carried into effect as soon as a sufficient number of copies of the code can be obtained.

Brick and tile factory.

The outturn at the brick and tile factory during the year was 6,945,603 bricks, 264,360 flooring tiles, 131,160 roofing tiles, 33,804 Mangalore roofing tiles, besides a large quantity of terracotta. In addition to these quantities, 254,500 bricks and 22,750 tiles were supplied to contractors.

II.—Progress of Works.

I.—Imperial, Military Works.

Ganjam.—The construction of a well in the military cholera camp at Ampana was the only original work during the year. The works in progress under repairs during the year were 14, all of which were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,000. *Godávari (Eastern).*—Repairs to the Military hospital, Sámalkót, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 313. Repairs to the cook-room and powder magazine, Sámalkót, were nearly completed. The total expenditure under repairs amounted to Rs. 555 against a grant of Rs. 535. *Vizagapatam.*—Sinking a well and constructing new drains in Vizianagrum were in progress. The expenditure under minor original works was Rs. 1,438. Rs. 2,717 were spent on the repair of roads and military buildings and on the house rent of medical subordinates. *West Coast.*—The following works were completed or in progress :—(1) The bakery and slaughter-house, West Hill, Calicut, were completed. (2) Sundry improvements to the transport lines, Calicut, were completed during the year. The total outlay on the lines amounted to Rs. 13,688 against the revised estimate of Rs. 15,480. (3) Materials to the value of Rs. 820 were collected for constructing sheds for 12 bullocks and 10 mules at Málápuram. (4) The walls of both blocks of the new barracks for 30 men at West Hill, Calicut, were raised to a height of 15 feet, front verandah rafters fitted up and the superstructure of the wash-house raised to a height of about 6 feet and doors fixed. The grant for the year (Rs. 11,560) was fully spent. (5) Providing lightning-conductor to the powder magazine, Native Infantry, Mangalore. Iron wire cable was fitted and laid and the earth terminal temporarily buried in a well. Much trouble was experienced in getting suitable earths at Mangalore. The outlay during the year was Rs. 568 against an estimate of Rs. 1,310. (6) The roof of the Apothecary's quarters at Málápuram was renewed at an outlay of Rs. 2,103. (7) Improvements to Government bakery at Cannanore were effected at a cost of Rs. 629. *Coimbatore.*—Among minor works completed, the most important were the construction of out-houses for conductor's quarters at Ootacamund (Rs. 869) and improvements to the Judge Advocate-General's office (Rs. 858). Repairs to the amount of Rs. 5,921 were

undertaken. At Trichinopoly the roof of the hospital was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 4,427, and a further sum of Rs. 7,094 was expended on military buildings and roads.

Ganjam.—Repairs to the post office building at Parlákimedi were completed at a cost of Rs. 621. II.—IMPERIAL, CIVIL WORKS.

Godávari (Eastern).—Compound wall to the post office, Kunavaram (Wudigudem), was nearly finished at a cost of Rs. 200 against a grant of Rs. 250. The telegraph office and signallers' quarters, Cocanada, and telegraph office, Rajahmundry, were repaired at a cost of Rs. 475.

Repairs were executed to the following post and telegraph offices to the extent mentioned against each:—

Vizagapatam.—Post offices at Koraput, Párvatipur, Vizagapatam and other buildings (Rs. 951), telegraph office at Vizagapatam (Rs. 300).

Kistna (Eastern).—Bezváda post office (Rs. 83), Bezváda telegraph office (Rs. 212), Masulipatam telegraph office (Rs. 260).

Kistna (Western).—Repairs were undertaken to the Duggirala and Vinukonda post offices and the Guntúr telegraph office.

Nellore.—Gúdúr post office (Rs. 118), Kávali post office (Rs. 18).

Salem.—Dharampuri post office (Rs. 273).

North Arcot.—Postal buildings (Rs. 456).

Tanjore.—The Tanjore and Kumbakónam post offices (Rs. 83).

Bellary.—The construction of a telegraph office at Guntakal made good progress, Rs. 5,442 being spent during the year.

Cuddapah.—A tiled roof was provided to the verandah of the Postmaster's residence in lieu of the old thatched roof at a cost of Rs. 151. The post offices at Cuddapah and Madanapalle were repaired at a cost of Rs. 111 and 86, respectively.

Coimbatore.—A sum of Rs. 890 was allotted for making certain alterations to two post office buildings at Ootacamund and Kótagiri; outlay Rs. 715. Rs. 1,035 were spent against an allotment of Rs. 1,270 for repairs, postal, and Rs. 97 against the grant of Rs. 80 for repairs, telegraph.

West Coast.—The post office well at Málápuram was deepened at a cost of Rs. 431. 9 postal buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,192. Improvements to the salt gollah at Tellicherry were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 5,449 against an estimate of Rs. 5,450.

Chingleput.—The old police station at Kathivakkam was altered to adapt it for a combined post and telegraph office at a cost of Rs. 685.

Negapatam.—The post office building at Patukóta was improved at a cost of Rs. 157, and the Government telegraph office at Negapatam was repaired at a cost of Rs. 209.

Trichinopoly.—The lands of postal buildings in the Trichinopoly division were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 97, the telegraph office was improved, and bath-rooms to the signallers' quarters at that station were provided at a cost of Rs. 607. The Kottaval Chavady post office and that at Trichinopoly were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 435.

Tinnevelly.—A post office at the Tinnevelly Railway station was built at a cost of Rs. 1,187. A sum of Rs. 711 was also spent in repairing the post offices at Nagercoil, Kóttayam, Sivakási, Srívaikuntham and Tenkási. Rs. 988 were spent in repairing the telegraph office at Tuticorin.

Madura.—A sum of Rs. 156 was spent on repairs to the British post office at Peermede and other post offices.

Presidency.—The flat roof of the telegraph office was covered with lead sheeting; estimate Rs. 6,744, expenditure Rs. 6,200. Rs. 3,694 were expended on several minor works in the post and telegraph office.

Ganjam.—The following works were completed or in progress:—(1) District Munsif's court-house at Berhampore (completed). (2) District Munsif's court at Aska (in progress); outlay Rs. 8,190. (3) District Munsif's court at Sómpet III.—PROVINCIAL, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

(completed). (4) Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry and sub-jail at Berhampore (in progress); outlay Rs. 1,049. (5) A new residence for the Collector at Chatrapúr. The main building was raised nearly to the basement level. (6) Post offices at Balliguda and Udayagiri (nearly completed). (7) Police station-houses at Jagannathapúr and Gopálpur (completed). (8) Sub-Registrar's office at Russellkonda (in progress). (9) Dead-house at Tekkali (in progress). (10) District Forest office at Chatrapúr (in progress). (11) Quarters for hospital assistant attached to the jail at Berhampore (completed). 8 repair works were in progress during the year, of which 7 were completed.

Godávari (Eastern).—(1) Additions to the Provincial College, Rajahmundry (in progress). (2) Quarantine ward, central jail, Rajahmundry (in progress). (3) Close prison, central jail, Rajahmundry; estimate Rs. 29,260, outlay Rs. 12,915. All work was nearly completed. (4) Improvements to central jail, Rajahmundry (in progress); outlay Rs. 2,565. (5) School-house, Bhadráchalam; estimate Rs. 6,000, outlay Rs. 4,655. Work nearly completed. (6) Improvements to building No. 4 in the district jail, Rajahmundry, in order to convert it into an office for the Sub-Collector; outlay Rs. 3,493. The work is in progress. (7) Sub-Registrar's office, Prattipad; estimate Rs. 2,470, expenditure Rs. 339 against a grant of Rs. 340. Work stopped under orders restricting expenditure. (8) Well for the police force at Kota; expenditure Rs. 1,506. Work nearly completed. (9) Third-class police station-house, Chintur; expenditure Rs. 1,485. The work is approaching completion. (10) New verandah in front and rear of Sea Custom office, Coconada; expenditure Rs. 1,619. Work nearly completed. (11) Improvements to the Sea Custom godowns, Cocanada; outlay Rs. 1,583. Work nearly finished. (12) Improvements to the saw pit shed, Dowlaishweram Workshops; estimate Rs. 680, expenditure Rs. 674. Work completed.

Godávari (Western).—(1) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and out-houses at Razole; outlay Rs. 4,097. Work nearly completed. (2) First-class taluk cutcherry at Ellore; outlay Rs. 4,557. Work in progress. (3) District Munsif's court-house at Ellore; estimate Rs. 17,110, outlay Rs. 2,167. Work completed. (4) District Munsif's court-house at Tanuku; expenditure Rs. 8,037. Materials collected. (5) District Munsif's court-house at Amalápuram; expenditure Rs. 4,475 (in progress). (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Amalápuram; expenditure Rs. 4,099 (in progress). (7) Reconstructing division office building at Chettipett; outlay Rs. 5,020. Work nearly completed. (8) Wooden record-racks for Narsápur taluk cutcherry; estimate Rs. 420, expenditure Rs. 393. Work completed. 5 repair works were in progress, or completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 601.

Vizagapatam.—(1) The construction of the police hospital at Koraput was completed; estimate Rs. 10,540, outlay Rs. 1,291. (2) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry with out-houses at Koraput. Work nearly completed. Expenditure Rs. 4,237. (3) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and sub-jail at Potinghi; expenditure Rs. 2,113 (in progress). (4) 34 reserve police huts at Koraput, built; estimate Rs. 14,800, outlay Rs. 521. (5) Special Assistant Agent's office at Koraput; outlay Rs. 6,083 (in progress). (6) Police Superintendent's office at Koraput; estimate Rs. 12,030, expenditure Rs. 382. Work completed. (7) Constructing Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and sub-jail at Gajapatinagar; outlay Rs. 2,888 (in progress). (8) Office for the General Duty Deputy Collector, Vizianagrum; estimate Rs. 5,000, expenditure Rs. 2,454. Work completed. (9) 33 huts for the reserve police at Vizagapatam; estimate Rs. 5,720, expenditure Rs. 3,206. Work completed. (10) School-house at Gunupúr; expenditure Rs. 500. Work stopped under orders restricting expenditure. (11) 55 huts for the reserve police, Párvatipur; estimate Rs. 12,150, expenditure Rs. 7,999. Work completed. (12) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and sub-jail at Srungavarapukóta; estimate Rs. 8,690, expenditure Rs. 2,595. Work completed. Minor original works cost Rs. 9,246. The expenditure on repairs to public buildings was Rs. 6,867.

Kistna (Eastern).—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Avanigedda; estimate Rs. 3,400, outlay Rs. 2,236. Work completed. (2) Head Assistant Collector's office at Bezváda; estimate Rs. 16,900. Masonry work was completed to the level of verandah roof. (3) Taluk office at Masulipatam. Materials collected. (4) Record-room in the Collector's office, Masulipatam; outlay Rs. 6,517 (in progress). (5)

Tahsildar's office at Nandigáma. Materials collected. 4 buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,716.

Kistna (Western).—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Sattenapalle; estimate Rs. 21,880, outlay Rs. 1,157, total outlay Rs. 24,446. Work completed. (2) Improvements to the District Munsif's court at Bápatla; outlay Rs. 192. Materials under collection.

Nellore.—(1) Deputy Collector's cutcherry at Atmakúr; outlay Rs. 928. Materials in course of collection. (2) Head Assistant Collector's office at Gúdúr; outlay Rs. 1,579. In progress. (3) New court-room in the District Munsif's court, Ongole; outlay Rs. 3,714. The work almost finished. (4) Second-class police station-house at Podili; outlay Rs. 1,952. Nearly finished. (5) Second-class police station at Rayavaram; outlay Rs. 713. Almost completed. (6) First-class police station at Gúdúr; estimate Rs. 2,280, outlay Rs. 1,740. Almost completed. (7) 13 police huts at Náyudupet and Tettu; estimate Rs. 3,840, outlay Rs. 3,334. Work completed. (8) Urinal and steps to Collector's office, Nellore; estimate Rs. 380, outlay Rs. 384. Completed. (9) Compound wall for part of workshop yard; estimate Rs. 440, outlay Rs. 294. Completed. 5 buildings were repaired during the year.

Bellary.—District Munsif's court at Bellary; estimate Rs. 13,510. The outlay to the end of the previous year was Rs. 13,008, and the work was completed during the year under review. New subsidiary jail and improvements to the taluk office, Hospet; outlay Rs. 8,894. Work nearly completed. Deputy Tahsildar's office, Kampli; estimate Rs. 11,199, outlay to the end of the year Rs. 10,406. Nearly completed. First-class taluk office, Kudligi; estimate Rs. 26,225. The previous year's outlay was Rs. 24,625 and that in 1891-92 was Rs. 1,381. The main building and out-houses were fully completed, and the construction of a well was in progress. Tools shed in the sub-divisional office, Anantapur; estimate Rs. 2,940, outlay Rs. 2,968; completed. Improvements and alterations to the Taluk and Deputy Tahsildar's offices, Anantapur (in progress). Residence for the District Surgeon, Anantapur (in progress). 7 police huts at Muchukota; estimate Rs. 3,018. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,075. Residence for the Collector, Anantapur; estimate Rs. 34,246. The expenditure to the end of the previous year was Rs. 36,795, and an outlay of Rs. 980 was incurred in 1891-92 in the adjustment of the cost of materials at site. The work was completed. Police hospital at Anantapur; outlay Rs. 285 (in progress). Taluk office at Madakasíra. Materials under collection. Under minor original works, 30 estimates were put in hand, 20 completed, and 4 transferred to Anantapur. Under repairs, 43 works were put in hand, 24 were completed, and 6 transferred to Anantapur division.

Cuddapah.—The following works were completed or in progress:—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.		Remarks.
		During the year.	Up to end of 1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Alterations to district jail	73,295	8,196	65,367	
Combined office for Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Cuddapah	25,400	10,048	20,048	Work completed.
District Munsif's court, Proddutur	13,363	5,183	11,183	Do.
Additions to Executive Engineer's office	3,800	...	1,300	
Taluk Cutcherry at Badvél	23,150	323	23,671	Work completed in 1890-91 with exception of a well.
Sub-Registrar's office at Jammalmadugu	2,509	1,026	1,377	
Do. do. at Sidhout	2,880	1,361	2,328	
Do. do. at Badvél	3,170	513	513	
Improvements to Gurramkonda Mahal	3,277	439	3,390	Work completed.
Sub-Registrar's office at Madanapalle	2,680	1,270	1,270	
Sub-Divisional officer's quarters at Madanapalle ...	2,915	2,152	...	
Restoring Department of Public Works store-shed at Rayachoti	125	119	...	
Sub-Divisional office and store-room, Madanapalle ...	2,220	....	2,038	
Planting aloe hedge round inspection shed, Ráyachoti.	160	119	119	Work completed.
Powder magazine for police at Cuddapah	1,390	890	890	Work nearly completed.

Under repairs, 18 works were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 1,843.

Kurnool.—Head Assistant Collector's office at Nandyál; estimate Rs. 19,500, total outlay Rs. 19,447. Completed. Alterations to residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nandyál, completed in 1890; estimate Rs. 5,752, total outlay Rs. 6,184. Taluk cutcherry at Márkápur; total outlay Rs. 16,054. Almost completed. District Munsif's court at Márkápur; total outlay Rs. 13,279. Almost completed. Sub-Registrar's office at Márkápur; expenditure Rs. 2,474. Almost completed. Sub-Registrar's office at Giddalur; expenditure Rs. 2,358. Work almost completed. Two minor works, viz., office for the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Police hospital at Nandyál, were completed. Alterations to the late District Engineer's office at Kurnool to adapt it for a Taluk cutcherry were completed.

West Coast.—The following works were completed :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
District Munsif's court, Chowghat	19,245	19,217
Do. do. do. Manjeri	15,087	15,087
Police Station, Nilambúr	1,434	1,500
Latrine to Government College, Calicut	1,500	1,484
Powder magazine for police, Malapuram	1,820	2,056
Tahsildar's office, Badagara	31,000	31,051
Do. do. Coondapur	32,950	32,102
50 prison cells for central jail, Cannanore	26,080	26,019
Additions to Sub-Registrar's office, Betatapudiangadi ...	1,350	1,362

8 other less important works were completed during the year. The following works were in progress: —

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay during 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Collector's cutcherry, Calicut	1,88,870	41,015
First-class office at Perianthalamana	34,070	15,000
Compound wall of Lunatic Asylum, Calicut	3,050	2,819
Sub-Registrar's office, Tirurangádi	3,900	1,697
Do. do. Panur	3,500	3,054
Do. do. Kuttiyadi	3,450	1,594
Do. do. Kásaragód	3,970	396
Do. do. Manantoddy	7,160	5,222
Do. do. Vayitri	6,360	982
Cook-room for central jail, Cannanore	2,840	1,823

3 other works were in hand. Rs. 9,217 were spent in repairing 50 works.

North Arcot.—The undermentioned works were completed :—3 Sub-Registrars' offices at Arkónam; estimate Rs. 2,575, outlay Rs. 2,700: Ambúr; estimate Rs. 4,000, outlay Rs. 3,751: Kuppam; estimate Rs. 3,030, outlay Rs. 2,923. 6 police huts at Rénigunta; estimate Rs. 3,270, outlay Rs. 3,300. The following works were in progress :—District Munsif's court at Tirupati; estimate Rs. 17,650, total outlay Rs. 16,299. Improvements to the Taluk cutcherry, Vellore; estimate Rs. 7,495. Taluk cutcherries at Chandragiri and Wandiwash; materials collected to the extent of Rs. 1,130 and Rs. 351, respectively. 26 minor works were commenced, of which 17 were completed. The aggregate outlay during the year was Rs. 12,501. Under repairs 22 works were commenced, of which 19 were completed. The outlay was Rs. 6,072.

Salem.—The following major works were completed during the year :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Registrar's office, Thathiengarpet	2,770	2,028
Police station, Sevvápet	3,200	2,904
Do. Salem	2,629	2,727

The undermentioned works were in progress :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Registrar's office, Atúr	887	889
Do. do. Omalúr	1,666	1,666
Taluk cutcherry, Tiruchengód	...	2,376
Do. Tirupatúr	...	4,789
Quarters for clerks and servants of Taluk office, Yercaud ...	3,500	494

Rs. 1,573 were spent on minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 1,835. Rs. 2,022 were spent on repairs against an allotment of Rs. 2,200.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvements to the Collector's office, Ootacamund	3,680	3,423
Five police huts at Kandal	2,920	2,632
Additions to the police huts at Coonoor	3,000	1,911
Improvements to Collector's office, Coimbatore...	15,840	17,389
Sub-Registrar's office, Gopichettipoliyam	2,680	2,144
Improvements to buildings on Stone-house Hill, Ootacamund	5,300	4,864

The following works were in progress :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing Government House, Ootacamund	7,79,150	13,851
Sub-Registrar's office, Kodumudy	2,650	1,541
Do. do. Palladam	3,410	2,015
Deputy Tahsildar's office, Aravakurchi	9,540	8,806

Rs. 15,184 were spent under minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 18,839.

Chingleput.—The following works were completed or in progress :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.
Completed.	Rs.	Rs.
Alterations to Teachers' College, Saidápet	16,000	16,263
Verandah to do. do.	3,980	4,717
Sub-Registrar's office, Ponnéri	2,765	2,627
In progress.		
Construction of 30 police huts at the Mount	6,360	537
Sub-Registrar's office, Sathiavedu	...	1,049
Improvement to Government coach-house, Guindy	...	1,041

13 minor works were completed out of 17 works which were in progress.

South Arcot.—The following works were completed :—(1) Taluk office, Villupuram ; (2) Court-house for District Munsif at Chidambaram ; (3) and (4) Offices for Sub-Registrars at Merkanam and Vanoor. The undermentioned works were in progress :—(1) Extension of Deputy Collector's office, Tirukoilúr ; (2) and (3) Taluk offices, Tirukoilúr and Tindivanam ; (4) Additions to Collector's office ; (5) and (6) Taluk offices at Trinomalee and Chidambaram ; (7) District Munsif's court-house, Tirukoilúr ; (8) Police station at Panruti. 3 minor new works were in progress, outlay Rs. 4,578. Rs. 2,955 were spent on repairs to civil buildings.

Tanjore.—Works completed : First-class cutcherry, Kumbakónam ; extension of vernacular record room, Tanjore treasury ; improvements to Taluk cutcherry, Kumbakónam. 5 out of 6 minor original works were completed. Petty repairs were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 290.

Negapatam.—Office and quarters for the sub-division officer at Mannárgudi were completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,417; estimate Rs. 6,375. Under minor works, the construction of a verandah to the Taluk cutcherry at Patukóta was completed. The compound wall around the sub-jail and Government offices (St. Joseph's College buildings) was extended. 7 repair works were in progress, of which 6 were completed. Outlay Rs. 2,641.

Trichinopoly.—The following works were completed :—(1) Circular kitchen in the central jail, Trichinopoly; (2) Sub-Registrar's office, Perambalúr; (3) Police station at Arasangudi; and (4) Police station at Manapárai. The works in progress were (1) The construction of drains in the central jail, (2) and (3) First-class Taluk cutcherries at Musiri and Jayankondacholapuram. A sum of Rs. 3,119 was spent on repairs to 11 buildings.

Madura.—The following works were completed or in progress :—

Description of works.	Estimate.	Outlay during the year.	Total outlay.
Completed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sub-Registrar's office, Paramagudy	3,220	1,952	2,827
Do. do. Devakóta	3,136	2,134	3,009
District Munsif's court, Paramagudy	14,055	6,551	14,552
Police station-house, Tandigudy	5,090	3,447	5,116
Improvements to Taluk cutcherry and Sub-jail, Madura	5,790	3,303	5,472
In progress.			
Alterations to Tirumal Naik's Palace	8,570	4,759	5,830
Sub-Registrar's office, Mudukolathore	3,750	1,800	3,750
Additions to Native College, Madura	12,470	9,915	9,915
Lightning-conductors for Tirumal Naik's Palace ...	3,420	3,192	3,192
Improvements to Sea Customs office, Kílakarai ...	4,640	2,429	2,960

7 minor works were completed and 16 were in progress. A sum of Rs. 2,565 was spent on repairs to 12 buildings, of which 7 were completed.

Tinnevelly.—The following works were completed or in progress :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay during the year.	Total outlay.
Completed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Renewing the roof of Protestant Church, Tuticorin ...	5,830	5,847	6,890
Additions to District Court, Kokarakulam	7,600	6,924	6,924
In progress.			
Subsidiary jail, Otapidáram	6,510	1,448	1,448
Improvements to District Munsif's Court, Srívaikuntham	5,660	5,016	5,016
Sub-Registrar's office, Kytar	3,460	1,343	1,376
District Munsif's Court at Ambásamudram	14,900	967	1,446

Rs. 5,444 were spent on minor works and Rs. 1,684 on repairs.

Presidency.—The following works were in progress or completed :—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Outlay.	
		During the year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. New Law Courts	12,98,163	3,19,794	10,34,094
2. Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library	3,56,255	2,72,338	1,85,073
3. Third story to the General Hospital	66,400	60,638	60,638
4. New hospital for women and children *	5,36,053	51,552	51,552
5. Enclosure for criminals at the Criminal Lunatic Asylum	60,680	54,874	54,874
6. Providing accommodation for caste patients, Lying-in Hospital †	15,930	15,007	15,007
7. Wards for caste patients at Ophthalmic Hospital †	16,328	15,465	15,465
8. Additions to Presidency Training School for Mistresses	33,583	3,893	33,583
9. Shed at Sea Customs office †	13,645	3,346	11,827
10. Filling in tank in Government House compound †	13,020	12,628	12,628
11. Latrine at the Medical College	7,125	4,479	7,023
12. Iron gates for Government House	3,736	3,992	3,992
13. Coach-houses and stables, Marine Villa	3,134	2,719	2,719
14. Hygiene Laboratory, Medical College	17,347	16,434	16,434
15. Retiring room for female students, General Hospital	5,365	955	4,997
16. Improvements to Resident Surgeons' quarters, General Hospital	12,478	12,486	12,486
17. Sergeants' quarters, General Hospital	6,232	5,992	5,992
18. Shed for out-patients, General Hospital	3,332	3,081	3,081
19. Quarters for Matron Superintendent, General Hospital	5,910	5,338	5,338
20. Record and stationery room, Old College	3,370	3,143	3,143
21. Additions to Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College	32,125	13,142	13,142
22. Enclosing a piece of ground round Munro's statue	4,595	3,977	3,977
23. Roof lights for record room, Revenue Board's office	3,475	2,611	2,611
24. Ornamental screen and balcony, Presidency College †	2,610	2,535	2,535
25. Extension to Leper Hospital †	6,013	1,835	5,811
26. Quarters for two apothecaries at Medical school, Rayapuram	3,070	2,518	2,518
27. Additions to the School of Arts	12,260	6,427	6,427
28. Provision and store room, Ophthalmic Hospital †	3,510	3,559	3,559

Rs. 46,508 were expended on minor original works and Rs. 81,797 on repairs.

Ganjam.—The construction of the Mahasinghi bridge was continued, and a sum of Rs. 13,936 was expended. Good progress was made with the Ichápur-Jarada road. Rs. 15,022 were spent on earthwork, the collection of necessary material and the foundations for some of the masonry work. The Berhampore-Govindapuram road was taken in hand. IV.—PROVINCIAL, COMMUNICATIONS.

Vizagaptam.—The outlay during the year on the Potinghi-Koraput road was Rs. 42,390, thus making the total expenditure Rs. 2,81,072 against an estimate of Rs. 2,80,205. 10 bridges, of span varying from 70 to 15 feet, were completed as also the metalling and gravelling for the whole 30 miles. The Potinghi ghât road was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,64,886 against an estimate of Rs. 4,49,371, and the Rallagedda bridge was opened for traffic.

Coimbatore.—The following works were in progress :—(1) Reconstructing the Farewell bridge, Ootacamund-Kullar road; estimate Rs. 18,100, total outlay Rs. 13,613. The outlay includes Rs. 3,648 spent on the erection of a temporary bridge below the old structure. The new structure will be a single span of 65 feet wrought iron whipple Murphy trusses, supported by massive stone abutments. (2) Constructing an iron girder bridge on the Kullar river; estimate Rs. 28,600, outlay Rs. 1,803. (3) Constructing an iron girder bridge on the Burlyár river; estimate Rs. 15,600, outlay Rs. 966. Repairs were executed at a cost of Rs. 44,916 against an allotment of Rs. 44,100.

West Coast.—Improvements to the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road continued to make good progress; outlay during the year Rs. 1,98,495 against a grant of Rs. 2,00,000. The total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 5,31,904 against an estimate of Rs. 6,60,700. All the iron work for bridges arrived from England. 13 bridges were completed and 7 bridges were also finished with the exception of cut-stone string course. The Calicut-Vayitri road was maintained in an efficient state at a cost of Rs. 26,168. The Vayitri-Bazaar road was improved by a broad road and cut-stone walling. A heavy land-slip occurred in the 33rd mile; it was cleared promptly and a substantial revetment built at a cost of Rs. 2,260. The usual repairs to the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road were executed, outlay Rs. 21,694.

* In abeyance. † Completed.

Madura.—The construction of a bridge over the Suriliyár at Uthamapaliem was in progress. Estimate Rs. 36,840, outlay Rs. 14,095. Rs. 11,173 were expended in bridging the same river at Veerapandy.

Presidency.—A sum of Rs. 13,501 was paid to the Madras Municipality for maintaining the bridges over the Cooum river.

V.—PROVINCIAL, MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Kistna (Eastern).—The widening of Ryves' canal was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,279 against an estimate of Rs. 11,000; so also the new regulator at a total outlay of Rs. 8,514 against an estimate of Rs. 9,100.

Coimbatore.—A sum of Rs. 1,119 was spent on—(1) Erecting a guard bank inside Ootacamund lake fencing (Rs. 774); (2) Fencing around the Marliamund reservoir at Ootacamund (Rs. 345).

West Coast.—A sum of Rs. 941 was spent in providing a rough-stone revetment to protect the foreshore opposite the public offices at Ponáni.

Presidency.—Rs. 12,613 were expended in the upkeep of Chepâk Park and Marina and the conservancy of the Cooum river.

VI.—LOCAL, INCORPORATED.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Suradá road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 398.

Godávari (Eastern).—The widening and gravelling of a portion of the Godávari left embankment for adoption as a road was virtually completed.

Godávari (Western).—The construction of an iron girder bridge at the 20th mile of the Khandavalli road was undertaken, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,909 against an estimate of Rs. 6,950 was incurred. A road culvert at Komaragiri Patnam was completed at an outlay of Rs. 180, and the widening of the roadway of the Singaram irrigation sluice between Nidadavól and Chettipett was begun.

Kistna (Eastern).—The most important work was the Jubilee Museum at Bezváda; estimate Rs. 19,006, outlay Rs. 6,994, total outlay to date Rs. 13,731. The masonry work was completed up to level of the roof. The construction of a bridge over Ryves' canal was proceeded with. Estimate Rs. 17,600, outlay Rs. 10,461, total outlay Rs. 12,449.

Salem.—Thalávasal bridge was practically completed and was opened for traffic.

North Arcot.—The construction of a causeway across the Pálár river on the road from Ránipet to Arcot was in progress. Estimate Rs. 55,000, outlay during the year Rs. 15,270 against an allotment of Rs. 15,000.

South Arcot.—The restoration of Shatiatope anicut bridge was carried out, the outlay up to the end of the year having been Rs. 10,670 against an estimate of Rs. 12,278.

Tanjore.—101 miles of roads on river embankments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,659.

Negapatam.—45½ miles of roads on river embankments were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 5,877.

Trichinopoly.—The maintenance of Road XX cost Rs. 1,017.

VII.—LOCAL, EXCLUDED.

Ganjam.—A cook-house and store-room to the Calingapatam light-house and a shed for the flagstaff signallers were completed.

Godávari (Eastern).—Rs. 1,353 were spent on improvements to Marine Villa, Cocanada.

Vizagapatam.—An additional lightning-conductor was fixed to the Santopolli light-house at a cost of Rs. 51.

Kistna (Eastern).—The quay wall at Masulipatam and the light-house at Point Divi were repaired at a cost of Rs. 298 and Rs. 297, respectively.

Buckingham Canal.—Rs. 185 were spent on the construction of a cooking-shed for lascars at the Armeghan light-house.

West Coast.—Improvements and repairs were executed to the flagstaffs at Cochin (Rs. 462), Beypore (Rs. 335), Tellicherry (Rs. 95), and to the light-houses at Calicut (Rs. 344) and Tellicherry (Rs. 60). Groynes were strengthened at Cochin (Rs. 668) and on the foreshore at Vypeen (Rs. 351).

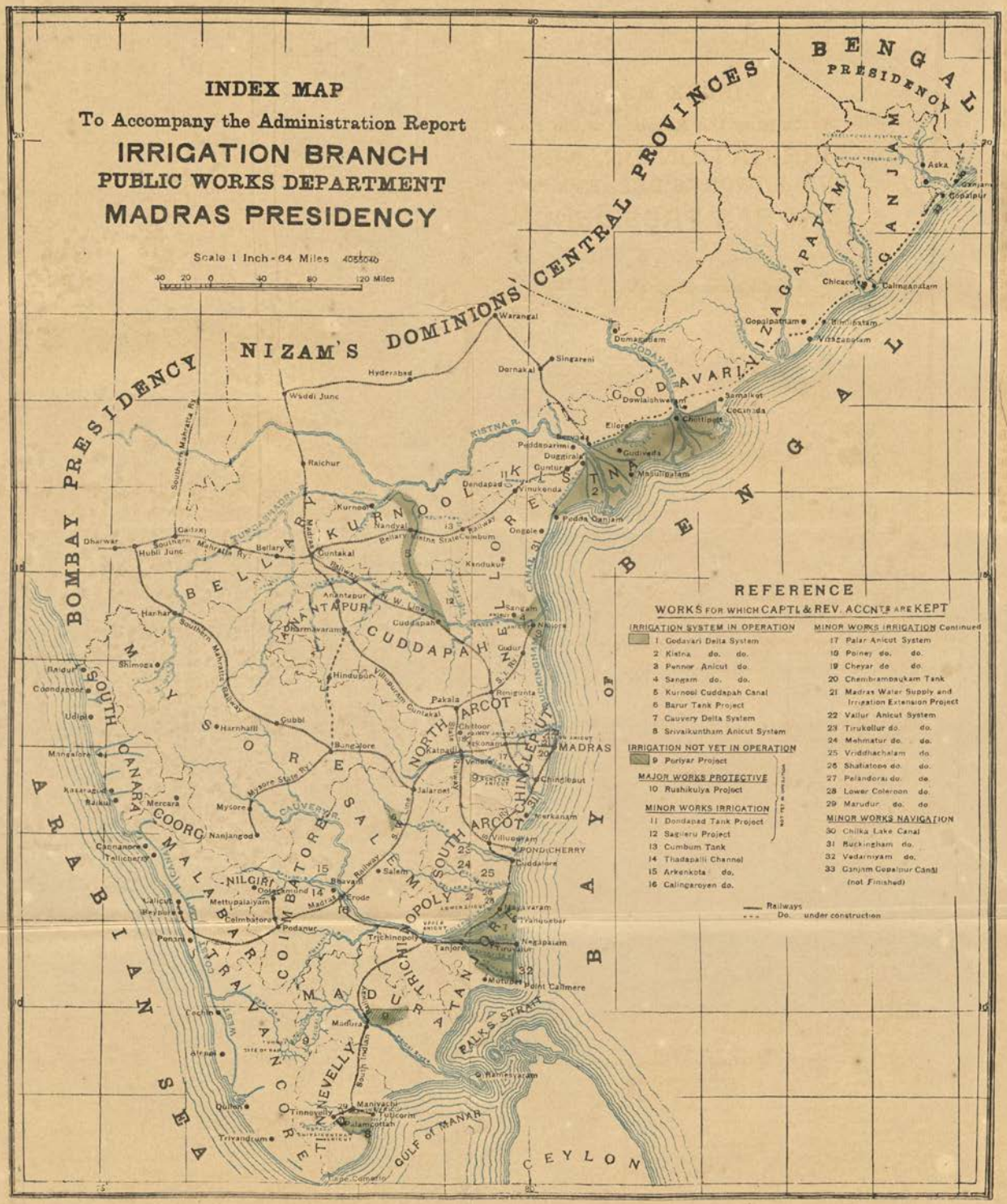
INDEX MAP

To Accompany the Administration Report

IRRIGATION BRANCH
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale 1 Inch - 64 Miles 4055040

40 20 0 40 80 120 Miles



REFERENCE

WORKS FOR WHICH CAPTL & REV. ACCNTS ARE KEPT

IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN OPERATION

1. Godavari Delta System
2. Kistna do. do.
3. Pennar Anicut do.
4. Sangam do. do.
5. Kurnool Cuddapah Canal
6. Barur Tank Project
7. Cauvery Delta System
8. Srivaikuntham Anicut System

IRRIGATION NOT YET IN OPERATION

9. Periyar Project

MAJOR WORKS PROTECTIVE

10. Rushikulya Project

MINOR WORKS IRRIGATION

11. Dondapad Tank Project
12. Sagileru Project
13. Cumbum Tank
14. Thadapalli Channel
15. Arkenkota do.
16. Calingaroyen do.

MINOR WORKS IRRIGATION Continued

17. Palar Anicut System
18. Poiney do. do.
19. Cheyar do. do.
20. Chembrambaukam Tank
21. Madras Water Supply and Irrigation Extension Project
22. Vallur Anicut System
23. Tirukollur do. do.
24. Mahmatur do. do.
25. Vriddhachalam do. do.
26. Shatiatope do. do.
27. Pelandorai do. do.
28. Lower Coleroon do. do.
29. Marudur do. do.

MINOR WORKS NAVIGATION

30. Chilka Lake Canal
31. Buckingham do.
32. Vedarniyam do.
33. Ganjam Gopalpur Canal (not Finished)

—— Railways
--- Do. under construction

PHOTO ZINCO SURVEY OFFICE MADRAS
1892

South Arcot.—Rs. 806 were spent in repairing the jetty, strengthening piles and repairing the signallers' shed at Porto Novo.

Negapatam.—The jetty wall of the Negapatam harbour was repaired at a cost of Rs. 140.

Madura.—Repairs to the Port Officer's bungalow at Pámban were completed at a cost of Rs. 165.

Tinnevelly.—Improvements to the cook-house and lightning-conductor of the light-house at Manapad were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,441. Repairs to the light-house and lightning-conductor at Muttam were progressing.

Presidency.—Rs. 2,937 were expended on original works and repairs to the Senate House.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS, DEPOSITS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Coimbatore.—Improvements to Kinlock's Girls' school at Ootacamund were completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,381 against an estimate of Rs. 1,370.

Presidency.—The cricket pavilion at Chepâk was completed for the estimated amount (Rs. 13,440). Certain minor works, amounting to Rs. 403, were executed for the Victoria hospital for caste and gosha women. Rs. 1,292 were expended during the year in carrying out certain works and repairs for the Military Orphan Asylum buildings.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1891-92.)

General Remarks.

Grant and expenditure.

The final grant for the year from "Imperial" funds was Rs. 33,54,000 and the expenditure Rs. 34,33,045; from "Provincial" the grant was Rs. 39,00,000 and the expenditure Rs. 39,98,650. The excess expenditure from "Imperial" funds was chiefly due to advantage having been taken of a favorable season to push on with the works of the Periyár project and that from "Provincial" funds to the necessity for carrying out several relief works which would not otherwise have been commenced.

Contributions.

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 23,438 was spent from the "Local Irrigation Cess fund" against a grant of Rs. 23,000, and Rs. 11,447 were spent from "Contributions," viz., Rs. 5,934 on "Major Works (working expenses)" and the balance on "Minor Works and Navigation."

Relief works.

During the year "relief" works were carried out in the Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem districts. In January 1892, these districts were declared to be distressed districts for the purposes of the Famine Code.

Direct receipts.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,35,223, that is, Rs. 7,349 more than in the previous year and Rs. 16,523 more than the amount anticipated.

Total area irrigated.

The total area charged, as irrigated for both first and second crops under Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was 2,792,589 acres against 2,767,775 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,413,591 acres were under "Major Works," and the remainder under "Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept."

Total revenue derived.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue, exclusive of deductions and remissions, amounted to Rs. 87,89,414 against Rs. 88,09,501 in the previous year. Exclusive of Rs. 8,34,074 not credited in the accounts owing to late receipt of revenue information and inclusive of enhanced share of land revenue and receipts collected in the Public Works department, the total revenue, both direct and indirect, was Rs. 87,62,911, of which Rs. 81,54,112 were derived from "Major Works," and Rs. 6,08,799 from "Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept." The revenue information for works for which such accounts are not kept is not available owing to late completion of annual settlement of certain taluks in the distressed districts.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Under 49. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works, the estimates, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1891-92.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Excess outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1891-92.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	4,69,57,959	10,82,139	11,58,627	12,13,090	-54,463	4,23,25,879
Establishment	68,33,539	2,37,745	2,58,233	2,69,014	-10,781	57,89,609
Tools and plant	23,72,802	55,116	1,23,140	1,37,543	-14,403	21,12,477
Loss by exchange	41,09,688	...	...	...	...	40,97,245
Suspense	— 769	...	...	1,199	— 1,199	...
Total ...	6,02,73,219	13,75,000	15,40,000	16,20,846	-80,846	5,43,25,210
Deduct receipts on Capital account	2,29,783	...	...	2,894	— 2,894	2,38,846
Net Total ...	6,00,43,436	13,75,000	15,40,000	16,17,952	77,952	5,40,86,364
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	32,23,313	...	...	46,276	...	28,25,437
Leave and pension allowances	12,19,523	...	...	37,662	...	10,63,356
Total ...	44,42,836	...	...	83,938	...	38,88,793
Grand Total ...	6,44,86,272	...	...	17,01,890	...	5,79,75,157

The outlay during the year was Rs. 43,541 more than in the previous year.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

Charges on Revenue Account.

The charges under 42. Major Works (Working Expenses) were as shown below :—

—	Grant. *		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	89,140	1,15,092	1,20,703	4,261	1,16,442
Maintenance and repairs	5,33,276	5,32,566	6,72,240	1,36,586	5,35,654
Establishment	4,47,483	4,43,966	6,44,404	2,06,225	4,38,179
Tools and plant	82,101	82,376	86,096	1,743	84,353
Total ...	11,52,000	11,74,000	15,23,443	3,48,815	11,74,628
Indirect Charges.					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	10,154	...	10,154
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	90,280	28,935	61,345
Total ...	...	...	1,00,434	28,935	71,499
Grand Total ...	...	...	16,23,877	3,77,750	12,46,127

The expenditure during the year was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 78,479. The budget grant of Rs. 11,52,000 was increased to Rs. 11,74,000 for the efficient upkeep of the works of the Godávari and Kistna delta systems and for carrying out certain urgent improvements.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under "Major Works" and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	2,483,080	2,413,591	74,90,056	3·10
1890-91	2,363,004	2,346,732	74,66,426	3·18

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

The Revenue Account, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :— Financial results.

—	1891-92.	1890-91.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	74,71,207	74,67,282
Add share of enhanced land revenue	5,26,115	5,14,441
Add revenue earned in previous years, but brought to account this year	...	28,802
Deduct revenue over-credited in the accounts of previous year.	18,148	...
Direct receips in the Public Works department	1,74,938	1,91,156
Total ...	81,54,112	82,01,681
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil department	18,77,985	19,58,032
Total net revenue ...	62,76,127	62,43,649
Deduct old irrigation revenue *minus* old maintenance charges.	25,19,250	25,19,250
Net revenue ...	37,56,877	37,24,399
Deduct interest charges	20,02,402	19,81,698
Surplus revenue ...	17,54,475	17,42,701

The net revenue amounted to 6·94 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 11·54 were it not that the Capital outlay is weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GODÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

A revised schedule of the Godávari delta works which remained to be carried out on 1st April 1890 was sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1892. Estimate and schedules.

Under the open Capital account, the revised estimate for the year was Rs. 66,923 and the net expenditure Rs. 66,551, making a total outlay to the end of the year of Rs. 73,334. The total Capital outlay to the end of 1891-92 was Rs. 1,28,00,594. The budget grant for *works* was Rs. 47,872 ; the outlay fell short of the reduced grant by Rs. 1,611, owing chiefly to non-payment of land compensation by the Revenue department. Grant and outlay.

Revenue Account.

The net expenditure incurred against the grant for the year of Rs. 5,07,679 amounted to Rs. 5,15,409 exclusive of indirect charges. The outlay under establishment exceeded the grant by Rs. 6,790 and that under extensions and improvements by Rs. 2,360. The receipts collected in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 1,10,964 as against Rs. 1,22,230 in the previous year and were principally derived from navigation (Rs. 96,287). The charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 72,943 against Rs. 74,524.

The irrigated area during the year and the revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92 ...	642,571	640,781	20,20,345	* 3·90
	1890-91 ...	632,367	631,137	19,92,042	3·16
Second crop ...	1891-92 ...	91,600	91,583	2,24,230	* 2·45
	1890-91 ...	49,412	49,358	1,24,863	2·53

The unusual floods in the month of October caused considerable damage to the first crop and this, together with the general rise in the prices of food-grains, led to a large increase in the area of second crop grown.

* In this and the succeeding tables, the average rate is calculated on the area irrigated exclusive of the area of such zemindari and inam lands as are entitled to receive water free of charge.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,10,685	19,25,569	Direct charges	5,22,859	1,23,79,093
Irrigation revenue	22,44,575	4,98,44,563	Indirect do.	33,605	7,98,396
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,62,318	51,39,857	Collection charges in the Civil department	1,13,237	33,33,047
			Interest on Capital outlay—		
			Direct charges	4,35,044	1,08,50,959
Total ...	25,17,578	5,69,09,989	Total ...	11,04,745	2,73,61,495
Deduct revenue over-credited in previous years	18,148	18,148	Surplus revenue	12,79,185	2,58,04,884
Deduct "old irrigation" revenue less old maintenance charges	1,15,500	37,25,462			
Net Total ...	23,83,930	5,31,66,379	Total ...	23,83,930	5,31,66,379

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 9·99 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 8·96 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The river did not rise over the anicut till the 8th July, which is later than in any previous year since the anicut has been built; it did not fall below it till the 4th February 1892. The water stood at or over 3 feet above anicut crest for 127 days against an average of 107 days for the previous 39 years. The maximum flood of the year rose to 17 feet on the anicut crest on the 2nd October or 0·1 foot higher than ever before recorded. The works of the delta were inspected in November and December 1891 by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital Account of the Kistna delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,39,19,784	4,20,894	4,28,902	97,37,639
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	27,874	7,29,653
Total ...	1,49,00,944	...	4,56,776	1,04,67,292

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 47,982, towards which navigation receipts contributed Rs. 34,573. The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 70,327 against Rs. 61,656 during the previous year.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ... 1891-92	483,408	480,331	17,20,771	4·03
First crop ... 1890-91	463,965	463,032	16,52,667	3·59
Second crop. 1891-92	397	397	1,620	4·08
Second crop. 1890-91	39	39	112	2·87

The increase both in the area irrigated and revenue derived in 1891-92 is attributed partly to the charge of penal rates on cultivation carried on in spite of refusal of applications for canal water and partly to water having been taken for large areas of dry crops owing to deficient rainfall.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	47,982	6,88,496	Direct charges	4,24,314	73,46,631
Irrigation revenue	17,22,391	2,77,11,822	Indirect do.	25,361	4,46,632
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,79,877	36,10,454	Collection charges in the Civil department	91,563	17,85,308
			Interest on Capital outlay—		
			Direct charges	3,80,928	69,87,796
Total ...	19,50,250	3,20,10,772	Total ...	9,22,166	1,65,66,367
Deduct "old irrgiation" revenue less old maintenance charges	66,100	29,62,535	Surplus revenue	9,61,984	1,24,81,870
Net Total ...	18,84,150	2,90,48,237	Total ...	18,84,150	2,90,48,237

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 9·19 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 9·53 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 1st June 1891. It attained its maximum height of 15·20 feet above the anicut on the 4th August 1891. The highest flood recorded is 20·04 feet, and this occurred in July 1882. During January and February 1892 the water in the river fell to the lowest level on record. The very general demand for labour on railways and other works caused considerable difficulty in getting work carried out on the smaller works in the delta.

PENNÉR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the construction estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State was closed on the 31st March 1891, the total outlay including indirect charges to end of 1890-91 being Rs. 18,75,397, against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 18,94,833. A schedule of work required to be carried out to complete the system was submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Government of India in October 1891. The schedule amounted to Rs. 1,513 for direct charges and provided for completing the improvements to the Nellore tank supply channel. This work was completed during the year. Closure of the construction estimate.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92 ...	61,667	35,210	1,07,931	4·36
	1890-91 ...	65,190	63,230	2,34,761	3·71
Second crop ...	1891-92 ...	442	442	1,250	2·83
	1890-91 ...	1,850	1,850	5,267	2·84

The decrease both in the area irrigated and revenue derived in 1891-92 was due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	330	5,698	Direct charges	46,331	10,26,879
Irrigation revenue	1,09,181	54,39,070	Indirect do.	2,136	83,137
Share of enhanced land revenue	10,848	4,02,499	Collection charges in the Civil department	151	1,69,139
			Interest on Capital outlay— Direct charges	65,302	14,98,994
Total ...	1,20,859	58,47,267	Total ...	1,13,920	27,78,149
Deduct "old irrigation" revenue less old maintenance charges	87,000	23,92,282	Surplus revenue	80,061	6,76,836
Net Total ...	33,859	34,54,985	Net Total ...	33,859	34,54,985

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 4·25 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against a net return of 2·20 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The water passed over the anicut on only six days and never higher than 1·4 feet; the supply to the delta was, therefore, very deficient.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the total of estimate sanctioned, the grant and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	30,65,000	...	16,486	29,96,363
Indirect do.	7,60,000	...	16,631	6,76,769
Total ...	38,25,000	...	33,117	36,73,132

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1891-92 ...	66,614	38,975	1,36,326	4·50
	1890-91 ...	65,480	64,741	2,55,394	3·94
Second crop ...	1891-92 ...	234	234	697	2·98
	1890-91 ...	3,483	3,483	10,350	2·97

The decrease both in the area irrigated and revenue derived in 1891-92 was due to the unfavorable character of the season, on account of which large remissions were granted. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 3·78 and Rs. 1·58, respectively, against Rs. 4·05 and Rs. 1·16 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	742	5,208	Direct charges	59,129	3,69,675
Irrigation revenue	1,37,023	14,73,951	Indirect do.	2,480	19,950
Share of enhanced land revenue	10,548	39,169	Collection charges in the Civil department	429	27,248
			Interest on Capital outlay— Direct charges	1,19,525	9,08,563
Total ...	1,48,313	15,18,328	Total ...	1,81,563	13,25,436
Deduct "old irrigation" revenue less old maintenance charges	1,14,000	8,40,734	Surplus revenue	- 1,47,250	+6,47,842
Net Total ...	34,313	6,77,594	Net Total ...	34,313	6,77,594

The working expenses exclusive of interest charges exceeded the revenue, the deficit of the year being 4·01 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was one foot and the supply which could be drawn from the river for the supply of the system was miserably deficient.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred on the Capital account of the canal since its purchase. Owing to receipts on Capital account to the extent of Rs. 581 by sale of stores, the cost of the purchase of the canal, which stood at Rs. 2,16,41,306 at the end of the previous year, was reduced to Rs. 2,16,40,725 during the year.

Revenue Account.

The Kurnool town water-supply receipts amounted to Rs. 3,000, the navigation receipts to Rs. 1,343. The navigation charges were Rs. 13,427, or Rs. 1,148 less than in the previous year.

The irrigated area and revenue assessed compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Kurnool ...	1891-92	56,941	82,400	1·45
	1890-91	11,213	40,822	3·64
Cuddapah ...	1891-92	16,559	51,517	3·11
	1890-91	13,635	44,416	3·26
Total ...	1891-92 ...	73,500	1,33,917	1·82
	1890-91 ...	24,848	85,238	3·43

The total area irrigated was 48,652 acres more than in 1890-91, owing to the extensive use of canal water consequent on the scanty rainfall.

The liberal concessions previously accorded to persons desirous of taking up blocks of unoccupied *waste* lands of 50 acres and upwards in extent under the canal for irrigated cultivation were temporarily modified and brought into force from 1st August 1890, with the result that 2,678 acres were taken up during the year in the Cuddapah district. Extension of irrigation.

Financial results.

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue:—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Receipts in the Public Works department	8,457	1,06,716	Direct charges	1,23,199	15,69,116
Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,34,265	7,77,641	Indirect charges	4,530	50,196
			Collection charges in the Civil department	6,713	33,882
Total ...	1,42,722	8,84,357	Interest on Capital outlay— Direct charges	8,65,641	82,28,619
Net deficit	8,57,361	89,97,456			
Total ...	10,00,083	98,81,813	Total ...	10,00,083	98,81,813

The revenue exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 19,523.

General Remarks.

On the 26th July 1891 the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., 3·8 feet, over the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. In March 1892 it was decided by Government that the existing means of supply to the Patha Cuddapah tank should be abandoned on sanitary grounds. An estimate amounting to Rs. 37,000, or Rs. 49,000, including indirect charges, was sanctioned for excavating a channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to supply the tank.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The following statement shows the open Capital sanction, the grant of, and expenditure incurred during, the year:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Expenditure during 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	10,154	6,231	3,495
Indirect. do.	266	...	...
Total ...	10,420	...	3,495

The expenditure of the year was incurred on a few minor incomplete works connected with distributaries.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year:—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ... 1891-92 ...	1,743	1,743	6,374	3·77
First crop ... 1890-91 ...	1,581	1,581	5,791	3·66
Second crop ... 1891-92 ...	1,014	1,014	1,107	1·18
Second crop ... 1890-91 ...	1,193	1,193	1,600	1·34

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	157	Direct charges	7,631	16,721
Irrigation revenue	7,481	24,624	Indirect do.	264	635
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	2	14	Collection charges in the Civil department	274	719
			Interest on Capital outlay—		
Total ...	7,483	24,795	Direct charges	15,679	95,854
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges ...	1,850	9,530	Total ...	23,848	1,13,929
			Surplus revenue	— 18,215	— 98,664
Net Total ...	5,633	15,265	Net Total ...	5,633	15,265

The working expenses, exclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue, the deficit being 4·38 per cent. on the total Capital outlay. The works of the project were inspected in April 1891 by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system, all sanctioned works having been finished. The total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 17,79,153 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,29,692.

Revenue Account.

The net charges for the year amounted to Rs. 41,549 against a grant of Rs. 38,023. The receipts collected in the Public Works department came to Rs. 4,691.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1891-92 ...	911,950	908,616	27,24,427	3·35
	1890-91 ...	912,246	911,401	27,34,078	3·00
Second crop ...	1891-92 ...	99,474	99,443	2,25,329	2·44
	1890-91 ...	101,943	101,943	2,30,180	2·25

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	4,683	1,24,515	Direct charges	3,08,693	89,86,464
Irrigation revenue	29,49,756	15,17,03,458	Indirect do.	29,556	5,69,454
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,41,516	44,61,396	Collections in the Civil department	36,314	13,97,370
			Interest on Capital outlay—		
Total ...	30,95,955	15,62,89,369	Direct charges	66,242	15,36,492
			Total ...	4,40,805	1,24,89,780
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	20,68,300	12,56,40,543	Surplus revenue	5,86,850	1,81,59,046
Net Total ...	10,27,655	3,06,48,826	Total ...	10,27,655	3,06,48,826

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 32·98 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 33·45 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood of the year was in July, when the water rose on the gauge of the dam at the head of the Cauvery to 10·25 feet and at the Cauvery and Vennár dam to 9·5 feet on the front gauge. The highest flood on record was in 1858, when it rose to 13·25 feet on the gauge at the head of the Cauvery dam.

SRÍVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 14,51,541 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,76,806. A report in connection with the closing of the construction estimates of this system was submitted to the Government of India in October 1891.

Revenue Account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works department from canal produce, rents of buildings, fresh-water supply to the town of Tuticorin and from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1,559 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 1,500. The decrease was due to Rs. 486 from the Tuticorin municipality not being credited in the accounts of the year.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92 ...	23,300	22,219	1,26,455	5·96
	1890-91 ...	21,895	16,224	91,398	5·63
Second crop ...	1891-92 ...	19,366	19,103	59,277	3·20
	1890-91 ...	17,522	12,672	42,685	3·37

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,559	23,345	Direct charges	31,287	6,06,223
Irrigation revenue	1,85,732	33,47,286	Indirect do.	2,502	38,189
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,809	34,104.	Collection charges in the Civil department	5,427	94,000
			Interest on Capital outlay— Direct charges	54,041	10,29,950
			Total ...	93,257	17,68,362
Total ...	1,89,100	34,04,735			
			Surplus revenue	29,343	18,245
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	66,500	16,18,128			
Net Total	1,22,600	17,86,607	Total ...	1,22,600	17,86,607

The revenue, after deducting working expenses exclusive of interest charges for the year, was 2·02 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Water overtopped the anicut on 66 days, viz., 1 day in June, 4 days in July, 19 in October, 19 in November, 14 in December 1891 and 9 days in January 1892; the highest level attained was 4·73 feet over the crest on 1st November 1891, the previous highest known flood being 11·75 feet.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement:— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1891-92.	Expenditure during 1891-92.	Total expenditure to end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	54,25,000	10,20,113	11,02,481	37,68,583
Indirect do.	2,14,913	...	30,932	96,508
Total ...	56,39,913	...	11,33,413	38,65,091

The expenditure on works exceeded the grant by Rs. 55,598; of this excess Rs. 46,906 occurred in No. 1 Periyár division, where advantage was taken of a favorable season to push on with the works.

General Remarks.

No. I Periyár Division.—The working season was on the whole a favorable one, the rainfall having been moderate and the supply of water good. A heavy flood occurred in October and progress was much delayed though no extensive damage was done. A cholera epidemic occurred at the Periyár camp in July and at Thekady camp in December. Otherwise the year was normally healthy.

No. II Periyár Division.—The progress of works was, on the whole, satisfactory. Most of the large and troublesome works have been completed, although the prevalence of cholera during the months of November, December and January affected the progress of works in the 3rd, 4th and 5th reaches. The works in this division were well ahead of those of the head works at the Periyár. In October the rainfall was very heavy, being about 15 inches. Several tanks were breached, of which the zemindari tank at Mattaparai, situated over the line of the main channel in the 4th mile, caused considerable damage.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORKS.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The total budget grant of the year was Rs. 3,50,000, but additional grants of Rs. 51,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 were sanctioned in May and September 1891, respectively, raising the grant to Rs. 7,01,000, which amount was reduced to Rs. 6,39,500 in January 1892. The following statement shows the total of the sanctioned estimate, the grant and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year:— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Total outlay to end of 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	39,40,000	6,40,000	6,40,465	24,74,735
Indirect do.	3,76,000	...	23,538	2,62,459
Total ...	43,16,000	...	6,64,003	27,37,194

General Remarks.

The progress during the year was excellent. Water was let down the first 9½ miles of the Rushikulya canal on the 26th July 1891 and the ryots were allowed to take it as they pleased. It was roughly estimated that water was taken to 6,000 acres. Water was supplied also from the Russellkonda reservoir to about 2,500 acres.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Total outlay to end of 1891-92.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,27,63,165	2,53,775	2,58,837	1,11,16,905
Establishment	29,74,884	56,912	56,529	25,98,154
Tools and plant	2,21,295	665	288	1,94,866
Loss by exchange	2,000	...	...	...
Total ...	1,59,61,344	3,11,352	3,15,654	1,39,09,925
Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,965	...	59	2,320
Net Total ...	1,59,59,379	3,11,352	3,15,595	1,39,07,605
Indirect Charges.				
Capitalised abatement of land revenue	7,80,675	...	7,073	6,02,634
Leave and pension allowances ...	4,59,645	...	7,915	4,05,222
Total ...	12,40,320	...	14,988	10,07,856
Grand Total ...	1,71,99,699	...	3,30,583	1,49,15,461

The budget grant of Rs. 3,29,000 was reduced to Rs. 3,11,352. The expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 4,243. The excess outlay was incurred on the Buckingham canal.

Revenue Account.

Charges on Revenue account.

The charges on Revenue account were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Grant.		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	70,821	95,919	1,06,379	6,120	1,00,259
Maintenance and repairs	2,66,954	3,48,935	3,51,277	6,264	3,45,013
Establishment	87,569	1,13,567	1,16,560	2,845	1,13,715
Tools and plant	1,856	1,856	2,976	125	2,851
Total ...	4,27,200	5,60,277	5,77,192	15,354	5,61,838
Indirect charges	...	...	16,317	396	15,921
Grand Total ...	...	...	5,93,509	15,750	5,75,664

The budget grant of Rs. 4,27,200 was increased to Rs. 5,60,277 to meet expenditure on works started for "relief" purposes.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 47,097.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	5,153	4,596	21,519	6·78
	1890-91	5,289	5,289	23,926	4·52
Second crop	1891-92	3,214	1,347	1,480	4·36
	1890-91	4,208	4,208	12,162	2·89

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Receipts in the Public Works department	...	...	Direct charges	10,712	51,869
			Indirect do.	264	1,342
Irrigation revenue	22,999	5,67,051	Collection charges in the Civil department	— 186	6,453
Share of enhanced land revenue.	535	6,536			
Total ...	23,534	5,73,587	Total ...	10,790	59,664
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	27,251	4,44,521	Surplus revenue ...	— 14,507	69,402
Net Total ...	— 3,717	1,29,066	Net Total ...	— 3,717	1,29,066

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 89,486.

The irrigated area and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follow :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	14,263	13,975	99,376	7·33
	1890-91	14,172	13,995	98,900	7·07
Second crop	1891-92	569	482	2,038	4·23
	1890-91	462	462	1,860	4·03

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	13	324	Direct charges	12,225	2,80,032
			Indirect do.	265	7,177
Irrigation revenue	1,01,414	33,31,946	Collection charges in the Civil department	1,438	34,009
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	2,594	72,423			
Total ...	1,04,021	34,04,693	Total ...	13,928	3,21,218
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges ...	75,249	27,24,195	Surplus revenue ...	14,844	3,59,280
Net Total ...	28,772	6,80,498	Total ...	28,772	6,80,498

The actual return was 16·59 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

ARKENKOTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

The work of providing scouring sluices in the Mungamari weir of the channel was proceeded with, but not finished, the expenditure having fallen short of the grant by Rs. 1,358. The total Capital expenditure to the end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 1,00,794.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	4,108	4,096	27,023	6·78
	1890-91	4,093	4,093	26,980	6·59
Second crop.	1891-92	70	58	235	4·05
	1890-91	48	48	212	4·42

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1	1	Direct charges	1,431	2,31,226
Irrigation revenue	27,258	7,53,723	Indirect do.	37	6,052
Share of enhanced land revenue	282	8,179	Collection charges in the Civil department	429	10,578
Total ...	27,541	7,61,903	Total ...	1,897	2,47,856
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	18,955	5,50,335	Surplus revenue ...	6,689	—36,288
Net Total ...	8,586	2,11,568	Total ...	8,586	2,11,568

The actual return was 6·64 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

KALINGARÁYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 55,252.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	11,250	11,250	64,518	6·03
	1890-91	...	11,113	64,379	5·79
Second crop.	1891-92	10,505	10,505	36,338	3·76
	1890-91	...	10,322	36,242	3·51

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS	RS.		RS.	RS
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	222	222	Direct charges	13,946	4,69,196
Irrigation revenue	1,00,856	33,28,959	Indirect do.	368	12,286
Share of enhanced land revenue.	387	7,843	Collection charges in the Civil department	897	16,892
Total ...	1,01,465	33,37,024	Total ...	15,211	4,98,374
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	83,301	29,98,938	Surplus revenue	2,953	+1,60,288
Net Total ...	18,164	3,38,086	Total ...	18,164	3,38,086

The actual return was 5·34 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

In November 1891, the Government of India authorized the Capital outlay of Rs. 55,253 incurred in previous years in improving the Kalingaráyan channel being added to the estimate for further improvements and extension of the channel sanctioned under "Major (Productive) Works" by the Secretary of State for Rs. 8,71,000. The Government of India was unable to give any funds for the commencement of work on the project during the year.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	19,83,751	32,485	32,839	18,66,959
Indirect do.	98,978	...	849	96,598
Total ...	20,08,328	...	33,688	19,63,557

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ... 1891-92 ...	71,352	70,946	1,92,638	2·71
First crop ... 1890-91 ...				
Second crop. 1891-92 ...	26,136	26,135	55,033	2·15
Second crop. 1890-91 ...				

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges remained, as in the previous year, at Rs. 2,19,120. In February 1892 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,700, for direct charges for improving the Poiney anicut head and under sluices, was sanctioned by Government. Total outlay.

CHEYAR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges remained, as in the previous year, at Rs. 2,38,562.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	19,378	14,194	38,463	3·04
	1890-91	19,419	16,771	46,925	2·79
Second crop	1891-92	11,357	9,364	11,692	1·53
	1890-91	11,983	11,104	14,029	1·26

VALLÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during 1891-92. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as in the previous year, at Rs. 63,805.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	4,940	3,997	4,738	2·55
	1890-91	5,012	5,012	7,914	1·57
Second crop	1891-92	90	90	196	2·18
	1890-91	181	181	425	2·34

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	...	Direct charges	883	28,837
			Indirect do.	23	755
Irrigation revenue	4,934	1,25,737	Collections in the Civil department.	109	2,605
Share of enhanced land revenue	477	14,618			
			Total ...	1,015	32,197
Total ...	5,411	1,40,355			
			Surplus revenue	1,156	19,893
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	3,240	88,265			
Net Total ...	2,171	52,090	Total ...	2,171	52,090

The return was 1·81 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,16,200	835	871	4,09,853
Indirect do.	43,246	...	5	41,483
Total ...	4,59,446	...	876	4,51,336

The expenditure of the year was incurred in payment of compensation for lands taken up for the storage works.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Improvements to Morattu channel were in progress on an estimate of Rs. 20,700.

General Remarks.

During the year, water passed over the Shatiatope anicut for 87 days against 67 days in the previous year.

VRIDDHÁCHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of the system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, remained as in the previous year at Rs. 49,737.

MEHAMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure at the end of the previous year was Rs. 71,047.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	2,614	2,614	8,813	3·41
	1890-91	3,082	3,082	10,454	3·39
Second crop ...	1891-92	23	23	78	3·39
	1890-91	49	49	149	3·04

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	5	9	Direct charges	15,293	97,684
			Indirect do.	400	2,557
Irrigation revenue	8,891	1,79,510	Collection charges in the Civil department	353	7,473
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	34	1,726			
Total ...	8,930	1,81,245	Total ...	— 16,046	1,07,714
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges ...	1,863	31,778	Surplus revenue	8,979	41,753
Net Total ...	7,067	1,49,467	Total ...	7,067	1,49,467

The working expenses exceeded the revenue, the deficit being 12·64 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

TIRUKOILÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The improvements to the Pombay channel, an incomplete work of the previous year, were in progress on an estimate of Rs. 29,000 for works. Against a grant of Rs. 10,000, an expenditure of Rs. 10,315 was incurred on the work during the

year. The total Capital outlay to end of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 2,35,775.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this system during the year. The total expenditure at the end of the previous year was Rs. 5,64,401.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water over the Lower Coleroon anicut during the year was 4·3 feet on the north branch and 4·9 feet on the south branch. The highest flood recorded was 11·5 feet on the north and 12·0 feet on the south branch in 1858.

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	12,707	6,050	13,643	2·97
	1890-91	12,762	7,984	14,482	1·81
Second crop	1891-92	1,987	1,528	2,631	2·03
	1890-91	2,553	2,476	5,929	2·39

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	5	986	Direct charges	15,494	2,35,665
Irrigation revenue	16,274	8,90,949	Indirect do.	406	10,865
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	386	11,549	Collection charges in the Civil department	33	36,648
Total ...	16,665	9,03,484			
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges ...	9,100	1,71,536	Total ...	15,933	2,83,178
			Surplus revenue	— 8,368	4,48,770
Net Total ...	7,565	7,31,948	Total ...	7,565	7,31,948

The net deficit was 1·14 per cent. on the Capital outlay against a net deficit of 0·04 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Chembrambakam tank received little supply except in December; the highest level which the water attained was 16·35 feet below full tank level.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follow :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	7,465	6,829	14,275	2·43
	1890-91	7,488	7,262	16,109	2·22
Second crop	1891-92	1,382	1,342	1,837	2·00
	1890-91	3,596	3,523	6,048	1·72

The following statement shows the financial results during and to the end of the year :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	14,435	1,44,652	Direct charges	18,299	5,52,368
Irrigation revenue	16,112	3,76,268	Indirect do.	643	17,378
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	450	8,153	Collection charges in the Civil department	278	10,951
Total ...	30,997	5,29,073			
			Total ...	19,220	5,80,697.
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges ...	6,200	99,424	Surplus revenue	5,577	—1,51,048
Net Total ...	24,797	4,29,649	Total ...	24,797	4,29,649

The actual return is 0·32 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 0·97 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The water in the Cholavaram and Red Hills tanks was at the end of the north-east monsoon 4·41 feet and 2·75 feet, respectively, below full tank level.

MARADUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 41,135.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1891-92	17,533	17,420	1,17,155	6·84
	1890-91	17,506	16,946	1,14,623	6·76
Second crop ...	1891-92	16,315	16,213	68,240	4·32
	1890-91	16,223	16,223	67,191	4·14

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,038	1,601	Direct charges	10,267	2,93,542
Irrigation revenue	1,85,395	36,70,597	Indirect do.	281	7,704
Share of enhanced land revenue	226	3,603	Collection charges in the Civil department	3,564	68,775
Total ...	1,86,659	36,75,301	Total	14,112	3,70,021
Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to "old irrigation" less old maintenance charges	1,14,337	22,98,687	Surplus revenue	58,210	10,07,093
Net Total ...	72,322	13,77,114	Total ...	72,322	13,77,114

The actual return was 141·51 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital account of this canal during the year.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The Capital expenditure was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1891-92.	Outlay during 1891-92.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	86,14,000	2,53,233	2,58,201	74,95,371
Indirect do.	6,77,954	...	6,594	4,58,511
Total ...	92,91,954	...	2,64,795	79,53,882

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Expenditure.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct receipts—			Direct charges	1,67,427	24,56,959
Navigation receipts	95,740	10,19,108	Indirect do.	5,441	75,528
Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,586	14,44,118			
Total ...	98,326	24,63,226	Total ...	1,72,868	25,32,487
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	57	15,995	Surplus revenue	—74,599	— 85,256
Net Total ...	98,269	24,47,231	Total ...	98,269	24,47,231

The financial result during the year was a loss of Rs. 74,599 against Rs. 29,684 in the previous year.

VEDARNIEM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The necessary repairs to the canal were carried out. There was a recovery of expenditure during the year of Rs. 3,037, owing to the adjustment of the moiety of the difference between the traffic receipts and the cost of the maintenance of the canal for 1891-92 having been effected by credit to the canal and debit to "Local Incorporated." The amount of license fees collected during the year was Rs. 1,236.

GANJAM-GOPÁLPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal which was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjam district. The work was stopped in November 1890, as it was no longer required for famine relief purposes, and as the

advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. The total expenditure, including indirect charges at the end of the previous year, was Rs. 1,44,801 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,51,145.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :— Grant and outlay.

	Grant for 1891-92.		Outlay during 1891-92.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works, Public Works department—			
Original works—			
Major	1,70,169	2,30,150	2,42,880
Minor	1,96,000	1,23,752	1,19,730
Repairs	4,30,000	4,73,392	5,08,485
Establishment	1,84,020	1,81,208	2,00,322
Tools and plant	11,942	12,409	12,983
Total ...	9,92,131	10,30,911	10,84,400
Minor works, Revenue department—			
Original works	...	1,700	2,218
Repairs	4,50,000	5,05,349	5,44,451
Establishment	...	1,601	1,806
Tools and plant	...	103	118
Total ...	4,50,000	5,08,753	5,44,593
Total, Ordinary works ...	14,42,131	15,39,664	16,28,993
Investigation of the Kistna upland project—			
Original works	4,000	3,726	3,878
Establishment	1,000	751	749
Tools and plant	500	600	610
Total ...	5,500	5,077	5,237
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,381	10,381	10,381
Repairs	1,42,850	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment	2,09,070	2,09,070	2,09,070
Tools and plant	1,868	1,868	1,868
Total ...	3,64,169	3,64,169	3,64,169
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	26,900	20,823	20,840
Establishment	63,780	49,657	52,351
Tools and plant	320	1,067	— 4,334
Total ...	91,000	71,547	68,857
Execution—			
Original works	1,87,157	1,77,422	1,79,717
Repairs	3,02,000	3,00,669	3,06,243
Establishment	1,12,506	1,09,960	1,11,770
Tools and plant	7,337	7,170	7,289
Total ...	6,09,000	5,95,221	6,05,019
Total, Tank Restoration Scheme ...	7,00,000	6,66,768	6,73,876
Grand Total ...	25,11,800	25,75,678	26,72,275

The total excess expenditure on all classes of works under this head was Rs. 96,597. Of this, Rs. 60,757 occurred on minor works under the charge of the Public Works department and the remainder on those under the charge of the Revenue department. The excess was mainly due to the execution of several works for relief purposes.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

Investigation establishment.

During the year, 6 investigation parties were working in Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, South Arcot, Kistna and Vizagapatam.

Extent of investigation operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 25,873 square miles, of which 22,233 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were, during the year, increased by 2,322 and 2,895 square miles, bringing the totals up to 28,195 square miles of area entered upon and 25,128 square miles completed.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year was Rs. 5,54,402 against a corresponding figure of Rs. 7,23,417 for the previous year, and the cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 68,704, or 12·37 per cent. on the amount of estimates sanctioned, and 13·50 per cent. on the outturn by the various parties. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the commencement of operations to the end of the year was Rs. 34,04,031, against which the total expenditure incurred for "works" was Rs. 23,20,820, or Rs. 28,81,270 including establishment and tools and plant charges. During the year the expenditure on "works" was Rs. 4,85,627, or Rs. 6,04,605 including establishment and tools and plant charges. The total cost of investigation to the end of the year was Rs. 10,40,533 at the rate of 30·56 per cent. on the amount of estimates sanctioned.

The Special Tank Restoration Party under the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, investigated an area of 140 square miles in the Chingleput district. Estimates for Rs. 93,929 submitted by it were sanctioned. Having served its purpose of preparing estimates for famine relief work, the party was closed at the end of the year.

Grants and outlay.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay:—

	Grant for 1891-92.					Expenditure during 1891-92.					Outlay to end of 1891-92.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Execution.											
No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
Vizagapatam do.	3,000	5,000	1,840	120	9,960	2,993	5,005	1,839	120	9,957	25,247
Godávari, Eastern division...	6,500	4,500	2,530	165	13,695	6,625	4,539	2,568	168	13,900	20,944
Godávari, Western do. ...	4,600	8,000	2,898	189	15,687	5,272	7,730	2,290	195	16,187	34,507
Kistna division	1,200	1,500	621	41	3,362	1,023	1,500	580	38	3,141	3,362
Anantapur do.	...	4,000	409	27	2,214	2,174	4	501	33	2,712	2,712
Cuddapah do.	...	1,500	345	22	1,867	...	1,288	296	19	1,603	21,931
Kurnool do.	8,000	7,800	3,634	237	19,671	6,129	8,752	3,422	223	18,526	2,41,909
Bellary do.	6,427	...	1,989	129	10,767	4,742	3,344	1,860	121	10,067	21,249
Salem do.	...	43,000	9,890	645	53,535	13,553	30,469	10,125	660	54,807	86,304
Coimbatore do.	27,777	...	6,388	417	34,582	16,256	12,161	6,536	426	35,379	8,52,291
North Arcot do.	25,000	60,000	19,550	1,274	1,05,824	28,830	63,830	21,312	1,390	1,15,362	3,02,214
Chingleput do.	40,000	56,200	22,126	1,443	1,19,769	37,416	56,548	21,612	1,409	1,16,985	7,76,793
South Arcot do.	8,000	41,344	11,349	740	61,433	8,468	41,483	11,489	749	62,189	70,095
Madura do.	34,431	43,000	17,809	1,161	96,401	34,681	43,040	17,876	1,166	96,763	8,47,450
Tinnevelly do.	11,487	25,825	8,582	560	46,454	11,555	26,550	8,764	572	47,441	73,251
Total ...	1,76,422	3,01,669	1,09,960	7,170	5,95,221	1,79,717	3,06,243	1,11,770	7,289	6,05,019	28,81,684
Investigation.											
Vizagapatam division ...	2,472	...	2,000	...	4,472	2,045	...	1,479	...	3,524	
Godávari, Eastern division...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	138	
Godávari, Western do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Kistna division	3,431	...	10,517	605	14,553	3,592	...	10,970	144	14,706	
Salem do.	1,839	...	5,150	...	6,989	2,886	...	5,848	...	8,734	
Coimbatore do.	1,785	...	11,504	...	13,289	...	...	11,902	21	11,923	
Chingleput do.	...	...	...	...	...	2,759	...	1,735	...	4,494	
South Arcot do.	326	...	281	...	607	326	...	281	7	614	
North Arcot do.	3,778	...	2,669	35	6,482	2,886	...	2,805	31	5,722	
Madura do.	2,504	...	4,300	107	6,911	2,639	...	3,306	37	5,982	
Tinnevelly do.	2,500	...	3,396	130	6,026	2,495	...	3,402	186	6,083	
Central office do.	2,188	...	9,840	190	12,218	1,212	...	10,482	-4,760	6,934	
Reserve do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	20,823	...	49,657	1,067	71,547	20,840	...	52,351	-4,334	68,857	10,40,687
Grand Total ...	1,97,245	3,01,669	1,59,617	8,237	6,66,768	2,00,557	3,06,243	1,64,121	2,955	6,73,876	39,22,371

INVESTIGATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECT IN KISTNA DISTRICT.

The special establishment organized in December 1890 for investigating irrigation projects in upland taluks of the Kistna district completed the investigation of the Dondapad tank project during the year. The investigation of the Mellavagu and Macherala tanks were in progress.

Receipts collected in the Public Works department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works department from minor works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 12,525.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Grants and outlay.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments as compared with the grants :—

	Grant for 1891-92.		Outlay during 1891-92.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major	95,607	89,347	84,964
Minor	15,000	8,318	8,850
Total ...	1,10,607	97,665	93,814
Repairs	2,35,000	2,64,481	2,68,150
Establishment	81,210	85,114	83,795
Tools and plant	5,183	5,433	5,278
Total ...	4,32,000	4,52,693	4,51,037

The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,24,509 less than that of 1890-91.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 28,465 against a budget and a revised estimate of Rs. 17,200 and 25,200, respectively. The receipts of the previous year were Rs. 20,249.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Grant and outlay.

In Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river-beds at the bunds of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government in the Revenue department in February 1888, on the representation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, that there was no objection to such balances being used for the construction of much-needed sluices by the Public Works department. Accordingly, since 1888-89, expenditure has been incurred under this head. The grants for and the expenditure during the year are shown below :—

Divisions.	Original grant, 1891-92.	Final grant, 1891-92.	Outlay, 1891-92
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	15,000	16,000	16,413
Salem	...	3,268	3,198
Coimbatore	10,000	3,732	3,827
Total ...	25,000	23,000	23,438

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The outlay incurred on original irrigation works carried out by the Public Works department in estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was Rs. 21,525 against a revised grant of Rs. 21,398, and that incurred on repairs amounted to Rs. 16,660 against a revised grant of Rs. 16,510.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1891-92.)

General working.

The "general results of working" of the two Guaranteed Railways were not altogether satisfactory on the Madras Railway, but were encouraging on the South Indian Railway. The gross earnings of the Madras Railway decreased by 1½ lakhs and the net profits by 6 lakhs from those realized in the preceding year. On the South Indian Railway, the gross earnings increased by 6½ lakhs, while the net earnings decreased by 2¼ lakhs. The net profits on the Madras Railway were equivalent to 3·28 per cent. (against 3·83 per cent. in 1890-91) and on the South Indian Railway to 3·84 (against 3·67) of the capital expended.

Employment of natives.

There has been a steady increase in the number of natives employed as drivers, shunters and firemen on both the Madras and South Indian Railways. No change was made in the system pursued of training native boys as engine-drivers.

Length of Railways in the Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the length and gauge of lines—"open," "under construction" and "under survey"—during the past year in the Madras Presidency:—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...	Metre.	Do. ...	State Imperial. Worked by South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Villupuram-Guntakal	334	...	...	Do.	Do. ...	
Nellore Branch	108	...	...	Do.	Do. ...	
Dharmavaram-Mysore Frontier ...	...	56	...	Do.	Do. ...	Under construction as far as Hindupur by the South Indian Railway Company (Ld.)
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	279	...	...	Do.	Do. ...	
Bezváda Extension Railway ...	21½	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Nílgiri Railway	...	17	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Worked by the Nílgiri Railway Company.
Máyavaram-Mutupet		54	...	Do.	Do. ...	Provincial. Under construction by South Indian Railway.
East Coast Railway		516	...	Standard	Do. ...	Do. Under construction by the State.
Peralam-Kárikal Survey ...	...	...	14½	Metre.	Do. and French Territory.	Do. Under survey by Madras Railway.
Pálghat-Kurrapatnam	...	...	60¾	Standard	Do. do. ...	

Lines in progress.

East Coast Railway.—The total length of line now under construction from Bezváda to Cuttack is 516 miles. Between Ellore and Pithápuram the old alignment was altered in order to serve the canal traffic better. This and another slight alteration between Bezváda and Ellore resulted in an increase to the original length of about 12 miles. The progress made during the year was good and would have been greater but for delays in the receipt of English stores and loss of time in re-alignments; work was nearly completed in the Tuni and Vizagapatam divisions and plate-laying was begun at Vizagapatam.

SKETCH MAP

SHOWING LINES OF RAILWAY
EXISTING, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, SURVEYED
AND UNDER SURVEY.
in the

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles

REFERENCE

- BROAD GAUGE LINES OPENED NOW
- METRE GAUGE LINES OPENED NOW
- BROAD GAUGE LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- METRE Do. Do
- LINES SURVEYED
- UNDER SURVEY

PHOTO-ZINCO SURVEY OFFICE MADRAS
1899

Kistna Bridge.—The Kistna bridge, consisting of 12 spans of 300 feet, was commenced in December 1890. Out of the 15 wells on which the bridge is founded, 13 were completed and the remaining 2 will probably be completed by the middle of April. The masonry of 1 abutment and of 5 of the 11 piers was finished and that of the other abutment and 3 piers well advanced. The whole of the masonry will probably be completed before the floods of 1892. The first girder arrived about the middle of March and was being erected; staging for 3 girders was waiting for the arrival of the same from England. The approaches connecting the Southern Mahratta Railway with His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway were practically finished. A project for bridging the Godávari was approved by Government and a design for 19 spans of 250 feet sanctioned. The site selected was at Rajahmundry, where the river is 9,300 feet wide, and of this 5,000 feet will be covered by the bridge, the remainder being crossed by an embankment. The cost is estimated at about 55 lakhs. A commencement was made in the acquisition of land and in the construction of the approaches and service works and staff quarters. Work was commenced on the Rushikulya, Lángulya and Vamsadhára bridges. The Rushikulya consists of 10 spans of 150 feet, the Lángulya and the Vamsadhára bridges of 7 and 9 spans of 150 feet, respectively. The masonry of the Anakápalle, Bhimsinga and Nellimurla bridges, which consist of 6, 5 and 4 spans of 100 feet, respectively, was completed.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway.—The survey of this line was completed during the year. From Dharmavaram good progress was made up to the 44th mile in earthwork, ballasting and bridgework, but beyond this very little was done. At the present rate of progress it is anticipated that the railway will be opened for traffic on the 1st April 1893.

Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway.—In June 1891 sanction was accorded to the construction of the section of line from Máyavaram to Tiruválúr, a distance of 23¾ miles. Owing to constant rain the land was flooded throughout and good progress impossible. At the end of February 1892, about 85 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork had been completed out of an estimate of 387 lakhs cubic feet.

Nilgiri Railway.—During 1891-92 a portion of the original alignment was re-surveyed and resulted in a reduction of the length to 16½ miles. The work on the Coonoor section was in active progress, labour being plentiful, and nearly 4 miles of bank in the Mettupálaiyam section were completed.

Lines under survey or projected.

Bezváda-Masulipatam Survey.—The survey for a line of railway from Bezváda to Masulipatam, a distance of 50 miles, was completed by the Madras Railway Company in April 1891. The original survey was for a standard gauge line, but estimates were also ordered by the Government of India for a line on the mixed gauge. The estimate for the standard gauge line amounted to 41·39 lakhs or an average rate of Rs. 82,775 per mile and for the mixed gauge to 53·12 lakhs or Rs. 1,06,241 per mile.

Pálghat-Kurrapatnam Survey.—The survey for a branch line from Pálghat through Trichur to Kurrapatnam at the head of the Cochin backwater was approved and funds were provided from Provincial revenues. The survey was completed in December 1891. The length of the extension is 60¾ miles and includes a tunnel nearly 2½ miles long through the Western Ghâts.

Cuddalore-Pondicherry Survey.—The plans, sections and estimates referred to in last year's report were completed and forwarded to the French Government.

Peralam-Kárikál Survey.—At the request of the French Government a survey was undertaken from Peralam to Kárikál. The total length is 14·63 miles, of which 5·08 miles is in British and 9·55 in French territory. The plans, sections and estimates were forwarded to the French Government.

Madras-Gúdúr and Nellore-Guntúr Surveys.—The plans and estimates for these lines have been laid before the Government of India. The total length from Madras to Bezváda, including a branch to Guntúr, is 285 miles estimated to cost 260 lakhs. Proposals were made by the Madras Railway Company for constructing and working this length.

Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.—Negotiations are proceeding for the construction of the line by a Company to be formed in London. The projects for the following lines are still in abeyance :—Porto Novo-Salem, Pálghat-Dindigul, Madura-Pámban.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage. The open length of this railway is 839·30 miles, the portion of the line between Madras and Arkónam, viz., 42½ miles, alone being double.

New works. The Pápaghni bridge consisting of 15 spans of 140 feet was in progress. The abutment wells and all cylinders were bedded and 12 spans of girders erected. The renewal of many of the wooden sleepers on the Tungabhadra bridge (58 spans of 64 feet) was effected. Girders of the Metagapalli bridge (4 spans of 63 feet) were found to be overstrained and were replaced by others of a stronger type. Waiting rooms and a new booking office were added to the Perambúr station. The sidings at Jalárpet were re-arranged and extended in order to cope with the increased traffic from Mysore gold fields and to meet the requirements of the development of traffic on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The temporary stations at Ketandapatti, Kagankarai, Ariyonur, Viziamangalum, Singanallur and Kadalundi were made permanent, and trial stations opened at Thalangai, Vinnamangalam, Totiyapalaiyam and Yerragudipad. Extensions to sidings and platforms were made at various other places.

Permanent way. The permanent way was well maintained, though at a few points signs of weakness were becoming noticeable in the rails.

Accidents. 18 persons were killed and 45 injured against 19 and 61, respectively, in the previous year. The number of accidents of various kinds, however, was 216, or an increase of 15. By far the largest number (116) were cases of cattle being run over. Derailments numbered 34 against 47 in 1890. There were 5 collisions against 7 in the preceding year, but no lives were lost, nor did any persons complain of serious injuries.

Employés. The number of employés in the various departments was 14,151, of whom 207 were Europeans, 1,129 East Indians and 12,815 natives. 294 more employés were engaged than in the preceding year, chiefly owing to the opening of new stations and to extra staff employed at junction stations.

Police. The company's private police consisted of 9 officers and 362 men supplemented by 90 constables of the ordinary police deputed to attend the stations at train times only. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 49,529.

Volunteers. During the year, the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps was 964 or an increase of 50, and the number of efficients 853, or 20 less than in the last year's return. The result of musketry training during 1891-92 gave a figure of merit of 27·13; this figure is not so good as that obtained on many former occasions; but, compared with that of other Volunteer corps in India, it may be considered favorable. This company won the Bangalore cup for the seventh year in succession. The regiment sustained a severe loss in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hanna during the drill season.

Medical department. The medical staff of the company consisted of a Medical officer and 18 Apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,831 per mensem.

Schools. There were 8 railway schools maintained at a net cost of Rs. 10,367, or Rs. 29·37 per pupil. The number on the rolls was 353, and the average daily attendance 290·99 against 278·54 in the previous year.

Stores and materials. The following are the details of the value of stores in hand against the limit of 22½ lakhs assigned by the Government of India:—

	1891.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.
General stores	5,62,864	5,46,451
Locomotive stores	10,55,976	11,58,712
Engineering do.	8,78,924	8,51,732
Traffic do.	3,368	3,697
Materials lost account	142	575
Stores *in transitu*	4,84,902	* 4,81,114
Total ...	29,86,176	30,42,281

* Includes Rs. 2,17,604 for 8 locomotives.

During the past five years a reduction has been effected in the aggregate stock balances of Rs. 1,54,284. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 30,75,464 and Rs. 31,31,569, respectively.

The total rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows :— Rolling-stock.

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	151	30	121
Coaching vehicles	793	53	740
Goods do.	2,875	70	2,805

87 engines passed through the shops for repairs, in addition to which 8 new engines of the K.A_2 class were erected to replace an equal number of condemned engines of the T.B. and T.C. classes. 68 vehicles were renewed and 126 constructed.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1891 was Rs. 11,62,45,354 and the value of stores in stock Rs. 29,86,176. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 13,04,304. The total capital outlay including suspense at the end of 1891 and the interest charges thereon amounted to Rs. 12,68,53,078. The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1891 :— Capital transactions.

	£	£
Subscribed capital at 5 per cent.		8,757,670
Do. at 4½ do.		999,960
Do. at 4¼ do.		500,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent.		237,800
Do. at 3¼ do.		462,200
Capital not bearing interest		12,014
		10,969,644
Expenditure.		
On way and works	9,293,348	
On rolling-stock	1,362,476	
On stores and suspense	274,026	
		10,929,850
		— 39,794

With an increase of 61,425 miles, or 2·50 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 1,61,447 or 1·70 per cent., and the working expenses an increase of Rs. 4,53,504 or 9·10 per cent. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 39,06,529, or Rs. 6,14,951 less than in 1890, and yielded a return of 3·28 per cent. on the total capital outlay, including suspense, against 3·83 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 58·19 against 52·43. Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried is shown below :— Passenger traffic.

—	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890	16,853	1,59,014	74,346	2,00,088	8,669,608	28,93,976	8,760,807	32,53,078
1891	17,534	1,62,585	70,342	2,06,990	8,465,339	27,43,620	8,553,215	31,13,195
Increase	681	3,571	...	6,902	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	4,004	...	204,269	1,50,356	207,592	1,39,883

The first-class traffic showed an increase both in numbers and in receipts, due to heavier traffic under the head of "troops and police." The second-class traffic decreased in numbers, but the receipts were larger than in the previous year, the improvement being principally in "troops and police." The third-class traffic showed a large decrease both in numbers and earnings. 5·2 per cent. of the total earnings were furnished by first-class, 6·7 per cent. by second-class and 88·1 per

cent. by third-class passengers. This decrease is almost entirely attributable to famine and sickness. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 3·02 against Rs. 3·36 in 1890.

Goods traffic. Receipts from goods traffic increased by Rs. 1,82,450 as compared with last year and amounted to Rs. 55,38,684, but the tonnage decreased by over 15,000 tons. The decrease in tonnage occurred under "salt," cotton, liquor and sugar. There was a considerable increase in receipts in the grain traffic, large exports having been made to the distressed districts by the Southern Mahratta and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The total quantity carried over the railway was 287,148 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 14,15,899 or 58,180 tons and Rs. 3,19,833 more than in the previous year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one-mile amounted to 7·24 pies against 7·61 pies in 1890. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 4·17 against Rs. 3·98 in 1890.

Working expenses. The following table compares the working expenses of the Madras Railway during the years 1890 and 1891:—

	1890.		1891.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	12,52,930	13·18	13,06,188	13·98	+ 53,258	+ 4·25
Locomotive	17,53,447	18·44	21,14,364	22·63	+ 3,60,917	+ 20·58
Carriage and wagon	5,57,517	5·86	4,97,690	5·32	— 59,827	— 10·73
Traffic	8,20,687	8·63	8,54,582	9·14	+ 33,895	+ 4·13
General	5,50,886	5·80	5,67,456	6·07	+ 16,570	+ 3·01
Steam boat	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous ...	49,188	0·52	97,879	1·05	+ 48,691	+ 98·99
Total ...	49,84,655	52·43	54,38,159	58·19	+ 4,53,504	+ 9·09

The increase under "maintenance" is mainly due to the smaller value of old materials returned into stock during the second half of the year, and more than balanced the large decrease in the first half, which resulted from reductions under "maintenance and renewal of permanent way" and "repairs of bridges." The increase under locomotive is accounted for by the higher engine mileage and a rise in the cost of fuel.

Train service. The train service improved in punctuality; the number of trains arriving late decreased from 3·59 in 1890 to 2·81. A revised train service came into force on the 1st February 1892 on the introduction of the block system between Madras and Arkónam. The changes occurred chiefly in the timing of the trains on the North-west line and were made also partly to meet the requirements of the Postal department as well as for the greater convenience of the travelling public.

Rates and fares. From 1st August 1891, the third-class mail fare was reduced from 3 to 2½ pies per mile with the object of improving the third-class traffic on mail trains, the raising of the fare from 2 pies to 3 pies per mile in October 1890 having seriously affected the number of passengers.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage. The open length of this railway, which is on the metre gauge, is 654 miles, none of it being double line. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry 8 miles in length, the Nellore Branch 83 miles in length, and the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway from Villupuram to Dharmavaram *viâ* Pákala 281 miles in length, are worked by the company, making the total length worked by them 1,026 miles.

New works. The bridges over the Porto Novo canal and the Periyár main channel were completed. The covered way at the Trichinopoly junction was extended by 265 feet. Additional locomotive accommodation at Negapatam was in course of construction, and further station accommodation at Villupuram junction necessitated

by the opening of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway was completed. Sidings at 17 stations to a total length of 5·22 miles were extended to meet growing traffic requirements.

Permanent way.

53¾ miles of permanent way were re-laid with 50-lb steel rails on cast-iron pots, bringing the total length of 50-lb. road up to 364 miles.

Working agreements.

The South Indian Railway was purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890. This line, together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, which includes the Nellore branch, was handed over to the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line, and for completing and working when finished, the unfinished portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway in the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the new company on the 24th November 1890. A fresh contract was made between the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) and the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) on 30th December 1890 for the working, management and maintenance of the Pondicherry Railway by the former company for a period of 3 years from 1st January 1891, terminable by either party on their giving 12 months' notice. The terms set forth therein are nearly identical with those contained in the old working agreement.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents during the year was 473 against 296 in 1890. For this large increase the number of cattle straying on the line and run over are mainly responsible (269 against 138). Derailments numbered 53 against 21. 14 persons were killed and 50 injured against 9 and 41, respectively, in the previous year. On the 23rd October heavy floods caused considerable damage to various parts of the line. At one bridge of three 40-feet girders, the embankment slipped through the space between two foundation wells; the Ponniár river broke through its right bank and submerged the railway to a depth of 2½ feet for over half a mile; at the bridge at mileage G $\frac{203}{7}$, the bund of the new cut to the bridge was breached and the floods eroded the bank. In all cases the passengers and mails were transhipped, trains being unable to pass for about 30 hours. A fall of rain of 7½ inches caused the Kusbah nulla to breach the south-west end of Vellore station and the water running through the station compound washed away the ballast rendering the line unsafe. At Vadamadura station the engine of a goods train collided with the rear portion of a train which was standing foul of the main line. The first fireman of the former train was killed, and the guard of the latter injured. On the night of the 28th September a gang of dacoits removed three rails from the line at mile $\frac{240}{6}$ with the result that the engine and tender, eight carriages and brake-van of No. 6 mail train were derailed. No passengers or company's servants were injured. The treasure chest was looted by the dacoits. 15 of the gang were subsequently arrested and transported for life.

Employés.

The number of employés on 31st December 1891 on the open line, including the Nellore Branch and Villupuram-Gantakal State Railway, was 12,132, of whom 80 were Europeans, 612 Eurasians and 11,440 natives. The above figures show an increase of 1,277 over the previous year owing to the inclusion of the employés on the Villupuram-Guntakal section.

Police.

Under the contract of 1890 the police force was supplied by Government and its cost paid for in the proportion of 3 and 7 by Government and the company.

Volunteers.

The South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps showed an improvement both in numbers and efficiency. The total strength of the corps was increased by 181 and the number of efficients by 97, thus bringing up the total enrolled strength to 738 and the number of efficients to 609. A new company was formed at Nellore under the command of Captain C. D. Macleane, C.S., consisting of 3 officers and 52 non-commissioned officers and men.

Medical.

The medical staff of the company consisted of a Superintending Physician and 24 Apothecaries. The open system of the South Indian Railway is, for medical purposes, divided into 15 charges, each under an Apothecary, an additional man being retained for relief duty. On the portions of the undertaking under construction 7 Apothecaries are distributed, an extra subordinate being

available for relieving purposes. The department is maintained on the open portion of the line at a cost of Rs. 1,855 per mensem.

Stores and materials.

At the close of 1891 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 42,57,234, showing a reduction of Rs. 44,60,688 on the balance of the previous year. The bulk of the decrease arose on the stores transactions of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway stores to the value of Rs. 34,03,090 having been issued to construction and a large quantity disposed of to other sections of the undertaking. The actual reduction in the stock of ordinary stores amounted to Rs. 6,20,874. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 38,78,502 and Rs. 73,74,459, respectively.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1891 was as noted below. The figures for the previous year are shown in brackets under the appropriate heads :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	184 (124)	28 (27)	156 (97)
Coaching vehicles	677 (581)	37 (73)	640 (508)
Goods vehicles	3,154 (2,209)	113 (86)	3,041 (2,123)

During the year under review 119 engines passed through the shops.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1891 was Rs. 7,27,34,263, of which the amount held in suspense was Rs. 44,77,542. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 7,27,34,263. This sum includes Rs. 6,41,67,579 in respect of the outlay by separate railways transferred to the new undertaking upon its formation, viz. :—

	Rs.
Old South Indian Railway Guaranteed Company	4,62,65,978
Nellore Branch Railway	62,26,218
Villupuram-Guntakal Railway	1,16,75,383
Total ...	6,41,67,579

The residue Rs. 85,66,684 represents the actual outlay during the year on the combined undertaking and is made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Engineering works—Villupuram-Guntakal section	77,16,510
Rolling-stock	6,37,308
Engineering works on old undertaking—Nellore branch	2,12,866
Total ...	85,66,684

The total capital outlay including suspense at the end of 1891 and the interest charges thereon were as follows :—

	Rs.
Capital outlay to end of 1891	7,72,11,805
Interest for the year 1891—	
(*a*) In terms of company's contract for division of surplus profits	23,78,326
(*b*) As actually incurred by Government	35,89,736
(*c*) Company's share of surplus profits	70,901
Excess of interest charges—	
(*a*) In terms of company's contract for division of surplus profits... ...	19,602
(*b*) As actually incurred by Government	12,31,012

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of the year 1891 :—

In England.

	£
Company's capital at 3 per cent.	1,000,000
Indian stock at 3 per cent.	3,313,300
Debenture bonds at 3½ per cent.	670,200
Do. at 3¼ per cent.	313,700
Debenture stock at 4½ per cent.	425,000
Total ...	5,722,200

In India.

	Rs.
Total outlay to end of December 1891 at 4 per cent.	2,70,80,157
Interest on capital outlay in England	25,52,241
Do. do. in India	10,37,495
Share on surplus profits payable to company	70,901
	36,60,637
Net earnings for 1891	24,29,625
Net loss to Government	12,31,012

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1890 :— Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1890 ...	750·61	2,375,859	63,80,964	37,13,658	26,67,306	58·19	163	3·67
1891 ...	883·11	2,907,210	70,36,757	46,07,132	24,29,625	65·47	153	3·84
Difference...	+ 132·50	+ 531,351	+ 6,55,793	+ 8,93,474	— 2,37,681	+ 7·28	— 10	+ 0·17

The increase in gross earnings was mainly due to a large increase in passenger traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets and the earnings therefrom, compare as under :— Passenger traffic.

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1890	16,331	54,817	131,891	1,11,792	8,595,819	30,01,523	8,744,041	31,68,132
1891	16,956	55,117	146,435	1,26,451	9,468,071	33,38,902	9,631,462	35,20,470
Increase	625	300	14,544	14,659	872,252	3,37,379	887,421	3,52,338
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

First-class passengers paid 1·5 per cent. of the total earnings, second-class passengers 3·5 per cent., and third-class passengers 94·8 per cent. The increase in the passenger traffic is almost entirely due to the greater length of line open for traffic and to the establishment thereby of through communication between the southern and northern districts. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·06 pies against 2·09 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2·84 against Rs. 3·22 in 1890.

Both the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom rose from 1,217,456 tons and Rs. 29,43,748 to 1,622,948 tons and Rs. 32,03,563, or an increase in tonnage, as compared with last year, of 405,492 tons and in receipts of over 2½ lakhs. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7·53 pies against 7·15 pies in 1890. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2·03 against Rs. 2·20 in 1890. Goods traffic.

The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 241,122 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,64,388 against 203,427 tons carried and Rs. 7,92,387 earned in 1890. The increase of 37,695 tons and Rs. 72,001 was caused by the larger demand from the southern districts during the period when fears of great scarcity prevailed. Grain.

Under "salt," there was an increase of 3,262 tons and of Rs. 13,318. The improvement in the salt traffic was confined to the southern districts, the supplies from the Tuticorin factory having been larger than in the previous year, and the Salt.

outturn of the Arumuganary and Koilpatam pans having been sent by rail from Tinnevelly instead of by sea as formerly.

Stone and lime.

There was a falling off of Rs. 21,860 and 2,735 tons under "stone and lime," due to the smaller quantity of stone carried for the Madras Harbour Works and to the reduction in the rate charged for the same.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1890 and 1891:—

	1890.		1891.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance	12,05,495	18·89	15,63,789	22·22	+ 3,58,294	+ 29·72
Locomotive	13,16,857	20·64	16,67,037	23·69	+ 3,50,180	+ 26·59
Carriage and wagon	2,80,528	4·39	2,85,870	4·06	+ 5,342	+ 1·90
Traffic	4,97,786	7·80	5,38,496	7·65	+ 40,710	+ 8·19
General	3,83,545	6·01	5,05,853	7·19	+ 1,22,308	+ 31·89
Steam boat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous ...	29,447	0·46	46,087	0·66	+ 16,640	+ 56·51
Total ...	37,13,658	58·19	46,07,132	65·47	+ 8,93,474	+ 24·06

The increase under "maintenance" was chiefly attributable to the increased mileage maintained and to the additional length of line re-laid with 50-lb. rails. The total number of miles of rails laid was 385·66, of which 344·07 miles were steel rails. The increase under "locomotive" was owing to the longer mileage worked and to the larger number of locomotives repaired. The excess expenditure under "carriage and wagon" was mainly caused by the amount written off on account of obsolete stores. The increase under general charges was on account of charges for Government supervision and control, which appears in the accounts for the first time, and of increased rental paid to the Government Telegraph department for greater length of wire required. The sum of Rs. 16,491 contributed to the Provident Fund was entered for the first time in the accounts for 1891, and thus shows an increase under the head special and miscellaneous.

Punctuality of train service.

There was a very considerable falling off in the punctuality of the train service compared with the previous year. As many as 3·79 per cent. of the trains run were between 15 and 30 minutes late.

Rates and fares.

No changes were made in the fares and rates in 1891.

(*d*) *Bezváda Extension Railway.*

Open mileage.

This railway from the frontier of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions to Bezváda is 21½ miles in length. It is worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of its system.

Working agreement.

The company provides rolling-stock at a charge of 5 per cent. on the half-yearly gross earnings. The actual expenditure incurred on maintenance is met by the Government of India. The amount paid to the company for working is the same percentage of the gross earnings of the State line as in each half-year is the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings of the amalgamated undertaking.

New works.

No important work of any kind was undertaken during the year.

Accidents.

There were no accidents of a serious nature.

Capital transaction.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to the 31st December 1891 was Rs. 14,11,077. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 20,246.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1890 :— General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1890	21·47	20,262	74,731	58,413	16,318	78·16	67	1·17
1891	21·47	20,586	87,368	58,667	28,701	67·15	78	2·03
Difference ...	*Nil.*	+ 324	+ 12,637	+ 254	+ 12,383	—11·01	— 11	+ 0·86

With an increase of 324 miles, or 1·60 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 12,637 or 16·91 per cent., and the working expenses an increase of Rs. 254 or 0·43 per cent. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 28,701, or Rs. 12,383 more than in 1890, and yielded a return of 2·03 per cent. on the total capital outlay against 1·17 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 67·15 against 78·16.

The number of passengers of various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows :— Coaching traffic.

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1890	443	726	1,628	738	140,690	24,721	142,761	26,185
1891	265	384	1,222	568	125,576	21,557	127,063	22,509
Decrease ...	178	342	406	170	15,114	3,164	15,698	3,676

There was a decrease in all classes both in receipts and in numbers. The third-class traffic contributed in the past year 90·45 per cent. of the total coaching earnings against 88·41 in 1890.

75,028 tons of goods were carried bringing in a revenue of Rs. 62,648, or an increase over the previous year of 28,920 tons and Rs. 16,686. The bulk of the increase was under "coal for public and construction," and was due to canal boat accommodation having fallen short of the requirements. Goods traffic.

There were no important changes in the fares and rates during 1891. Rates and fares.

IMPERIAL POST. (1891-92.)

There were at the close of the year 1,814 post offices, 1,660 detached letter-boxes, 1,038 postmen, and 911 village postmen, an increase of 50 post offices, 85 letter-boxes, 12 postmen and 19 village postmen as compared with the previous year. During the year 13 new offices were opened and 44 offices taken over from the district post, while 7 of the old offices were closed. 138 letter-boxes were opened and 53 closed, giving a net increase of 85. The increase in the number of village postmen was due partly to new entertainments and partly to transfer of district post officials to the Imperial service. Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

The length of the railway line utilized for the conveyance of the mails on the 31st March 1892 was 2,878¾, or 62¼ miles more than on the corresponding day of 1891. Two new lines were opened during the year, one from Mysore to Nunjangud, 15¼ miles in length, on the 7th December 1891, and the other from Pákala to Váyalpád, 47 miles, a section of the Villupuram-Guntakal line on the 1st January 1892. Mail lines.

The total length of the runner line at the close of the year was 11,296 miles 6½ furlongs against 10,586 miles 6 furlongs in the previous year. There was a net increase of 710 miles due to the transfer of district post lines to the Imperial department. There was no alteration in the mileage of the mail cart, boat or steamer lines, which stood at 76½, 15 and 1,207 miles, respectively.

Correspondence.

The statistics of the correspondence for the year given below show an increase under all classes of articles, except newspapers and insured parcels. There was a net increase of 3,377,764 in the number of articles of all kinds. The rapid increase in the number of single-post cards, in comparison with the increase in the number of paid letters, is noteworthy and affords evidence that post office is now serving the masses as well as the classes :—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1890-91.	Number given out for delivery in 1891-92.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	28,686,294	29,532,958	846,664	...	2·95	...
Do. unpaid	2,568,228	2,688,400	120,172	...	4·67	...
Do. registered	1,379,014	1,473,264	94,250	...	6·83	...
Do. value-payable, registered	21,450	27,170	5,720	...	26·66	...
Do. insured	31,668	31,720	52	...	·16	...
Do. service privileged	1,463,072	1,581,398	118,326	...	8·08	...
Post-cards, single	16,280,810	18,076,552	1,795,742	...	11·02	...
Do. reply	549,588	766,870	217,282	...	39·53	...
Newspapers	4,218,188	4,148,326	...	69,862	...	1·65
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	2,314,052	2,340,650	26,598	...	1·14	...
Do. do. registered	18,460	32,656	14,196	...	76·9	...
Book packets, value-payable, registered	14,144	16,354	2,210	...	15·62	...
Do. do. unregistered	105,690	111,150	5,460	...	5·16	...
Parcels, paid	115,934	133,796	17,862	...	15·4	...
Do. unpaid	49,790	50,622	832	...	1·67	...
Do. insured	42,822	42,770	...	52	...	·12
Do. value-payable	93,132	100,802	7,670	...	8·23	...
Money orders, inland	1,235,286	1,326,208	90,922	...	7·36	...
Do. telegraphic	33,410	40,612	7,202	...	21·85	...
Do. foreign	27,118	33,722	6,604	...	24·35	...
Total	59,248,150	62,556,000	3,377,764	69,914	...	...
Net increase	...	...	3,307,850	...	5·59	...

Money orders.

The following statement compares the business done in money orders of all kinds during the past two years :—

—	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	937,884	1,90,37,202	2,49,518	996,292	2,27,11,540
1891-92	1,014,606	2,07,88,995	2,75,387	1,084,298	2,42,42,259
Increase	76,722	17,51,793	25,869	88,006	15,30,719

The progress of past years was well maintained. The increase under money orders issued, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was 76,722 in number, Rs. 17,51,793 in value, and Rs. 25,869 in commission; and under money orders paid the increase was 88,006 in number and Rs. 15,30,719 in amount. The value of Inland Telegraphic orders issued and paid and the amount of commission charged on them increased by Rs. 2,47,611, Rs. 2,17,458 and Rs. 4,511, respectively, when compared with the transactions of 1890-91. The number of foreign money orders issued was small and the amount of commission received fell from Rs. 3,898 to Rs. 3,622. The number of British postal orders sold declined from 4,418 in 1890-91 to 3,769 in the present year and their value from Rs. 38,844 to Rs. 34,572.

Value-payable system.

The figures relating to value-payable articles of all kinds posted in this circle during the past two years are given in the following statement :—

	Value-payable articles.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	136,653	11,74,545	24,053
1891-92	152,628	13,16,350	27,089
Increase ...	15,975	1,41,805	3,036

The bulk of the business was done in value-payable parcels, which numbered 58,465 valued at Rs. 5,21,985. Transactions under the value-payable railway receipt system increased.

Statistics relating to insured articles are shown below:— Insurance.

	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	28,390	77,42,264	32,878	85,34,335	61,268	1,62,76,599	43,646
1891-92	29,914	83,13,840	33,157	83,38,765	63,071	1,66,52,605	44,696
Increase or decrease ...	+ 1,524	+ 5,71,576	+ 279	− 1,95,570	+ 1,803	+ 3,76,006	+ 1,050

The total under both letters and parcels showed an increase of 1,803 in number and Rs. 3,76,006 in value, while the commission received rose from Rs. 43,646 to Rs. 44,696.

The working of the Savings' bank department during 1891-92 is shown in the following statement:— Savings' bank.

	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open on 31st March 1892.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	114,392	34,01,833	76,696	34,48,475	65,395	57,35,341
1891-92	121,706	39,69,899	83,169	35,47,567	74,600	63,72,366
Increase ...	7,314	5,68,066	6,473	99,092	9,205	6,37,025

There were 66 offences under notice during the year against 49 in the year previous. In 35 cases the offenders were convicted and punished judicially and in 20 cases departmental punishment was awarded. In 3 cases the officials concerned died before any action could be taken. In another case the offender absconded and the remaining 7 cases were pending at the close of the year. 1,176 complaints were made by the public; of these, 54 per cent., on inquiry, proved groundless. Offences committed by post office officials.

The number of highway robberies of the mail committed during the year 1891-92 was 2 against 5 in preceding year. There was also 1 attempt of highway robbery of the mail in the present year. With the exception of 1 registered parcel, no property was lost. In two cases the robbers were convicted, in the third the result of the trial was not known at the close of the year. Mail robberies.

The number of combined offices rose from 147 to 152. Combined post and telegraph offices.

The gross revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 2,84,723, or Rs. 39,445 or 16·08 per cent. more than in the previous year. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,94,459, or an increase of Rs. 33,331 or 18·29 on the income of 1890-91. Revenue.

DISTRICT POST. (1891-92.)

The grant for the District Post during 1891-92 was Rs. 1,07,000 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 90,399. 43 remunerative post offices and 8 village postmen that had constituted an annual charge on District Post funds to the extent of Rs. 14,442 per annum were transferred, with effect from 1st of January 1892, to the Imperial department. 1 post office not self-supporting was closed, no one being found willing to take up the duties of the office on the monthly allowance of Rs. 2½. 2 branch offices and 14 letter-boxes were opened in the District Post branch. 14 letter-boxes were opened during the year and 13 were closed. No additional village postmen were entertained, and the number of village postmen at the close of the year was 751. Revised rules to improve the rural service were under preparation at the close of the year. The distance traversed by runners was 865 miles against 1,634 in 1890-91. This decrease of 803 miles is attributable to the transfer of several lines to the Imperial department. On the other hand, 3 lines of a total length of 34 miles were newly opened. 2 new post offices estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 each were under construction in the Ganjam district. The number of paid letters and post-cards collected for despatch was 1,073,130 against 1,037,210 in the previous year; while the number of articles of the same kind received for delivery was 2,103,190 against 2,015,320 in the year 1890-91. The number of articles handled by District Post establishments increased from 1,283,492 in 1890-91 to 1,311,906 in spite of the transfer of many of the most remunerative establishments to the Imperial Post. 156,690 articles were returned undelivered as against 154,968 in the preceding year. Owing to the transfer of 43 remunerative post offices to the Imperial department, the revenue fell to Rs. 1,06,597 or Rs. 26,165 below that of 1890-91, and the net profit from Rs. 36,791 to Rs. 16,198.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1891-92.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1891-92:—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1891-92 ...	5,703	656	...	6,359	16,381	2,045	...	18,426
Compare 1890-91.	5,291	581	169	5,703	14,783	1,940	342	16,381

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	171	4	...	175			Rs.
Railway and canal offices.	12	...	...	12			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	79	39	...	118	772,837	97,431	10,90,683
Total ...	262	43	...	305			
Compare 1890-91 ...	291	34	63	262	675,406	77,740	9,93,672

Government offices were opened at Chingleput, Kulasekharapatnam, Sitanagaram and Tiptur. No office was closed during the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1891-92.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

THE following statement exhibits the gross revenue and expenditure of this Presidency for each of the past ten years. It includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil, Military and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds and the amounts issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the treasury accounts, but it excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign Transactions, and the expenditure of the last seven years is exclusive of loss by exchange amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, Rs. 50,82,032, Rs. 54,03,023, Rs. 82,92,900, Rs. 45,41,353 and Rs. 68,51,362, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The figures for 1891-92 are still subject to alteration, as the revenue and finance accounts of that year have not been closed :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1882-83	9,95,87,130	7,94,83,365	2,01,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	10,11,53,063	8,30,15,559	1,81,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	9,85,37,381	8,87,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	10,62,38,441	9,50,77,083	1,11,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	10,93,52,501	10,13,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	11,12,45,956	9,75,83,591	1,36,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	11,43,62,755	9,20,97,887	2,22,64,868	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	11,97,56,546	10,04,32,740	1,93,23,806	...	15,56,134	...
1890-91	12,67,28,410	11,21,26,308	1,46,02,102	...	...	9,48,210
1891-92	12,50,23,660	12,48,96,314	1,27,346	...	...	33,99,794

The expenditure of the year under review very nearly equalled the revenue, the surplus being only $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, while the surplus of the year before amounted to 146 lakhs. Civil revenue under service heads alone fell by about $61\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, owing chiefly to the prevalence of famine, which considerably affected the collections, and the expenditure on the construction of the East Coast Railway swallowed up a very large sum. No less than $130\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees were spent on it against only $22\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1890-91. The outlay on Civil works and on Irrigation minor works and navigation also showed a large excess. The deficit caused by the above was, however, to some extent counterbalanced by increased receipts, chiefly from Railways opened for traffic and from the Postal department.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances, which stood at nearly $361\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the 31st March 1891, were reduced to a little over $275\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs on the 31st March 1892, and on that date were distributed as follows :—

—	31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	1,27,26,388	20,28,684	- 1,06,97,704
District treasuries	1,60,60,251	1,71,69,966	+ 11,09,715
Bank of Madras	19,25,690	26,27,511	+ 7,01,821
Branches of the bank	54,28,053	57,09,557	+ 2,81,504
Total ...	3,61,40,382	2,75,35,718	- 86,04,664

The prevalence of scarcity, which in many cases involved either the suspension of collections or the remission of revenue, was chiefly responsible for this decrease of 86 lakhs in the closing balance of the year—a decrease which occurred wholly in the balances held in the Presidency Town—the balances in district treasuries and in branches of the Madras Bank, where money was required for relief purposes, being nearly 14 lakhs in excess of the closing balances of the year before. Transfers through currency of the surplus in 1890-91 were not made until after the close of that year.

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements comprised in this group :—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.	—	1890-91.	1891-92.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	71¼	44¾	Interest on Government securities	35	32½
Other deposits	½	6	Southern Mahratta Railway...	5¼	...
Receipts of Home Government	2	4½	East Coast Railway	13	74
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	169¾	189	Loans	7	22¾
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	...	¼	Remittances to other provinces	253½	263½
Maisur assigned tract ...	3	2½	Exchange transactions ...	45¼	68½
London bills outstanding ...	29½	...	Cash and departmental balances increased	102	...
Cash and departmental balances lowered	...	81	London bills paid	...	19½
Net unadjusted credits (English stores, &c., for railways and public works	39¾	154½	Advances repayable	¾	2¾
Total ...	315¾	482½			
Add surplus revenue	146	1¼			
Grand Total ...	461¾	483¾	Total ...	461¾	483¾

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1890-91 and 1891-92. The specie remittance to Madras represents the 2 lakhs in whole rupees sent to the Bellary treasury from Dharwar, where there was a large accumulation in silver :—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.	—	1890-91.	1891-92.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	109¼	38	Bill and wire transfers from Calcutta	4¼	10¼
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	178½	129½	Specie	...	2
Transfers to currency ...	48	105	Small silver coin	8¼	11
Uncurrent silver	¾	...	Currency notes	9½	13¼
Small silver coin	¾	½	Transfers from currency ...	235	140
Copper coin	½	1	Copper coin	3½	3
Council bill payments ...	176½	169¼	Total received ...	260¾	179½
Total sent ...	514¼	443¼	Net sent from Madras ...	253½	263¾

Supply of different kinds of money :— *Currency notes.*

Currency notes aggregating in value 22½ lakhs were sent from Madras to District treasuries against 18¼ and 26 lakhs sent in 1889-90 and 1890-91, respectively, while those returned to Madras from District treasuries amounted to 81½ lakhs against 43¾ and 43½ lakhs in the two previous years.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees the small silver balances at the close of the last two years :— *Small silver coin.*

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
31st March 1891	6,91	4,50	...	11,41
31st March 1892	9,32	60	6,37	16,29
Difference ...	+ 2,41	— 3,90	+ 6,37	+ 4,88

Small silver to the value of 11 lakhs was received from Calcutta in the year under review, while in 1890-91 the supply was received from Bombay and amounted to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs only. Rs. 60,000 worth of small silver was sent to Coorg against Rs. 75,000 in the year before. The amount which passed into local circulation was thus 552 thousands, as compared with 743 and 353 thousands in 1889-90 and 1890-91, respectively.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the last two years is shown below in thousands of rupees :— *Copper coin.*

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent coin.	Total.
31st March 1891	3,20	2,23	13	5,56
31st March 1892	3,37	1,44	6	4,87
Difference	+ 17	— 79	— 7	— 69

Rs. 3,02,000 worth of copper coin was received from Calcutta against Rs. 3,47,700 and Rs. 14,200 received in the previous year from Calcutta and Bombay, respectively. Rs. 45,000 worth of copper was sent to Bombay and Rs. 46,500 to Coorg. In the year before the amount sent to the latter was Rs. 46,100. The local circulation was thus increased by 279 thousands, the increase in 1889-90 and 1890-91 having been 164 and 92 thousands, respectively.

The only change in classification carried out during the year was the transfer of the sanitation and conservancy charges of District Boards from 32 Miscellaneous to 24 Medical. *Mode of keeping accounts.*

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local fund services in 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of accounts.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1891-92 compared with 1890-91.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,33,67,156	2,83,09,912	1,40,46,115	1,49,04,190	10,99,510	10,11,638	4,85,12,781	4,42,25,740	– 42,87,041
III. Salt	1,93,08,266	1,76,11,394	2,09,562	1,18,101	...	...	1,95,17,828	1,77,29,495	– 17,88,333
IV. Stamps	16,14,220	16,86,893	48,42,659	50,60,681	...	...	64,56,879	67,47,574	+ 2,90,695
V. Excise	89,98,098	91,05,053	29,99,366	30,35,018	...	...	1,19,97,464	1,21,40,071	+ 1,42,607
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	81,08,928	75,06,760	81,08,928	75,06,760	– 6,02,168
VII. Customs	17,05,257	16,04,573	33,130	35,032	...	...	17,38,387	16,39,605	– 98,782
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	10,02,857	10,44,569	8,21,311	8,68,090	...	...	18,24,168	19,12,659	+ 88,491
IX. Forest	...	...	17,95,408	16,94,215	...	...	17,95,408	16,94,215	– 1,01,193
X. Registration	5,41,998	6,17,244	5,41,998	6,17,243	...	...	10,83,996	12,34,487	+ 1,50,491
XI. Tributes	34,49,431	34,49,431	...	...	...	...	34,49,431	34,49,431	...
XII. Interest	2,71,876	2,73,964	43,199	43,516	94,846	1,02,296	4,09,921	4,19,776	+ 9,855
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.									
XIII. Post office	...	...	17	1	...	...	17	1	– 16
XIV. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and justice { A. Courts of Law...	...	...	5,65,409	6,56,786	...	...	5,65,409	6,56,786	+ 91,377
{ B. Jails ...	...	...	2,03,118	2,65,586	...	...	2,03,118	2,65,586	+ 62,468
XVII. Police	...	...	4,19,582	4,27,285	...	...	4,19,582	4,27,285	+ 7,703
XVIII. Marine	...	...	441	3,777	...	...	441	3,777	+ 3,336
XIX. Education	...	...	1,35,189	1,33,424	1,79,429	1,89,163	3,14,618	3,22,587	+ 8,969
XX. Medical	...	...	72,683	80,335	24,453	16,188	97,136	96,523	– 613
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,74,781	1,90,430	...	...	1,74,781	1,90,430	+ 15,649
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	2,04,169	2,31,513	33,737	33,422	596	525	2,38,502	2,65,460	+ 26,958
XXIII. Stationery and printing	11,130	13,799	84,750	90,789	...	...	95,880	1,04,588	+ 8,708
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,71,940	73,026	1,47,547	1,49,746	5,86,454	5,65,613	9,05,941	7,88,385	– 1,17,556
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	51,55,225	76,85,440	...	...	...	...	51,55,225	76,85,440	+ 25,30,215
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,74,212	2,85,513	...	...	...	...	2,74,212	2,85,513	+ 11,301
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	1,39,359	1,60,632	...	...	1,39,359	1,60,632	+ 21,273
XXXI. Military works ...	26,854	20,499	...	...	...	...	26,854	20,499	– 6,355
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.—									
In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	97,723	1,43,476	4,036	5,253	1,01,759	1,48,729	+ 46,970
In charge of Civil officers	...	...	31,012	18,767	9,68,907	9,92,219	9,99,919	10,10,986	+ 11,067
Receipts by Military Departments.									
XXXIII. Army	12,32,188	12,70,593	...	...	...	...	12,32,188	12,70,593	+ 38,405
Contributions. { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	2,94,522	2,82,982	2,94,522	2,82,982	– 11,540
{ Local to Provincial ...	...	...	1,90,875	3,07,965	...	...	1,90,875	3,07,965	+ 1,17,090
{ Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	2,83,239	99,205	2,83,239	99,205	– 1,84,034
Total Receipts. { Civil	7,04,64,852	6,38,44,892	2,73,91,889	2,87,34,399	1,16,40,884	1,07,66,589	10,94,97,625	10,33,45,880	– 61,51,745
{ Non-civil ...	68,70,025	94,38,524	2,37,082	3,04,108	4,036	5,253	71,11,143	97,47,885	+ 26,36,742
{ Excluded Local funds ...	...	...	...	...	7,70,094	10,04,661	7,70,094	10,04,661	+ 2,34,567
{ Postal department ...	86,52,122	1,01,72,168	...	...	...	...	86,52,122	1,01,72,168	+ 15,20,046
{ Telegraph department ..	6,97,426	7,53,066	...	...	...	...	6,97,426	7,53,066	+ 55,640
Total ...	8,66,84,425	8,42,08,650	2,76,28,971	2,90,38,507	1,24,15,014	1,17,76,503	12,67,28,410	12,50,23,660	– 17,04,750

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,65,313	2,24,425	1,06,626	1,30,018	24,246	27,464	2,96,185	3,81,907	+ 85,722
2. Assignments and compensations ..	11,25,571	12,19,144	...	...	...	...	11,25,571	12,19,144	+ 93,573
3. Land revenue	...	...	45,79,170	48,69,283	38,26,106	41,41,581	84,05,276	90,10,864	+ 6,05,588
5. Salt	16,46,915	18,23,595	46,875	83,438	...	...	16,93,790	19,07,033	+ 2,13,243
6. Stamps	49,937	42 637	1,22,809	1,28,061	...	...	1,63,746	1,70,748	+ 7,002
7. Excise	3,53,275	4,20,943	1,17,758	1,40,314	...	...	4,71,033	5,61,257	+ 90,224
9. Customs	...	...	1,56,440	1,57,674	...	...	1,56,440	1,57,674	+ 1,234
10. Assessed taxes	8,102	8,144	8,102	8,144	...	...	16,204	16,288	+ 84
11. Forest	...	...	12,39,206	12,72,991	...	...	12,39,206	12,72,991	+ 33,785
12. Registration	3,38,480	3,55,166	3,38,480	3,55,166	...	...	6,76,960	7,10,332	+ 33,372
13. Interest on ordinary debt	344	353	36,312	68,891	...	...	36,656	69,244	+ 32,588
14. Do. on other obligations	32,166	24,894	...	...	8,420	6,290	40,586	31,184	— 9,402
15. Post office	...	...	9,579	50,399	...	...	95,792	90,399	— 5393
18. General administration	2,57,374	2,76,121	9,86,310	10,07,812	2,51,033	2,75,315	14,94,717	15,59,248	+ 64,531
19. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law ...	...	...	41,85,020	43,04,449	...	...	41,85,020	43,04,449	+ 1,19,429
19. B. Do. Jails	...	...	8,39,200	9,76,349	...	...	8,39,200	9,76,349	+ 1,37,149
20. Police	21,684	15,423	39,94,969	41,70,789	...	...	40,16,653	41,86,212	+ 1,69,559
21. Marine	...	...	36,372	1,50,456	...	...	36,372	1,50,456	+ 1,14,084
22. Education	...	...	14,01,904	14,55,061	9,40,836	10,28,936	23,42,740	24,83,997	+ 1,41,257
23. Ecclesiastical	3,58,420	3,58,758	...	...	...	...	3,58,420	3,58,758	+ 338
24. Medical	...	...	10,72,759	11,56,619	7,11,720	13,01,252	17,84,479	24,57,871	+ 6,73,392
25. Political	6,020	2,275	84,276	76,434	...	...	90,296	78,709	— 11,587
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	67,438	3,55,707	3,83,865	3,47,095	...	...	4,51,303	7,02,802	+ 2,51,499
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	8,45,862	8,39,907	...	...	...	...	8,45,862	8,39,907	— 5,955
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	4,503	436	...	...	...	...	4,503	436	— 4,067
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	88,549	97,994	13,38,346	13,17,582	9,063	5,982	14,36,478	14,21,558	— 14,920
30. Stationery and printing	2,43,425	1,80,085	7,48,737	7,53,750	...	...	9,92,162	9,33,835	— 58,327
32. Miscellaneous	39,345	38,902	1,29,179	1,51,827	6,92,585	2,71,450	8,61,109	4,61,279	— 3,99,830
33. Famine relief	...	...	24,130	1,56,958	...	...	24,130	1,56,958	+ 1,32,828
34. Construction of protective railways ...	21,49,429	1,30,19,209	...	...	...	...	21,49,429	1,30,19,209	+1,08,69,780
35. Do. do. irrigation ...	4,54,570	6,15,688	...	...	...	...	4,54,570	6,15,688	+ 1,61,118
37. Construction of railways, &c.	...	...	2,86,117	4,26,622	...	...	2,86,117	4,26,622	+ 1,40,505
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Accounts.									
38. State railways (working expenses) ...	1,13,02,323	82,88,844	...	...	...	...	1,13,02,323	82,88,844	— 30,13,479
39. Guaranteed and subsidized railways (interest and profit)	1,14,056	1,70,978	...	...	...	...	1,14,056	1,70,978	+ 56,922
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	...	...	1,74,819	36,099	...	...	1,74,819	36,099	— 38,720
42. Irrigation and navigation (working and maintenance)	12,52,368	11,75,888	...	...	...	...	12,52,368	11,75,888	— 76,480
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	35,46,344	39,98,997	12,719	23,438	35,59,063	40,22,435	+ 4,63,372
44. Military works (P.W.D.)	8,47,297	7,61,588	...	...	...	...	8,47,297	7,61,588	— 85,709
45. Civil works—									
Public Works officers	25,654	39,013	24,80,200	27,16,758	94,787	1,50,743	26,00,641	29,06,514	+ 3,05,873
Civil officers	...	...	1,41,204	4,21,502	41,80,109	43,58,002	43,21,313	47,79,504	+ 4,58,191
Army Services.									
46. Army	3,35,52,337	3,52,67,251	...	...	...	...	3,35,52,337	3,52,67,251	+ 17,14,9 4
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and navigation	15,79,883	16,17,952	...	...	...	...	15,79,883	16,17,952	+ 38,069
Contributions { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	2,94,522	2,82,982	...	...	2,94,522	2,82,982	— 11,540
Contributions { Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,90,875	3,07,965	1,90,875	3,07,965	+ 1,17,090
Contributions { Transfers between Local & Local	...	...	...	...	2,83,239	99,205	2,83,239	99,205	— 1,84,034
Civil ...	56,43,723	62,84,059	2,25,08,833	2,40,34,044	1,11,18,232	1,18,23,442	3,92,70,838	4,21,41,545	+ 28,70,707
Non-civil ...	5,12,77,917	6,09,56,411	64,87,480	71,78,476	1,07,506	1,74,181	5,78,72,903	6,83,09,068	+1,04,36,165
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	12,74,208	10,23,412	12,74,208	10,23,412	— 2,50,796
Charges of the Postal department ...	1,25,22,041	1,27,15,695	...	...	...	...	1,25,22,041	1,27,15,695	+ 1,93,654
Do. Telegraph department	11,86,318	7,06,594	...	...	...	...	11,86,318	7,06,594	— 4,79,724
Total Expenditure ...	7,06,29,999	8,06,62,759	2,89,96,363	3,12,12,520	1,24,99,946	1,30,21,035	11,21,26,308	12,48,96,314	+1,27,70,006
Surplus or Deficit. { Imperial	+1,60,54,426	+ 35,45,891	...	...	...	...	+1,60,54,426	+ 35,45,891	—1,25,08,535
Surplus or Deficit. { Provincial	...	...	— 13,67,392	— 21,74,013	...	...	— 13,67,392	— 21,74,013	— 8,06,621
Surplus or Deficit. { Incorporated Local ...	...	...	...	...	+ 4,19,182	— 12,25,781	+ 4,19,182	— 12,25,781	— 16,44,963
Surplus or Deficit. { Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	— 5,04,114	— 18,751	— 5,04,114	— 18,751	+ 4,85,363
Total Surplus or Deficit ...	+1,60,54,426	+ 35,45,891	— 13,67,392	— 21,74,013	— 84,932	— 12,44,532	+1,46,02,102	+ 1,27,346	—1,44,74,756
Grand Total ...	8,66,84,425	8,42,08,650	2,76,28,971	2,90,38,507	1,24,15,014	1,17,76,503	12,67,28,410	12,50,23,660	— 17,04,750

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

In the subjoined statement the civil receipts and charges of the Imperial section have been amalgamated with those of the Provincial section. The total receipts were less by Rs. 52,10,425 than those of 1890-91, while the charges were greater by Rs. 28,56,493 :—

Difference between 1891-92 and 1890-91.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1890-91.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1891-92.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1890-91.	Charges—(Actuals). 1891-92.	Difference between 1891-92 and 1890-91.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
− 41,99,169	4,74,13,271	4,32,14,102	Land revenue	45,79,170	48,69,283	+ 2,90,113
− 17,88,333	1,95,17,828	1,77,29,495	Salt	16,93,791	19,07,033	+ 2,13,242
+ 2,90,695	64,56,879	67,47,574	Stamps	1,63,746	1,70,748	+ 7,002
+ 1,42,607	1,19,97,464	1,21,40,071	Excise	4,71,033	5,61,257	+ 90,224
− 98,782	17,38,387	16,39,605	Customs	1,56,441	1,57,674	+ 1,233
+ 93,558	16,42,622	17,36,180	Assessed taxes	16,203	16,289	+ 86
− 1,01,193	17,95,408	16,94,215	Forest	12,39,207	12,72,991	+ 33,784
+ 1,50,491	10,83,996	12,34,487	Registration	6,76,960	7,10,332	+ 33,372
− 55,10,126	9,16,45,855	8,61,35,729	Total	89,96,551	96,65,607	+ 6,69,056
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
...	...	...	Interest on ordinary debt	36,656	69,244	+ 32,588
+ 2,404	3,15,075	3,17,479	Interest on other obligations	32,166	24,894	− 7,272
...	...	...	Refunds and drawbacks	2,71,938	3,54,443	+ 82,505
...	...	...	Assignments and compensations.	11,25,571	12,19,144	+ 93,573
...	34,49,431	34,49,431	Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
− 16	17	1	Post office	95,792	90,399	− 5,393
...	...	...	General administration	12,43,684	12,83,933	+ 40,249
+ 91,377	5,65,409	6,56,786	Law and justice—A. Courts of Law.	41,85,020	43,04,449	+ 1,19,429
+ 62,469	2,03,117	2,65,586	Do. B. Jails	8,39,200	9,76,349	+ 1,37,149
+ 7,702	4,19,583	4,27,285	Police	40,16,653	41,86,212	+ 1,69,559
+ 3,336	441	3,777	Marine	36,372	1,50,456	+ 1,14,084
− 1,765	1,35,189	1,33,424	Education	14,01,904	14,55,061	+ 53,157
...	...	...	Ecclesiastical	3,58,420	3,58,758	+ 338
+ 7,652	72,683	80,335	Medical	10,72,759	11,56,619	+ 83,860
...	...	...	Political	90,296	78,709	− 11,587
+ 15,649	1,74,781	1,90,430	Scientific and other minor departments.	4,51,803	7,02,802	+ 2,51,499
...	...	...	Territorial and political pensions.	8,45,861	8,39,907	− 5,954
...	...	...	Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	4,503	436	− 4,067
+ 27,029	2,37,906	2,64,935	Superannuation allowances and pensions.	14,27,415	14,15,576	− 11,839
+ 8,709	95,880	1,04,589	Stationery and printing	9,92,162	9,33,835	− 58,327
− 96,716	3,19,488	2,22,772	Miscellaneous	1,68,524	1,89,829	+ 21,305
...	...	...	Famine relief	24,130	1,56,957	+ 1,32,827
...	...	...	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	1,74,819	36,099	− 1,38,720
...	...	...	Construction of railways	2,86,117	4,26,622	+ 1,40,505
+ 21,273	1,39,359	1,60,632	Irrigation and navigation	35,46,344	39,98,997	+ 4,52,653
− 12,245	31,012	18,767	Civil works by Civil officers	1,41,204	4,21,502	+ 2,80,298
+ 45,753	97,723	1,43,476	Do. by Public Works officers.	24,80,200	27,16,758	+ 2,36,558
+ 1,17,090	1,90,875	3,07,965	Contributions	2,94,522	2,82,982	− 11,540
+ 2,99,701	64,47,969	67,47,670	Total, other heads	2,56,43,535	2,78,30,972	+ 21,87,437
− 52,77,451	9,78,56,742	9,25,79,291	Total, Civil	2,81,52,606	3,03,18,103	+ 21,65,497
+ 67,026	2,37,082	3,04,108	Total, Non-civil	64,87,480	71,78,476	+ 6,90,996
− 52,10,425	9,80,93,824	9,28,83,399	Total, Imperial and Provincial	3,46,40,086	3,74,96,579	+ 28,56,493

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue :—

	Incidence of taxation per head of population.														
	Land revenue.		Income-tax.		Stamps.		Excise on spirits (abkári).		Opium.		Customs, sea and land.		Salt.		Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1891-92	1 3 5		0 0 9		0 3 0		0 5 1		0 0 4		0 0 9		0 7 4		2 4 8
1890-91	1 5 4		0 0 9		0 2 11		0 5 1		0 0 4		0 0 9		0 7 2		2 6 4

The average incidence of land revenue taxation for the Presidency fell from Rs. 1-5-4 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1-3-5 in 1891-92, owing to the large falling off in the

land revenue receipts. The incidence was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 7-11) and highest in Kistna (Rs. 2-12-2). The incidence under most of the remaining heads was the same as in the year before. The general incidence under all heads was Rs. 2-4-8 against Rs. 2-6-4 in 1890-91.

(1) Land Revenue.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts from this source were divided among the following heads :—

Minor heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	4,73,27,719	4,31,21,671	— 42,06,048
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	16,721	10,398	— 6,323
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	68,831	82,033	+ 13,202
Total ...	4,74,13,271	4,32,14,102	— 41,99,169

The large decrease in the year under review was due chiefly to the unfavorable season and the consequent remission and postponement of collections notably in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Bellary, Nellore, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Vizagapatam. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 48,69,283 against Rs. 45,79,170 in the year before as shown below :—

Minor heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges of district administration	36,10,590	38,98,256	+ 2,87,666
Charges on account of fishery collections ...	8,340	4,474	— 3,866
Survey and settlement	9,03,973	8,98,210	— 5,763
Land records and agriculture	47,224	59,263	+ 12,039
Inam Commissioner	9,043	9,080	+ 37
Total ...	45,79,170	48,69,283	+ 2,90,113

The largest excess was under Charges of district administration, and was due (1) to the smaller number of permanent collectors on leave during the year, (2) to the increased staff of Revenue Inspectors on higher pay, (3) to the entertainment of temporary establishments in certain districts consequent on the distress which prevailed, and (4) to the large amount of search fees (1·19 lakhs) paid to the Registration department in connection with loan applications. The absence of the Assistant Director on six months' leave in 1890-91 and the appointment of a Deputy Director towards the latter part of 1891-92 account for the excess under Land Records and Agriculture in the year under review, which was somewhat counterbalanced by short expenditure on account of fisheries and survey and settlement.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

During the year under review, the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the appointment of 2 additional Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 500 per mensem each. Sanction was also received for the appointment of 9 additional Inspectors in place of 9 Assistant Inspectors who were in charge of circles. A grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum was sanctioned by the Government of India towards the sum of Rs. 38,900 required for the supply of uniform to peons and petty officers.

Excise system.

The opening of a new factory by the firm of Abraham Nadar and Co, at Kayalpatnam was sanctioned by Government, but no operations were begun during the year.

Manufacture.

Except in the Chatrapur and Negapatam sub-divisions, the season was favorable for salt manufacture. Excluding the scrapings of swamp salt at Pandruka and Panchakali, the total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store

amounted to 9,695,348 maunds against 8,626,988 maunds in the previous year. There was a total increase of 180,783 maunds in the outturn of Government salt as compared with the year before, but, leaving out of account the scrapings of swamp salt referred to above, the increase in the rest of the factories amounted to 239,127 maunds and was chiefly due to the excellent work turned out at most of the Government extensions. The outturn of excise salt also showed an increase of more than $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds over that of the previous year, owing to the working of the Tuticorin factories, in which there had been no manufacture the year before as well as to the more successful results secured in the Chingleput factories. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency at the close of the year showed an increase of about 6 lakhs, and those of excise salt of more than 17 lakhs of maunds, making a total increase of over 23 lakhs. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads in the past two years :—

Items.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	7,923,468	8,185,395	+ 261,927
Issued for fish-curing	196,425	175,099	— 21,326
Sold to French Government	54,394	58,363	+ 3,969
Issued for export	40,806	51,992	+ 11,186
Miscellaneous	162,525	191,415	+ 28,890
Total ...	8,377,618	8,662,264	+ 284,646

The increase of 284,646 maunds in the total quantity of salt issued during the year was spread over several sub-divisions. A great portion of the increase was in the sub-divisions of the Ganjam district and was due to the absence of any restriction on the inland sales for the greater part of the year and to the increased demand from railway coolies and inland merchants.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts on account of Madras salt fell from Rs. 1,91,95,566 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1,76,81,809 in the year under review as shown in the appended statement :—

Items.	Receipts in 1891-92.			Total receipts in 1890-91.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	24,13,868	2,13,120	26,26,988	20,51,674
Issues to French Government ...	...	10,731	10,731	5,779
Fish-curing	...	1,15,505	1,15,505	1,32,110
Customs duty	7,139	...	7,139	4,159
Excise duty	1,48,03,596	...	1,48,03,596	1,67,92,979
	1,72,24,603	3,39,356	1,75,63,959	1,89,86,701
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,17,850	1,17,850	2,08,865
Total ...	1,72,24,603	4,57,206	1,76,81,809	1,91,95,566

By far the largest decrease, amounting to nearly 20 lakhs of rupees, was under excise duty, and was due to the development of the system of cash sales alluded to in the report for the previous year, which, in 1890-91, anticipated a great portion of the revenue that, under the credit system, would ordinarily have been collected in the year under review. Of the total receipts, Rs. 1,16,05,214 were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment inclusive of the supplies for fish-curing and to the French Government, and Rs. 59,51,606 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. Rs. 26,44,624 only were realized on account of salt issued in the preceding year against Rs. 45,77,321 in 1890-91. The total charges of the department, excluding those debitable to excise and those due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency, amounted to Rs. 17,74,030, showing an increase of Rs. 1,90,735 over those of the preceding year, due chiefly to expansion of departmental operations.

The receipts and charges relating to Orissa aggregated Rs. 47,686 and Rs. 1,33,003, respectively, against Rs. 3,22,262 and Rs. 1,10,496 booked in the previous year. The large falling off in the receipts was due to the absence of any restriction on the sales in Ganjam during the greater portion of the year, to the small local stocks and to the high prices charged by the licensees. The increase in the charges was due chiefly to the filling up of the higher grades of appointments and to an increase in the expenditure on travelling, construction and rewards. Orissa.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue and expenditure rose from Rs. 64,56,879 and Rs. 1,63,746 in 1890-91 to Rs. 67,47,574 and Rs. 1,70,748, respectively, in the year under review.

(4) Excise.

Owing to the expansion of departmental operations and the extension of the tree-tax system, the abkári revenue continued to rise. The receipts in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 1,17,50,056 against Rs. 1,14,42,616 in 1890-91. During the year under review, shop licenses for the vend of intoxicating drugs were sold by auction instead of at fixed rates. The abkári charges also rose from Rs. 4,70,539 in 1890-91 to Rs. 5,60,784 in 1891-92.

Opium receipts fell from Rs. 5,54,848 to Rs. 3,90,014 in the year under review. The charges were almost entirely connected with registration and amounted to Rs. 474 against Rs. 494 in the previous year. Opium.

(5) Customs.

The receipts from sea customs, exclusive of the import duty on salt, amounted to Rs. 15,76,927 against Rs. 16,66,258 in 1890-91. There was a considerable fall in the imports of spirits as well as in the exports of rice and paddy consequent on the unfavorable character of the season. The charges were Rs. 1,46,932 against Rs. 1,44,951 in the year before. Sea customs.

Land customs receipts amounted to Rs. 62,679 against Rs. 72,129 in the preceding year. The unfavorable character of the season was responsible for the decrease. The charges were Rs. 10,742 against Rs. 11,489 in 1890-91. Land customs.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

This head comprises the receipts and charges of the income-tax, which aggregated Rs. 17,36,180 and Rs. 16,289 against Rs. 16,42,622 and Rs. 16,203 in the year before. The receipts of the year under review were the highest on record. Income-tax.

(7) Forest.

Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 16,94,215, or Rs. 1,01,193 short of those realized in 1890-91. The decrease is attributed partly to the loss of about Rs. 50,000 in the Cuddapah district, owing to the substitution of coal for firewood by the Madras Railway and partly to slackness in demand owing to the unfavorable character of the season. The charges rose from Rs. 12,39,207 to Rs. 12,72,991 in 1891-92, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,21,224 at the close of the year against Rs. 5,56,201 at the close of the year before.

(8) Registration.

The receipts from registration amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 12,34,487 against Rs. 10,83,996. The large increase was due to fee receipts on account of numerous searches under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The charges aggregated Rs. 7,10,332 against Rs. 6,76,960 in 1890-91. The increase was due to the opening of additional offices.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised in this class were as follows:—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	64,47,969	67,47,670	+ 2,99,701
Charges	2,56,43,535	2,78,30,972	+ 21,87,437

The following figures show the variations in the receipts :—

Increase.	Rs.
Interest	2,404
Law and Justice, Courts	91,377
Do. Jails	62,469
Police	7,702
Marine	3,336
Medical	7,652
Scientific and other departments	15,649
Superannuations, &c.	27,029
Stationery and printing	8,709
Irrigation and navigation	21,273
Civil works by Public Works officers	45,753
Contributions	1,17,090
Total	4,10,443

Decrease.	Rs.
Post office	16
Education	1,765
Miscellaneous	96,716
Civil works by Civil officers	12,245
	1,10,742
Net difference	2,99,701
Total	4,10,443

A large increase in magisterial fines and an advance in manufactures explain the improvement under Law and Justice—Courts of Law and Jails, respectively. The increase under Police occurred chiefly in the receipts of Presidency Police and Cattle Pounds. That under Marine represents the recoveries from the Harbour Trust Board on account of work done by the Agent for Government Consignments during the past three years, while under Medical the increase is in hospital receipts. Cinchona receipts rose by about Rs. 48,000, while examination and other receipts fell by about Rs. 32,000; hence the excess under Scientific, &c., departments. About Rs. 58,000 was received for the first time in the year under review on account of contribution for leave and pension of officers lent to the South Indian Railway Company. This was, however, counterbalanced by a fall in the subscriptions to the Military fund. Large receipts from the sale of stationery to the East Coast Railway swelled the receipts under Stationery and printing. The increase under Irrigation and navigation is attributed to an increase in the navigation receipts in connection with the Buckingham Canal and in the revenue derived from water supplied by the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension project as well as from agricultural works. The increase under Civil works by Public Works officers occurred chiefly under Sales of buildings, Sales of tools and plant and receipts from Self-supporting institutions and under Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous. The increase under Contributions was due to the adjustment of Rs. 1,46,059 on account of the first year's outlay on the construction of the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway to be borne by the District Board, Tanjore, counterbalanced by smaller grants from Local funds towards Public works. The large decrease under Miscellaneous was due to the adjustment in 1890-91 of the sum of Rs. 1,31,067 as a refund of the amount spent from Provincial revenues on earthwork on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway in 1884-85 and 1885-86 against Rs. 37,636 adjusted in the year under review. The contributions for roads were not so large as those received in the previous year, which included a special recovery of about Rs. 9,000 in the Malabar district; hence the decrease under Civil works by Civil officers. The variations in expenditure are shown below :—

Increase.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	32,588
Refunds and drawbacks	82,505
Assignments and compensation	93,573
General administration	40,249
Law and justice, A. Courts of Law	1,19,429
Do. B. Jails	1,37,149
Police	1,69,559
Marine	1,14,084
Education	53,157
Ecclesiastical	338
Medical	83,860
Scientific and other minor departments	2,51,499
Miscellaneous	21,305
Famine relief	1,32,827
Construction of railways	1,40,505
Irrigation and navigation	4,52,653
Civil works by Civil officers	2,80,298
Do. by Public Works officers	2,36,558
Total	24,42,136

Decrease.	Rs.
Interest on other obligations	7,272
Post office	5,393
Political	11,587
Territorial and political pensions	5,954
Civil furlough and absentee allowance	4,067
Superannuation allowances and pensions	11,839
Stationery and printing	58,327
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,38,720
Contributions	11,540
	2,54,699
Increase	21,87,437
Total	24,42,136

The increase under Interest on ordinary debt followed the increase in the loans granted and the advances made for Land improvement and agriculture. Refunds are fluctuating payments, while the actuals under Assignments and compensations included large arrears chiefly in the Malabar district. Under Administration, the

increased expenditure was more or less due to officers availing themselves of privilege leave and to excess expenditure on contingencies incurred by some of the offices. Under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, increased expenditure was incurred for Civil and Sessions Courts and for the entertainment of temporary Sub-Magistrates in the affected districts. The expenditure on jails showed an increase in connection with manufactures and the maintenance of prisoners, but the excess on the former account was not quite covered by receipts credited *per contra*. The increase under Police took place chiefly in the items of clothing, arms and accoutrements. The excess under Marine was due to a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the purchase of a dredger for Pámban and 23,000 for a steam-tug for Cocanada. The charges for education show an annual increase, chiefly under Government schools—General and Special. There was an excess expenditure under Government Colleges—Professional—owing to the re-organization of the Law College, but the Grant-in-aid payments were the same as those of the year before. The rise in the number of patients treated and the larger outlay on experiments connected with the manufacture and preservation of animal lymph, as well as the additional expenditure sanctioned by Government on the establishment and contingencies for the Sanitary Engineer's department, were responsible for the increase under Medical. The provincialization of the charges of the Archæological department and the expenditure incurred on Census operations explain the increase under Scientific, &c., departments. The increase under Miscellaneous represents chiefly the expenses incurred in connection with the Malabar Marriage Bill and the increased charges under Rents, Rates and Taxes was due to a change in classification. The famine charges of 1890-91 were confined to Ganjam. But in the year under review the expenditure incurred in consequence of the prevailing distress was spread over a much larger area. The amount spent on the construction of the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway was much larger than that expended the year before and resulted in an increase under Construction of railways. The increase under Irrigation and navigation took place chiefly in the item of Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept. The outlay on Civil works by Civil officers in the year under review included large grants from Provincial funds to municipalities for drainage and water-supply projects. The outlay on Civil works by Public Works officers followed the grant sanctioned for the year, which was Rs. 2,50,000 more than that for the year before. The accounts of 1890-91 included special charges incurred in connection with a law suit in Salem; hence the decrease under Interest on other obligations. The short expenditure under Post office was due mainly to the conversion of some District Post establishments into Imperial. The absence on privilege leave of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin in 1890-91 raised the charges of that year under Political, while the continued decrease under Territorial and Political pensions was due to death lapses and to the large number of commutations granted from time to time. The accounts of 1890-91 under Civil, Furlough and Absentee allowances comprised the leave allowances of Mr. H. D. Taylor, C.S., Manager of the Jeypore Estate, but nothing was paid in the year under review. The short expenditure under Stationery and printing was entirely under Purchase of stationery. The accounts of 1890-91 under Miscellaneous railway expenditure were swelled by the survey charges of the East Coast Railway. A reduction in the grants for Public works accounts for the decrease under contributions.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

Receipts. The following statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial public works during the past two years :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference + or −.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Irrigation and navigation— Direct revenue from productive public works	2,74,212	2,85,513	+ 11,301
2. Military	26,854	20,499	− 6,355
3. Railways	51,55,225	76,85,440	+25,30,215
Total ...	54,56,291	79,91,452	+25,35,161

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due to an increase in the water-rate collections from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal during 1891-92, while the realization of a sum of Rs. 7,382 in 1890-91 from the sale of old stores and materials accounts for the excess in that year under Military. The increase under Railways represents the gross earnings of the South Indian Railway taken over by Government during 1890-91 :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference + or − .
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—			
Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway revenue and capital accounts	1,84,931	...	− 1,84,931
South Indian Railway	1,10,98,321	71,71,798	− 39,26,523
East Coast Railway	21,49,429	1,30,19,209	+ 1,08,69,780
Hindupur survey	19,071	11,17,046	+ 10,97,975
State outlay on guaranteed railways	1,14,056	1,70,978	+ 56,922
2. Irrigation and navigation—			
Famine relief irrigation works	4,54,570	6,15,688	+ 1,61,118
Productive public works, capital account	15,79,883	16,17,952	+ 38,069
Do. do. revenue account	12,52,368	11,75,888	− 76,480
3. Military	8,47,297	7,61,588	− 85,709
4. Civil works	25,654	39,013	+ 13,359
Total	1,77,25,580	2,56,89,160	+ 79,63,580

The charges under Railways were increased by the construction of the East Coast Railway. The appointment of an additional Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, together with unusually large payments for lands acquired, caused the increase under State outlay on guaranteed railways. Th excess under Famine relief irrigation works was due to the vigorous prosecution of works in the Rushikulya project. The heavy expenditure on purchase and repairs of tools and plant in connection with the Periyár project accounts for the increase under Productive public works capital account, while a general diminution of expenditure in 1891-92 on almost all the systems led to the decrease under Revenue account. No new works were undertaken in 1891-92 ; hence the decrease under Military as compared with the previous year, when unusual expenditure on buildings was incurred.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) MILITARY.

The following statement exhibits the military receipts in 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Heads of account.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference + or − .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
III. Regimental pay allowances and charges	87,873	73,087	− 14,786
IV. Commissariat establishment supplies and services	4,16,269	3,76,482	− 39,787
V. Remount and veterinary establishment supplies and services	31,566	32,817	+ 1,251
VI. Clothing establishment supplies and services	1,75,799	2,26,417	+ 50,618
VII. Barrack establishment supplies and services	6,848	10,049	+ 3,201
IX. Medical establishment supplies and services	1,62,625	1,57,969	− 4,656
X. Ordnance establishment stores and camp equipage	1,66,411	2,32,962	+ 66,551
XII. Education	657	652	− 5
XIII. Sea transport charges	13,169	13,467	+ 298
XIV. Miscellaneous services	37,124	26,940	− 10,184
XVI. Rewards for military service	397	272	− 125
XVII. Military pensions to Europeans	22,105	...	− 22,105
XVIII. Military pensions to Natives	50	3,583	+ 3,533
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowance	1,11,295	1,15,896	+ 4,601
Total Receipts	12,32,188	12,70,593	+ 38,405

The net increase of Rs. 38,405 is made up of an increase of Rs. 1,30,053 under 7 out of the 14 heads and a decrease of Rs. 91,648 under the others. The increase under Clothing establishment supplies and services was due to the larger debit raised in 1891-92 for the supply of clothing to the Hyderabad

Contingent and to large sales of clothing and necessaries generally; while that under Ordnance establishment stores and camp equipage was due partly to the arming of the 4th and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, with the new pattern M.H. Rifles and partly to the large amount realized on European stores returned by other departments. The decrease under Regimental pay allowances and charges was due to a falling off in miscellaneous recoveries, while that under Commissariat establishment supplies and services was due to a falling off in the consumption of rum and to some regiments in Burma making their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor. The receipts under Miscellaneous services being of a fluctuating character, no special reason can be assigned for the decrease. The decrease under Military pensions to Europeans was due to adjustments effected by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The Military expenditure, which is detailed below, shows a net increase of Rs. 17,14,914 as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of account.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference + or − .
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and garrison staff	12,54,811	12,72,924	+ 18,113
2. Administrative staff	4,62,166	4,82,315	+ 20,149
3. Regimental pay allowances and charges	1,45,83,503	1,39,25,975	− 6,57,528
4. Commissariat establishment supplies and services	74,42,651	87,58,173	+ 13,15,522
5. Remount and veterinary establishment supplies and services	4,17,738	6,29,912	+ 2,12,174
6. Clothing establishment supplies and services	5,00,208	5,60,224	+ 60,016
7. Barrack establishment supplies and services	5,39,600	5,78,969	+ 39,369
8. Administration of martial law	91,875	83,421	− 8,454
9. Medical establishment supplies and services	14,47,087	15,43,459	+ 96,372
10. Ordnance establishment stores and camp equipage	10,01,593	12,36,350	+ 2,34,757
11. Ecclesiastical	54,603	54,824	+ 221
12. Education	1,30,693	1,36,895	+ 6,202
13. Sea transport charges	2,23,701	2,26,782	+ 3,081
14. Miscellaneous services	16,79,298	20,27,333	+ 3,48,035
15. Volunteer corps	4,33,662	4,84,535	+ 50,873
16. Rewards for military services	13,934	14,112	+ 178
17. Military pensions to Europeans	6,28,577	4,88,108	− 1,40,469
18. Military pensions to Natives	23,88,044	24,85,166	+ 97,122
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	1,13,999	1,28,299	+ 14,300
20. Departmental pensions	1,44,594	1,49,475	+ 4,881
Total	3,35,52,337	3,52,67,251	+ 17,14,914

The increase under Army and Garrison staff was due to charges incurred in connection with the tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to payment of arrear charges to certain officers on account of station command allowance for Haka and the Ruby mines, and to heavy telegraphic charges incurred in connection with the occupation of Upper Burma, while most of the increase under Administrative staff was caused by the retransfer to the Military department, Madras, of the Madras section of the Medical Examiner's office, Poona, and by the appointment of officers to the charge of Treasure chests at Haka and Kalemyo in the Chin Hills. The increase under Commissariat establishment supplies and services was due chiefly to the heavy telegraphic transport and equipment charges incurred in Upper Burma. Under Remount and Veterinary establishment supplies and services, the increase was due to the promotion of the Assistant Commissary and the Deputy Assistant Commissary and to the purchase and maintenance of extra horses and the entertainment of extra establishment for the depôt. The payment of compensation for clothing to certain regiments and batteries in March instead of in April 1892 and the smallness of the local purchases in 1890-91 caused the increase under Clothing establishment supplies and services in the year under review; while the increase under Barrack establishment supplies and services was caused by increased expenditure on Punkah-pulling establishment in 1891-92, the purchase and repair of barrack furniture and miscellaneous supplies for barracks and hospitals. The increase under Medical establishment supplies and services was due mainly to the large number of medical subordinates and nurses on duty in 1891-92, and to the large purchases of stores by the Madras and Rangoon Medical depôts. A great advance in manufactures was chiefly responsible for the increase under Ordnance establishment stores and camp equipage, while charges incurred in connection with the Wuntho and Manipur expeditions and compensation for land for the Military cantonment

at Shwebo explain the increase under Miscellaneous services. The addition of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps to the strength of the Madras establishment and the appointment of additional Adjutants and Sergeant Instructors account for the increase under Volunteer Corps, while the increase of the pension-list resulting from the disbandment of regiments as well as the dearness of rice brought about the increase under Military pensions to Natives. The increase under Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances is said to have been chiefly due to the payment of pensions in sterling, with effect from 1st April 1886, converted at the official rate of exchange. The decrease under Regimental pay allowances and charges was due mainly to the disbandment of certain regiments and the absence of officers on furlough, but was counterbalanced to some extent by the formation of two local Burma battalions. The decrease under Administration of martial law was due to the pay of Colonel Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, having been drawn outside the Madras Presidency and to the appointment of a junior officer to act for Colonel Mathews on furlough; while the decrease under Military pensions to Europeans was due to the large number of casualties among pensioners as well as to the smaller sums paid on commutation.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given below:—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	67,94,084	87,68,532	+19,74,448	6,42,599	7,08,616	+ 66,017
1888-89	72,13,769	92,02,316	+19,88,547	6,61,950	8,90,164	+ 2,28,214
1889-90	79,49,208	1,16,49,906	+37,00,698	6,92,933	10,26,275	+ 3,33,342
1890-91	86,52,122	1,25,22,041	+38,69,919	6,97,426	11,86,318	+ 4,88,892
1891-92	1,01,72,168	1,27,15,695	+25,43,527	7,53,066	7,06,594	− 46,472

The receipts of the Postal department in 1891-92 showed a large increase as compared with the year before, owing chiefly to the increase of deposits in the District Savings' Banks. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below:—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	15,47,048	3,19,908	23,773
1890-91	16,13,042	3,34,776	24,776
1891-92	16,84,735	3,51,606	25,863

The decrease in the charges of the Telegraph department in comparison with 1890-91 was due to unusual expenditure incurred in that year.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Under this heading are comprised (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated with the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account of this Presidency, and are, therefore, distinct from the rest of the Incorporated Local funds dealt with in chapter IV of this report, which are not at the absolute disposal of the Provincial Government.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges detailed under major heads for the last five years or the period covering the last quinquennial Provincial contract. The net result of the year's transactions was a deficit of Rs. 22,21,799 as against a deficit of Rs. 14,23,946 in 1890-91:—

Major heads of account.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92 compared with 1890-91.
Income, Provincial Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	1,55,76,698	1,59,16,165	1,63,50,696	1,40,46,115	1,49,04,190	+ 8,58,075
III. Salt	1,44,338	1,36,533	1,82,534	2,09,561	1,18,101	— 91,460
IV. Stamps	44,78,704	46,01,962	48,76,259	48,42,659	50,60,681	+ 2,18,022
V. Excise	24,34,766	26,18,705	28,50,513	29,99,366	30,35,018	+ 35,652
VII. Customs	27,279	28,908	29,798	33,130	35,032	+ 1,902
VIII. Assessed taxes	7,64,263	7,56,043	8,25,020	8,21,311	8,68,090	+ 46,779
IX. Forest	13,74,920	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,95,408	16,94,215	— 1,01,193
X. Registration	4,53,810	4,79,164	5,13,731	5,41,998	6,17,243	+ 75,245
XII. Interest	2,342	35,168	32,697	43,199	43,516	+ 317
XIII. Post office	...	8	21	16	1	— 15
XVI. Law and justice—A. Courts of Law.	4,57,897	4,95,163	5,50,093	5,65,409	6,56,786	+ 91,377
XVI. Do. B. Jails.	1,49,100	1,65,894	1,44,789	2,03,118	2,65,586	+ 62,468
XVII. Police	84,456	91,899	86,204	85,610	89,783	+ 4,173
XVIII. Marine	13,846	200	33	441	3,777	+ 3,336
XIX. Education	1,62,808	1,65,458	1,47,191	1,35,189	1,33,424	— 1,765
XX. Medical	1,14,982	1,12,579	69,658	72,683	80,335	+ 7,652
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	87,212	1,14,942	1,72,124	1,73,834	1,88,726	+ 14,892
XXII. Superannuation	35,461	56,492	27,264	33,737	33,422	— 315
XXIII. Stationery and printing...	88,319	95,250	88,100	84,751	90,789	+ 6,038
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,21,913	1,43,162	1,39,523	1,47,548	1,49,746	+ 2,198
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	1,00,303	1,10,908	1,23,696	1,39,359	1,60,631	+ 21,272
XXXII. Civil works—						
Civil officers	20,813	21,982	7,978	31,012	18,768	— 12,244
Public Works officers ...	1,07,121	98,230	1,02,633	97,723	1,43,476	+ 45,753
Contributions from Local.	2,71,708	2,21,124	2,29,870	1,90,875	3,07,920	+ 1,17,045
Total ...	2,70,73,059	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,72,94,052	2,86,99,256	+ 14,05,204
Provincial Deficit ...	...	...	...	14,23,946	22,21,799	+ 7,97,853
Grand Total ...	2,70,73,059	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,87,17,998	3,09,21,055	+ 22,03,057

Major heads of account.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92 compared with 1890-91.
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,10,654	1,08,485	1,21,146	1,06,625	1,30,018	+ 23,393
3. Land revenue	46,29,728	46,09,095	46,57,664	45,68,179	48,46,969	+ 2,78,790
5. Salt	...	...	...	46,875	83,438	+ 36,563
6. Stamps	1,15,568	1,19,347	1,23,644	1,22,810	1,28,061	+ 5,251
7. Excise	67,353	82,237	95,739	1,17,758	1,40,314	+ 22,556
9. Customs	1,61,214	1,63,160	1,62,340	1,56,441	1,57,674	+ 1,233
10. Assessed taxes	16,744	7,977	8,094	8,102	8,144	+ 42
11. Forest	11,26,525	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,39,207	12,72,991	+ 33,784
12. Registration	3,10,632	3,27,574	3,29,330	3,38,480	3,55,166	+ 16,686
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	...	28,408	30,779	36,312	68,891	+ 32,579
15. Post office	1,06,283	1,05,906	1,05,620	95,792	90,399	— 5,393
18. General administration ...	9,64,269	9,59,485	9,80,347	9,86,310	10,07,812	+ 21,502
19. Law and justice—A. Courts of Law.	39,89,199	40,81,418	41,28,079	41,85,020	43,04,449	+ 1,19,429
19. Do. B. Jails ...	8,62,817	8,29,480	7,99,739	8,39,200	9,76,349	+ 1,37,149
20. Police	35,95,940	35,38,837	36,11,363	37,62,776	39,22,921	+ 1,60,145
21. Marine	26,738	11,063	83,334	36,372	1,50,456	+ 1,14,084
22. Education	12,49,727	11,80,310	12,42,891	14,01,904	14,55,061	+ 53,157
24. Medical	11,50,853	10,81,229	10,76,914	10,72,759	11,56,619	+ 83,860
25. Political	81,445	71,528	75,452	84,275	76,434	— 7,841
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,29,053	3,55,336	3,05,479	3,55,539	3,28,195	— 27,344
29. Superannuation	10,77,635	11,53,723	12,33,553	13,38,865	13,17,582	— 21,283
30. Stationery and printing ...	8,97,329	8,12,680	7,34,828	7,41,882	7,51,369	+ 9,487
32. Miscellaneous	1,62,502	1,74,869	1,44,804	1,29,179	1,51,827	+ 22,648
33. Famine relief	670	2,587	4,41,142	24,130	1,56,958	+ 1,32,828
37. Construction of railways ...	...	...	...	2,86,117	4,26,622	+ 1,40,505
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	228	...	99,760	1,74,819	36,098	— 1,38,721
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	26,27,459	32,94,403	32,42,699	35,46,344	39,98,997	+ 4,52,653
45. Civil works—						
Civil officers	85,001	1,74,051	1,28,590	1,41,204	4,21,502	+ 2,80,298
Public Works officers ...	19,42,590	20,77,463	22,70,211	24,80,200	27,16,757	+ 2,36,557
Contributions to Local ...	3,24,257	2,64,495	2,81,378	2,94,522	2,82,982	— 11,540
Total Provincial Charges ...	2,60,12,413	2,68,30,687	2,76,65,934	2,87,17,998	3,09,21,055	+ 22,03,057
Provincial Surpluses ...	10,60,646	11,50,258	14,42,118	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,70,73,059	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,87,17,998	3,09,21,055	+ 22,03,057

The following statement shows how the Provincial share of land revenue, as entered in this report, has been calculated for the past two years:—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	4,74,13,271	4,32,14,102
Provincial share as divided proportionately	1,18,53,318	1,08,03,525
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the new contract	33,01,000	33,01,000
Inter-provincial adjustments	38,250	1,01,354
Political charges provincialized (Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 15th September 1887)	75,000	75,000
One-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited to customs	90,518	97,512
Maintenance of Burmese convicts transferred to Madras jails prior to April 1887 (Government of India No. 4162, dated 31st July 1888)	18,934	12,849
On account of District Manuals (Government of India No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887)	1,000	1,000
Grant for tank restoration	5,00,000	5,00,000
For increase of revenue due to tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No, 4148, dated 5th August 1887)	74,614	35,292
For additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector (Government of India Financial No. 3726, dated 7th July 1888)	4,431	4,280
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 3472, dated 8th July 1889)	2,265	2,265
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Karikal frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 4071, dated 25th August 1890)	620	1,488
On account of the transfer of the guarding of the Mahé frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkári departments (Government of India Financial No. 3924, dated 17th September 1891)	...	500
Maintenance of Bangalore prisoners transferred to Madras jails since 1st April 1887	1,647	1,705
Refund of amount spent from Provincial revenues in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earth work on the Dharmavaram-Hindupur section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway (Government of India Financial No. 4335, dated 19th October 1891)	...	37,636
Charges on account of registration of statistics (Government of India Financial No. 5603, dated 2nd December 1890)	9,700	9,700
Pay and allowance of the members of His Excellency the Governor's Band (Government of India Financial No. 6584, dated 31st December 1889) ...	3,600	3,600
Cost of seeds supplied to soldiers' gardens (Government of India Financial No. 3212, dated 4th July 1890)	1,497	2,400
Archæological survey provincialized (Government of India Financial No. 851, dated 3rd March 1891)	...	21,000
Establishment for testing the obscuration of imported spirits (Government of India Financial No. 909, dated 4th March 1891)	...	1,223
Construction of a bridge over the Vedarniem Canal (Government Order, Financial, No. 322, dated 15th March 1892)	...	1,400
Total additions ...	41,23,076	42,11,204
Deduct—		
Amount payable from Provincial to Imperial—		
Special contributions to Imperial (Government of India Financial No. 689, dated 5th February 1889)	17,50,000	...
On account of the recent re-organization of the Board of Revenue (Government of India Financial No. 1876, dated 11th April 1888)	27,700	27,700
Three-fourths of excess under judicial stamps due to the New Succession Certificate Act (Government of India Financial No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889).	34,144	47,792
Interest on special assignment for tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888)	20,000	35,047
Works executed by Government for salt licensees (Government of India Financial No. 602, dated 11th February 1891)	98,063	...
Cost of Europe stores issued to Provincial departments	372	...
Total deductions ...	19,30,279	1,10,539
Net additions or deductions ...	+ 21,92,797	+ 41,00,665
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	1,40,46,115	1,49,04,190

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises the transactions of the Cattle Pound fund and of Agricultural services which are shown for the past five years in the following statement:—

Major head of account.	Cattle Pound Fund.					Agricultural Services.					Total.				
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XVII. Police	2,35,380	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	2,60,602	42,440	55,346	69,032	85,651	76,900	2,77,820	2,91,726	3,04,016	3,33,972	3,37,502
XIX. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments.	...	...	...	...	...	3,146	751	247	948	1,703	3,146	751	247	948	1,703
XXXII. Civil works by Civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total, Receipts ...	2,35,380	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	2,60,647	45,586	56,097	69,279	86,599	78,603	2,80,966	2,92,477	3,04,263	3,34,920	3,39,250
Expenditure.															
3. Land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	15,157	16,056	18,571	10,991	22,314	15,157	16,056	18,571	10,991	22,314
20. Police	1,97,050	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	2,47,275	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,050	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	2,47,275
22. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	...	...	...	...	...	34,600	45,434	44,145	28,326	18,900	34,600	45,434	44,145	28,326	18,900
45. Civil works by Civil officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	40,185	22,371	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,185	22,371	216	...	...
Other transfers	340	583	476	418	764	572	1,209	11,509	6,757	2,211	912	1,792	11,985	7,175	2,975
Total, Expenditure ...	2,37,575	2,40,715	2,26,434	2,32,291	2,48,039	50,329	62,699	74,225	46,074	43,425	2,87,904	3,03,414	3,00,659	2,78,365	2,91,464
Surplus ...	...	...	8,550	16,030	12,608	...	...	...	40,525	35,178	...	...	3,604	56,555	47,786
Deficit ...	2,195	4,335	...	...	...	4,743	6,602	4,946	...	...	6,938	10,937	...	...	...
Opening balance ...	42,311	40,116	35,781	44,331	60,361	61,886	57,143	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,04,197	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481
Closing do. ...	40,116	35,781	44,331	60,361	72,969	57,143	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,21,298	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,267

The receipts and charges of Cattle Pounds rose from Rs. 2,48,321 and Rs. 2,32,291 in 1890-91 to Rs. 2,60,647 and Rs. 2,48,039, respectively, in the year. The increase in the receipts was due to the large number of cattle that were impounded. The increase in the charges was caused mainly by increased expenditure on the construction and repair of pounds. 262 pounds were constructed during the year. Until 1888-89 Government appropriated half the surplus of the Cattle Pound fund for agricultural purposes, the remaining half being paid to Local and Municipal bodies for general purposes. But in 1888-89, the allotment on the latter account was reduced to three-tenths of the surplus by a corresponding addition to Agricultural services, and from 1889-90, the whole has been appropriated to the latter object, the amount being credited direct without previous credit and debit to Pound fund. If the amount allotted to Local bodies and that appropriated to Agricultural services each year represented the surplus that actually accrued within the year, the expenditure under Pound fund would, of course, exactly balance the receipts; but the adjustment is made each quarter of the surplus that accrues in the quarter previous, so that the adjustment made each year represents the surplus of the first three quarters of that year and of the last quarter of the year before. Thus the statement appended to this report must always show a nominal surplus or deficit on the transactions of each year. The decrease in the charges under Agricultural services was due chiefly to the smaller expenditure on cattle disease inspection. But there was a small excess owing to the appointment of a Deputy Director of the department of Land Records and Agriculture about the latter part of the year, while the Assistant Director was absent on six months' leave in 1890-91. The following statement brings out in one view the position of Provincial finances during the past quinquennial contract:—

	Old contract.	New or existing contract.			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,61,929
Surplus + or Deficit—	+ 10,60,646	+ 11,50,258	+ 14,42,119	— 14,23,946	— 22,21,799
Closing balance of Provincial services proper	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,61,929	42,40,130
Add balances of Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,267
Total balances, Provincial services ...	53,90,757	65,30,078	79,75,801	66,08,410	44,34,397

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This chapter relates to funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration and is divided into two parts, viz. (1) Local funds which, though incorporated in the public accounts, are not at the unfettered disposal of the local Government, and (2) Excluded Local funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT HELD AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This class comprises (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service funds, (3) Canal and Ferry funds, (4) Irrigation Cess funds, and (5) The Bhadrachalam Road fund. The transactions relating to these funds, as recorded in the Civil and Public works accounts under service receipts and charges, are detailed in the following statement:—

	Local Funds Act V of 1884.		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		Bhadráchalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	1,16,041	1,07,615	9,83,469	9,04,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,99,510	10,11,638
VI. Provincial rates	48,23,183	45,38,856	32,26,834	29,01,274	...	...	58,200	58,338	711	8,293	81,08,928	75,06,761
XII. Interest	61,339	69,111	33,114	32,876	89	2	303	307	...	...	94,845	1,02,296
XIX. Education	1,79,429	1,89,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,429	1,89,163
XX. Medical	24,453	16,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,453	16,188
XXII. Superannuation	596	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	525
XXV. Miscellaneous	4,89,122	5,49,963	97,328	15,436	...	...	...	...	4	214	5,86,454	5,65,613
XXXII. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	8,35,478	9,60,712	428	169	1,30,141	30,720	300	...	2,561	618	9,68,908	9,92,219
By Public Works officers.	4,036	5,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,036	5,253
Contribution from Provincial to Local	2,86,399	2,77,684	...	...	...	...	8,123	5,298	...	...	2,94,522	2,82,982
Transfers between Local and Local	2,83,194	83,869	...	...	...	15,335	...	...	45	...	2,83,239	99,204
Total ...	71,03,270	67,98,939	43,41,173	38,53,778	1,30,230	46,057	66,926	63,943	3,321	9,125	1,16,44,920	1,07,71,842
Expenditure.												
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	20,145	8,631	3,885	11,656	214	7,135	2	43	...	...	24,246	27,465
3. Land revenue	...	...	38,12,971	41,23,918	...	...	13,135	13,534	...	4,130	38,26,106	41,41,582
14. Interest on other obligations ...	8,420	6,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	6,290
18. General administration ...	2,51,033	2,75,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,51,033	2,75,315
22. Education	9,40,836	10,28,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,40,836	10,28,936
24. Medical	7,11,720	13,01,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,11,720	13,01,252
29 Superannuation	9,063	5,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,063	5,982
32. Miscellaneous	6,92,585	2,71,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,92,585	2,71,450
45. Civil Works—												
By Civil officers	41,00,070	42,92,586	31,772	20,290	14,176	2,166	32,464	40,588	1,627	2,372	41,80,109	43,58,092
By Public Works officers ...	90,919	1,54,204	...	...	3,867	3,462	12,720	23,438	...	...	1,07,506	1,74,180
Contribution from Local to Provincial	1,85,665	2,98,269	4,972	9,450	163	...	73	233	2	9	1,90,875	3,07,961
Transfers between Local and Local	2,681	17,951	...	...	2,80,558	81,258	...	...	...	...	2,83,239	99,209
Total ...	70,13,137	76,60,866	38,53,600	41,65,314	2,98,978	87,097	58,394	77,836	1,629	6,511	1,12,25,738	1,19,97,624
Surplus ...	90,133	...	4,87,573	...	...	...	8,532	...	1,692	2,614	4,19,182	...
Deficit ...	...	8,61,927	...	3,11,536	1,68,748	41,040	...	13,893	...	...	...	12,25,782
Opening balance ...	28,20,297	29,10,430	29,36,078	34,23,651	2,13,661	44,913	91,788	1,00,320	339	2,031	60,62,163	64,81,345
Closing do. ...	29,10,430	20,48,503	34,23,651	31,12,115	44,913	3,873	1,00,320	86,427	2,031	4,645	64,81,345	52,55,563

Transactions under the Local Funds Act V of 1884 resulted in a deficit of Rs. 8,61,927 due chiefly to famine, whereas in 1890-91 there had been a surplus of Rs. 90,133. The receipts fell by Rs. 3,04,331 and the charges rose by Rs. 6,47,729 as shown below :—

Receipts.

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Interest	7,772	Land Revenue	8,426
Education	9,734	Provincial rates	2,84,327
Miscellaneous	60,841	Medical	8,265
Civil works by Civil officers	1,25,234	Superannuations	71
Do. by Public Works officers ...	1,217	Contributions from Provincial to Local	8,715
		Transfers between Local and Local ...	1,99,325
Total ...	2,04,798	Total ...	5,09,129
		Net decrease ...	3,04,331

The increase under Interest was due to the recovery of arrears, while that under Education was due to the opening of additional schools. Miscellaneous receipts were swollen by large arrears of choultry rents collected in the Tanjore district. The excess under Civil works by Civil officers was mostly nominal and was due to the amalgamation of the Canal and Ferry fund in several districts with Local funds under Act V of 1884. The falling off under Land revenue and Provincial rates was chiefly due to the scarcity which prevailed in several districts. Land-cess collections in many districts fell considerably, notably in Salem, Bellary and Nellore. Under Medical there was a decerase in the receipts from contributions and other items ; under contributions from Provincial to Local there was a decrease due to a reduction in the Contributions for Public works. The decrease under Transfers between Local and Local was nominal and was due to the adjustments rendered necessary in connection with the transfer in 1890-91 of the Canal and Ferry fund transactions of some districts to Local funds under Act V of 1884 :—

Charges.

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
General administration	24,282	Refunds	11,514
Education	88,100	Land revenue	2,130
Medical	5,89,532	Superannuation	3,081
Civil works by Civil officers	1,92,516	Miscellaneous	4,21,135
Do. by Public Works officers	63,285		
Contributions from Local to Provincial ...	1,12,604	Total ...	4,37,860
Transfers between Local and Local	15,270		
Total ...	10,85,589	Net increase ...	6,47,729

The establishment of additional panchâyats and unions accounts for the increase under General administration, and the increase under Education was due to the opening of additional schools. Sanitation and conservancy charges, which were formerly debited to 32 Miscellaneous, were in the year under review transferred to 24 Medical. Owing to the additional charges incurred on account of famine, the saving under the former head was more than counterbalanced by the excess under the latter. The outlay on Civil works by Civil officers was partly due to the amalgamation of the Canal and Ferry fund with Local funds under Act V of 1884, while the increase under Civil works by Public Works officers was almost entirely in the North Arcot district where relief works were undertaken on account of famine. The large increase under Contributions was due partly to the adjustment to the credit of Provincial funds of the unspent portions of the allotments on account of Normal schools in the Local Board budgets for 1891-92 in consequence of the provincialization, with effect from 1st January 1892, of Normal school charges. The main cause, however, was the adjustment of Rs. 1,43,059, being a moiety of the first year's expenditure on the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway which is debitable to the Tanjore District Board funds. The excess under Transfers represents the debit balances on 31st March 1891 of the Canal and Ferry fund of certain districts transferred to Local funds under Act V of 1884. The decrease under Miscellaneous has been already explained, and the variations under the remaining heads call for no special remarks. Chingleput, Kurnool, Salem, Coimbatore and

the Nílgiris closed with deficit balances aggregating in value Rs. 2,01,441. A further sum of Rs. 2,30,000 was invested in Government securities by the District Board of Tanjore, while Government paper for only Rs. 1,00,000 was sold, thus raising the funded capital held by District Boards from Rs. 14,54,105 to Rs. 15,84,105 on 31st March 1892. The expenditure under Village Service funds exceeded the receipts by Rs. 3,11,536. Compared with the transactions of the year before, the receipts fell by Rs. 4,87,395 and the expenditure rose by Rs. 3,11,714. The fall in receipts was brought about by the scarcity which prevailed, while the increase in expenditure was chiefly due to the revision of village establishments. The Village Service funds of the Kurnool and Madura districts closed with deficit balances of Rs. 38,271 and Rs. 53,216, respectively. The investments in Government paper remained the same, viz., Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool, Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem and Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. The receipts of Irrigation Cess funds do not presentimpor tant variations; but there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 19,442 compared with that of the previous year, which was incurred almost entirely under Civil works, chiefly in the Bellary and Salem districts. The amount invested in securities in Trichinopoly remained unaltered at Rs. 7,600. The excess in the receipts and charges of the Bhadráchalam Road fund was chiefly due to the re-settlement of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks in the Godávari district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement contains the receipts and charges with the opening and closing balances for 1890-91 and 1891-92 of the funds included in this subsection :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1890.	1890-91.		Closing balance on 31st March 1891.	1891-92.		Closing balance on 31st March 1892.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine funds	8,57,182	5,64,975	10,73,671	3,48,486	7,93,249	8,10,222	3,31,513
Cantonment funds ...	3,086	15,222	15,932	2,376	18,000	17,762	2,614
University Fee fund.	34,261	1,89,896	1,84,603	39,554	1,93,412	1,95,428	37,538
Total ...	8,94,529	7,70,093	12,74,206	3,90,416	10,04,661	10,23,412	3,71,665

The receipts and charges under Port and Marine funds in 1891-92 very nearly balance each other. The charges include about Rs. 1,99,000, being the initial cost of the Steam Dredger *Wenlock* debited to the Pámban Pilotage fund. To meet the above cost, the Madura Port fund had to take a loan of Rs. 70,000 from the Tinnevelly Port fund, which was effected by the sale by the latter of Government securities to the nominal value of Rs. 65,000. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,00,000 towards the same object. Including the above sum of Rs. 65,000, the outports sold and bought Government paper to the nominal value of Rs. 93,000 and Rs. 86,000, respectively. The amount invested in Government securities in favour of the University Fee fund was raised to Rs. 2,15,000 by the further investment of a sum of Rs. 30,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans outstanding at the close of the past official year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1891-92.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1891-92.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-1873	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,200	...
Ootacamund do. ...	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875 ...	12,420	4½	4,205	...	4,205	768	3,437	181	...
Do. do. ...	For the Kandal drainage scheme	17,500	4½	...	17,500	17,500	...	17,500	136	...
Do. do. ...	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund	43,000	4½	...	43,000	43,000	...	43,000	...	...
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	1,777	...	1,777	325	1,452	76	...
Do. do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4½	10,000	...	10,000	500	9,500	328	...
Cochin do. ...	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1889 ...	14,000	4½	10,340	...	10,340	1,929	8,411	451	...
Calicut do. ...	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the Railway extension to Calicut ...	30,000	4½	29,000	...	29,000	...	29,000	601	659
Kumbakónam do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4½	20,000	...	20,000	...	20,000	900	...
Máyavaram do. ...	For the construction of a School building	3,500	4½	3,500	...	3,500	175	3,325	120	...
Do. do. ...	For the construction of two market buildings	5,000	4½	...	3,000	3,000	...	3,000	93	...
Saidápet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1873-76 ..	1,99,790	4½	96,199	...	96,199	11,049	85,150	4,206	...
Calicut do. ...	For completing the Tamaracheri ghât road and approach in Wynaad, 1874 ...	89,000	4½	13,996	...	13,996	4,665	9,331	630	...
Tellicherry do. ...	For completing the Periaghât road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	24,311	...	24,311	3,000	21,311	1,027	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour works	...	4½	42,54,241	8,00,000	50,54,241	1,00,000	49,54,241	1,78,888	...
Banganapalle Nawáb ...	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1873-1877	3,00,000	6	97,627	...	97,627	24,681	72,946	5,945	...
Andipati Poligar	For liquidation of debts, 1881-82.	62,000	5	23,576	...	23,576	3,107	20,469	1,493	...
Shulagiri Estate	Do. do.	35,000	5	23,097	...	23,097	2,345	20,752	1,155	...
	Total ...	...	...	60,41,869	8,63,500	69,05,369	1,52,544	67,52,825	2,53,430	659

Excluding the sum of Rs. 8,00,000 advanced for harbour construction, two new loans were sanctioned by Government, viz., Rs. 17,500 for the Kandal drainage scheme and Rs. 43,000 for the south water-supply of Ootacamund, both of which were paid in full: but of the sum of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in the previous year for the construction of two markets in the municipality of Máyavaram, Rs. 3,000 was paid in the year under review. The repayments in the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,544. The large advances made for harbour construction raised the outstandings at the close of each year. The outstandings, which amounted to Rs. 60,41,869 on 1st April 1891, rose to Rs. 67,52,825 on the 31st March 1892, and comprised the following :—

	Rs.
(1) Madras municipality	14,30,000
(2) Madras harbour works	49,54,241
(3) Banganapalle Nawáb	72,946
(4) Saidápet Local Fund Board	85,150
(5) Others	2,10,488
Total ...	67,52,825

The Sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras municipality held Government securities to the value of Rs. 6,59,600 on the 31st March 1892.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1891.)

Registration of births.

THE birth-rate during the year was 32·4 per mille, which is the highest on record in this Presidency. The total population for which returns were furnished was 28,513,734. In Madras, Salem, Kurnool and Bellary-Anantapur the birth-rate was 40 per mille or above. The lowest birth-rate was recorded in Godávari (22·7) and Malabar (23·6), but there is no reason to assume that these figures are due to any other cause than very defective registration. In 5 districts the birth-rate was below the average of the whole Presidency during the last 10 years, and in 4 there was an actual decrease when compared with their own average for the decade. Of the 924,238 births registered, 471,144 were male and 453,094 female, or, in other words, to every 100 female births there were 103·9 male births. The proportion in 1890 and 1889 was 104·2 males to 100 females. As in previous years the births were most numerous in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The highest rate (3·3 per mille) was reached in August and the lowest (1·9) in February. The births exceeded the deaths in all districts except Madras and South Arcot. On the whole, the birth-rate was 6·2 per mille higher than the death-rate. The urban birth-rate for the Presidency was, as usual, smaller than the rural, the ratios being 31·5 and 32·2 respectively.

Registration of deaths.

747,553 deaths, corresponding to 26·2 per mille of the population, were registered in 1891. This rate of mortality is the highest recorded, with the exception of 1878, during any year of the last 20. The average death-rate for the year under report was 3·4 per mille greater than that of 1890 and 4·4 greater than the average of the previous 5 years. This large increase was mainly due to the ravages of cholera which carried off 98,773 persons against 41,368, the average of the preceding 10 years. The scanty rainfall resulting in the drying up of water-supply contributed also to the general unhealthiness of the year and may in part account for the extraordinary increase in the number of deaths from causes other than the well-known diseases, fevers and injuries, which are usually responsible for the larger proportion of the total mortality. In all districts except Madras the male death-rate was higher than the female, the proportion on the whole being 104·7 deaths among males to 100 deaths among females. One-fifth of the total deaths was among infants under 1 year, or 167·4 per mille of the children born during the year; the death-rate among the infantile population of the 28 principal towns in England in 1891 was 167 per mille. Between 1 and 5 years the mortality was 16·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The period when fewest deaths occurred was, as in previous years, between 10 and 15, when they amounted only to 3·7. From infancy up to 15 years females have a better chance of life than males and also from 30 years upwards, while between the ages of 15 and 20, a period burdened with maternal cares, the death-rate among women was higher. Mortality among Hindus was 26·3 per 1,000, among Muhammadans 25·7, among Native Christians 22·3, and among "other classes" 13·1. The most unhealthy months were November and December, when the mortality was double that of March, the month in which, as in 1890, the smallest number of deaths were recorded. The highest death-rate was again furnished by Madras (59·4) and was due mostly to a large increase under "fevers and dysentery." With the exception of South Canara and Ganjam, there was an increase in the average death-rate of each district compared with that of the preceding 10 years. The amount of increase, however, varied from ·7 in Vizagapatam to 14·5 in South Arcot and 19·8 in Madras. The

two northern districts, Ganjam (13·5) and Vizagapatam (17·3), returned the lowest death-rates. Mortality among urban populations was 30·0 and among rural 25·4 against 22·1 and 22·2 in 1890. In all districts, except Chingleput and South Arcot, the urban was higher than the rural death-rate. The average death-rate of the municipalities was 5·9 higher than the district rate. In Bezváda it reached 64·3, in 7 towns it was between 40 and 50, in 24 between 30 and 40, in 20 between 20 and 30, and in 3 it was stated to be below 20.

Cholera. The epidemic of cholera which visited this Presidency was the severest since 1877. The number of recorded deaths was 98,773, or 3·5 per mille of the population; the next severest outbreaks were in 1884 and 1889, when the ratio of cholera deaths was 2·7. All districts were affected by the scourge and at no time was it entirely absent. The epidemic was at its height in December, when 23,822 deaths occurred. It raged with greatest intensity in South Arcot (8·8 deaths per mille), Madura (5·9), Anantapur-Bellary (5·6), Cuddapah (5·5), Chingleput (5·0), and Coimbatore (5·0). Out of 44,449 villages in the Presidency, deaths from cholera were reported from 8,975 or 20·2 per cent. The Northern Circars were practically free from cholera. Of the 55 municipalities, only 7 escaped. As in the previous year, the rate in Palni was high (21·9), Nellore, Adóni, Anantapur, Chidambaram, and Dindigul with rates ranging from 18·9 to 10·6 per mille followed in the order named. Altogether 26 towns showed a death-rate from cholera of over 5 per mille of population. Of the remaining 51 towns of the Presidency, only 12 could show a clean record. Of the 98,773 deaths, 6,789 occurred in municipal towns, giving a death-rate of 5·1 in towns against an average district rate of 3·4. In 34 towns the death-rates were higher and in 14 they were lower than the district rates.

Small-pox. The total deaths registered in 1891 from small-pox were 41,322 against 28,092 in 1890 and an average of 28,757 during the past 10 years. During this period it has only once been exceeded in 1884. The death-rate was 1·4 per mille of population, while in 1890 it was 1·0, and for the quinquennium 1886–1890, the annual average was 0·8. Mortality among children under 12 years of age was 54·1 per cent. of the total deaths against 65·8 per cent. in 1890. The greatest number of deaths occurred in February (4,502), when, as frequently happens, the disease is most virulent, after which it declined gradually in intensity till the minimum (2,570) was reached in September. Deaths from small-pox were recorded in all the districts. The highest death-rate was obtained in Kistna (5·3), Malabar (2·7), South Arcot (2·6), and Madura (2·4), the lowest in South Canara and Ganjam (0·1 each). The town death-rate (2·1) was greater than the district rate (1·4). Among municipalities, Calicut had the largest number of victims with the enormous ratio of 20·4 per mille. Periyakulam (8·7) and Tuticorin (8·3) also suffered greatly from the disease. 11 municipal towns were free from it and 4 others had a death-rate of under 0·2.

Fevers. The registered mortality from "fevers" during the year was 247,029, giving a ratio of 8·6 per mille of population against 262,855 or 9·2 per mille in 1890 and 232,025 or 8·2, the mean of the previous 5 years. The decrease, as compared with 1890, was due to the absence of influenza which was widely prevalent in that year. The mortality was greatest in December (27,311 deaths) and lowest in March (16,753). In all districts, except Chingleput, Ganjam, Godávari, Madras, Nellore and Tanjore, the death-rates of the year were lower than in 1890. The highest death-rate, as is usually the case, was in the Kurnool district (21·1), next came Madras (17·0), Nílgiris (16·9), Cuddapah (14·9) and Vizagapatam (14·2). The least affected district was, as in former years, Tanjore, in which the rate was only 2·3 per mille. The district rate was 8·8, while that of towns was 6·4. In 10 towns the death-rate exceeded 10 per mille. Bezváda (15·9), Parlákimedi (14·8) and Tuticorin (14·2) suffered most severely.

Dysentery and diarrhœa. The deaths from these causes numbered 34,223 against 26,608 recorded under the head "bowel-complaints" in 1890. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, all diseases other than dysentery and diarrhœa that used to come under the head "bowel-complaints" have been registered under "all other causes." The death-rate for 1891 was 1·2 per mille of population and is higher than that for any other year since 1882. The average district death-rate was 1·2

and, but for the inclusion of Madras town (11·5), would have been much less. The average rate for the District Municipalities was 3·4 per mille. Next to Madras district (11·5), Chingleput (4·2) returned the highest death-rate. These 2 districts usually show the highest death ratios, while among municipalities, Bezváda (11·9), Tuticorin (8·7), Bimlipatam (7·0), Tanjore (6·8) and Karúr (6·5) headed the list. The least affected town was Adóni.

Injuries.

The deaths recorded from injuries were 10,542, or 140 more than in 1890, and the rate per mille of population was 0·4. There was a decrease in suicides and deaths from wounds, but an increase in deaths from wild beasts and snakes. The death-rates varied in different districts and ranged between 0·1 in Nílgiris to 0·5 in Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot and South Canara. As usual there were more suicides among females than males. Deaths ascribed to wounds and accidents numbered 6,322 and, as frequently happens, the largest number occurred in North Arcot. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,304 deaths in 1891 against 2,042 in 1890, the largest number (214) again occurring in South Arcot.

All other causes.

The recorded deaths from all other causes rose to 315,664 in 1891 from 287,149 in 1890 and 276,693, the mean of the 5 years (1886–1890). The rate per mille of population was 11·1.

VACCINATION. (1891-92.)

During the year the strength of the establishment was increased by 3 vaccinators of the first class, 2 of the second class and 4 probationers, thus making the total strength of the department 57 Deputy Inspectors, 674 vaccinators and 146 probationers. The number of primary vaccinations was 996,274 and of re-vaccinations 57,146, making a total increase on the previous year of 92,860 cases. This increase is equivalent to an increase of 100 vaccinations per man. 92·1 per cent. of the operations were successful against 93·4 in 1890 and 94·9 in 1889. Excluding the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the proportion of operations to the population according to the census of 1881 was 34·1 per mille against 31·0 in 1890 and 28·3 in 1889. The steady rise is very satisfactory. The work done by Local Fund vaccinators increased by 10 per cent. Ganjam with 98·8 per cent. of successful cases, and Bellary and Vizagapatam with 97·2 each returned the best results. There was a considerable increase of work done in Tinnevelly (12,973), South Arcot (10,322) and Godávari (10,301), and a decrease in 3 districts —Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Coimbatore. Compulsory vaccination was introduced into 9 municipalities and thus vaccination had been made compulsory in 47 out of 55 municipal towns at the close of the year. Good work was done in Trichinopoly (1,988 cases) and Vizagapatam (1,971). The average cost per successful case in municipalities was high, viz., As. 5-1 against As. 3-4 in Local Fund circles. There was a further decrease in the quantity of work performed in the agency tracts, the total number of operations being 16,501 or 1,400 less than in 1890 and 11,835 less than in 1889. The most marked decrease during the year under report occurred in Ganjam (—1,641). The total number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors was 524,571 against 482,170 in the previous year. In 6 ranges against 10 in 1890, the deputies failed to verify 50 per cent. of the vaccinations. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 2,08,617 against Rs. 1,92,979 and the average cost per successful case As. 3-7 against * the same figure in the previous year. Of the 1,053,420 vaccinations performed, 674,148 or 64 per cent. were from animal lymph. The percentage of successful cases was 90·4 against 90·1 in 1890. Experiments with lanoline vaccine were conducted at the beginning of the year by Surgeon-Major W. G. King and 202,435 vaccinations with lanoline paste performed, and successful results were obtained in 89·3 per cent. of the cases. Orders were passed by Government in September 1891 that, with a due regard to economy, fresh animal lymph should be employed in all vaccine operations, and that Dr. King's lanoline paste should be utilized only when the use of stored lymph could not be avoided.

* Erroneously given as As. 3-3 in the report for 1890-91.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS

AND

HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject has been given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons."

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1891.)

The number of towns administered by the District Municipalities Act was, as in 1890, 55.

Sanitary works.

The work consisted, as usual, in the sinking of wells, the repairing and cleansing of tanks and wells, the repairing and construction of drains, latrines, cinerators, dust-bins, markets and slaughter-houses, and in the improvement of village sites. The sources of water-supply and the systems of drainage remained very much in the same defective condition as in previous years. In view of this fact, the Sanitary Engineer's office was actively employed in the preparation of comprehensive designs for improvements under both heads, and 8 water-supply and 2 drainage schemes were finally sanctioned by Government. No changes were made in the system of conservancy; in some towns the arrangements were adequate, in others unsatisfactory. The total strength of the establishment rose from 4,475 in 1890 to 4,710. There was also a marked increase in the number of public and private latrines; as compared with the previous year, the increase in the former kind was 233 and in the latter 5,608. Private scavengering made some progress, both as regards the number of towns in which the system was adopted and in the number of houses served. During the year it was introduced in 5 towns, viz., Bimlipatam, Dindigul, Palni, Vizianagrum and Trichinopoly, thus making the number of towns 48. In 31 other towns it progressed and in 8 it declined. The greatest advance was in Kurnool (1,134), Coimbatore (420), Conjeeveram (179), Chicacole (144), and Tuticorin (130). The greatest decrease was in Bellary and Ootacamund, where the number of latrines fell by 171 and 95, respectively. On the whole, the number of private latrines cleaned by municipal scavengers rose by 5,608, thus making the number of houses served 22,918. Mangalore had the largest number of private latrines under municipal control, viz., 2,450, then followed Srírangam (1,670) and Trichinopoly (1,610). The total estimated income of the 55 municipalities amounted to Rs. 26,52,995 against Rs. 21,17,640 in 1890, indicating an incidence of taxation of Rs. 1-13-2 per head of population against Rs. 1-7-3 in 1890 and Rs. 1-6-5 in 1889. The allotment made for sanitation was Rs. 9,97,380, but the proportion of expenditure to allotment was Rs. 5,57,140, or only 55·8 per cent. against 59·3 in 1890. In only 7 towns did it exceed 75 per cent., while in Kumbakónam (17·1), Coonoor (29·8), Palamcottah (37·9), and 4 other municipalities, it was less than 50 per cent. Details of expenditure for 1890-91 and 1891-92 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1890-91 (for the full year).		1891-92.		
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending December 1891.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For conservancy	4,20,517	3,90,348	4,46,415	3,16,565	70·9
For improvement of village or town sites	1,25,639	1,21,414	1,89,240	1,22,925	64·9
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	69,591	55,655	66,375	41,964	63·2
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	12,205	11,805	12,595	8,994	71·4
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.	24,241	12,580	35,927	12,206	33·9
For other sanitary objects	1,37,920	52,704	2,46,828	54,486	22·1
Total ...	7,90,113	6,44,506	9,97,380	5,57,140	55·8

Details for each municipality are given below :—

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1891-92.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1891-92. Sanitary allotment. Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary allotment. Amount expended in nine months ending December 1891.	Conservancy. Amount sanctioned.	Conservancy. Amount expended.	Improvement of town sites. Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of town sites. Amount expended.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c. Amount sanctioned.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c. Amount expended.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Amount sanctioned.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Amount expended.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Amount sanctioned.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Amount expended.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c. Amount sanctioned.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c. Amount expended.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur ...	4,907	24,900	15·9	77·0	3,970	3,058	2,260	1,777	1,500	1,085	50	103	30	...	50	47	800	46
Adóni ...	22,441	48,950	26·5	59·1	12,970	7,674	8,450	6,142	2,600	1,276	360	236	...	...	...	19	1,560	1
Bellary ...	53,460	1,06,970	46·2	51·2	48,100	24,621	28,570	20,057	7,230	2,202	3,250	762	...	...	300	150	8,750	1,450
Conjeeveram ...	37,275	33,070	45·9	57·7	15,190	8,707	7,660	4,889	2,050	1,219	940	798	1,250	1,214	3,040	515	250	132
Coimbatore ...	38,967	43,340	28·1	84·7	12,200	10,337	9,600	8,279	...	...	600	1,210	...	...	150	11	1,850	837
Erode	9,864	15,060	26·1	63·8	4,080	2,602	3,020	2,299	100	6	260	255	30	42	370	...	300	...
Karúr	9,205	18,870	31·0	65·6	5,860	3,843	3,290	2,223	2,000	918	60	199	...	...	170	219	340	284
Cuddapah ...	18,982	49,160	32·0	59·3	15,776	9,358	8,324	5,995	100	...	2,952	1,787	...	...	*3,000	864	1,400	742
Berhampore ...	23,599	25,070	37·4	58·3	9,380	5,477	5,930	4,438	2,900	636	200	142	...	...	60	22	290	239
Chicacole	18,302	22,170	22·8	62·9	5,060	3,183	2,960	2,007	1,730	1,021	240	121	...	...	70	...	60	34
Parlákimedi ...	15,365	12,980	31·3	44·5	4,070	1,811	2,260	1,441	...	...	330	296	...	...	...	...	1,480	74
Cocanada	30,441	44,190	36·7	79·7	16,220	12,938	7,280	5,424	4,480	4,796	1,560	2,223	...	...	2,000	5	900	490
Ellore	25,092	23,940	41·9	60·0	10,050	6,033	6,170	4,305	2,660	1,126	70	69	...	34	400	...	750	499
Rajahmundry ...	24,555	33,050	52·9	68·0	17,500	11,908	9,660	7,120	4,890	3,231	1,480	719	...	...	1,320	706	200	132
Bezváda	10,098	69,080	32·5	74·9	22,500	16,856	7,170	5,197	9,500	7,510	2,300	699	80	...	2,280	2,280	1,170	1,170
Guntúr	19,646	38,520	49·7	65·8	19,150	12,615	8,780	6,718	4,350	2,062	3,426	3,160	...	...	2,000	...	600	675
Masulipatam ...	35,056	41,220	38·5	62·0	15,890	9,865	7,350	5,679	6,500	2,527	1,020	904	...	...	270	183	750	572
Kurnool	20,329	31,210	29·2	110·0	9,113	10,025	6,503	7,455	2,310	2,312	150	86	...	...	...	...	150	172
Dindigul	14,182	34,370	39·1	55·1	13,440	7,416	5,060	3,666	3,380	1,770	3,000	637	...	...	800	622	1,200	721
Madura	76,847	2,30,220	21·4	65·4	49,270	32,209	31,040	19,627	...	...	10,230	9,460	2,500	1,900	1,000	509	4,500	713
Palni	13,315	12,700	56·8	60·9	7,215	4,397	2,755	2,021	2,400	1,715	690	656	70	5	1,100	...	200	...
Periyakulam ...	16,446	11,200	45·1	77·0	5,061	3,901	2,390	1,850	1,950	1,795	144	54	...	...	217	17	360	185
Calicut	57,085	75,715	22·9	81·5	17,350	14,133	9,480	6,913	6,920	6,877	...	...	...	...	200	103	750	240
Cannanore ...	26,336	29,230	39·3	58·3	11,490	6,699	7,430	4,066	2,720	1,990	490	76	...	...	470	332	470	235
Cochin	15,698	21,040	31·0	71·0	6,530	4,642	5,070	3,772	...	...	30	30	...	...	270	17	1,160	823
Pálghat	36,339	53,400	31·6	68·2	16,910	11,541	5,690	3,887	9,350	7,053	290	46	60	...	...	...	1,020	555
Tellicherry ...	24,581	53,280	22·7	72·5	12,105	8,783	7,430	4,666	3,500	3,223	50	6	...	...	100	29	1,025	859
Nellore	27,505	42,910	36·7	60·9	15,745	9,589	9,115	6,393	3,300	2,401	500	27	30	...	2,000	330	800	438
Ongole	9,200	13,910	36·1	51·2	5,030	2,578	2,650	1,928	690	152	660	483	...	...	1,000	...	30	15
Gudiyátam ...	16,690	19,550	33·4	65·0	6,530	4,250	3,460	2,327	2,440	1,408	330	413	...	30	150	...	150	72
Tirupati	13,232	11,400	42·8	56·1	4,880	2,741	2,980	2,069	1,000	185	500	447	10	...	350	...	40	40
Vellore	40,958	73,370	29·9	47·3	21,930	10,406	13,900	9,148	5,000	710	1,600	548	...	...	500	...	980	...
Wálajápet ...	10,387	12,640	20·0	73·3	2,530	1,855	2,430	1,810	...	...	50	45	...	...	50	...	...	...
Coonoor	4,778	68,740	36·2	29·8	59,262	17,697	5,870	4,377	3,550	2,266	792	520	...	...	850	537	48,200	9,997
Ootacamund ...	12,335	1,09,070	65·4	61·3	71,300	43,769	19,570	16,752	13,750	14,406	1,230	894	...	...	500	13	36,250	11,704
Salem	59,631	63,750	40·0	65·6	27,540	18,071	18,640	14,141	4,500	1,144	500	1,291	...	...	...	287	3,900	1,208
Tirupatúr	14,278	15,390	37·8	56·9	6,015	3,424	2,320	1,706	1,790	1,257	420	376	...	...	900	...	585	85
Vániyambádi ...	15,933	10,770	30·8	70·0	3,320	2,327	3,050	2,110	...	...	30	...	...	...	200	189	60	28
Chidambaram ...	19,837	18,260	22·5	72·4	4,115	2,983	3,225	2,331	...	...	310	90	335	335	170	158	75	69
Cuddalore ...	43,545	43,760	45·8	65·1	20,040	13,062	9,690	6,445	...	...	1,870	318	7,000	5,184	10	10	1,476	1,105
Mangalore ...	32,099	51,460	24·3	59·5	12,530	7,463	7,810	4,587	...	...	930	286	...	...	100	53	3,690	2,537
Kumbakónam ...	50,098	1,61,620	30·2	17·1	1,29,730	22,267	14,080	9,097	7,350	4,210	640	190	...	...	100	192	1,07,560	8,578
Mannárgudi ...	19,409	24,390	35·8	51·9	8,752	4,547	2,680	2,017	4,250	1,885	1,202	457	250	...	200	100	170	88
Máyavaram ...	23,044	34,090	40·9	63·9	13,965	9,626	5,855	4,174	2,220	1,418	1,025	542	130	130	2,000	1,544	2,735	1,808
Negapatam ...	53,776	70,450	50·5	70·8	35,660	25,232	18,010	11,126	12,150	11,003	4,580	3,031	150	...	520	72	250	...
Tanjore	54,745	72,830	34·1	55·3	24,860	13,751	15,260	9,946	2,260	1,218	3,460	1,356	...	...	1,500	...	2,380	1,231
Palamcottah ...	17,964	21,890	24·0	37·9	5,270	1,996	2,990	1,885	1,070	..	770	86	...	...	130	25	310	...
Tinnevelly ...	23,221	36,770	24·3	64·2	9,060	5,824	5,160	3,846	2,830	1,589	500	220	70	35	100	...	400	134
Tuticorin ...	16,281	33,240	43·5	49·1	14,476	7,114	5,278	3,368	5,990	2,728	2,950	931	...	...	...	...	258	87
Srirangam ...	19,773	24,490	30·0	61·7	9,570	5,912	7,120	4,494	1,820	1,065	20	145	600	85	10	84	...	39
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	3,11,750	16·6	72·5	51,910	37,667	28,010	20,608	13,080	10,709	3,970	2,924	...	...	4,520	1,774	1,430	1,562
Anakápalle ...	13,341	17,160	41·8	59·9	7,180	4,301	3,360	2,148	2,600	1,842	250	...	...	...	...	...	970	301
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	13,550	33·8	58·0	4,580	2,657	2,580	1,800	1,330	650	550	157	...	...	...	...	120	50
Vizagapatam ...	30,291	44,150	46·3	48·8	20,440	9,989	10,250	7,632	6,350	851	2,530	845	...	...	310	98	1,000	563
Vizianagrum ...	22,577	26,230	55·8	77·4	14,660	11,350	8,610	6,297	4,300	3,478	180	608	...	...	120	90	1,450	877
Total ...	1,456,422	26,52,995	37·6	55·8	9,97,380	5,57,140	4,46,415	3,16,565	1,89,240	1,22,925	66,375	41,964	12,595	8,994	35,927	12,206	2,46,828	54,486
Madras Town ...	405,848	11,15,120	38·4	80·7	4,28,940	3,46,391	2,86,090	2,08,155	1,06,000	84,257	25,320	35,807	...	...	...	211	11,530	17,961

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1891.)

As in the previous years the District Boards numbered 21, corresponding with the number of collectorates. The sanitary works undertaken were, as usual, of a petty nature and consisted in the sinking and repairing of wells, the construction and repair of tanks, latrines, drains, dust-bins, &c., and the improvement of village sites and water-supply generally. It is satisfactory to learn that during the year the drinking water sources were more effectually guarded from pollution; the expenditure under this head during the first nine months of 1891-92 amounting to Rs. 1,11,130 against Rs. 95,439 for the entire preceding year. There was no change in the system of drainage, which consisted chiefly of side-cuttings to carry off rain water. Out of 42,862 minor towns and villages in the Presidency, 862 or 2 per cent. were conserved against 815 in 1890 and 746 in 1889. Godávari with 103 conserved villages had the largest number, followed by Tinnevelly with 94,

* Construction of cart-stands and repair of roads.

while at the other end of the list came the Nílgiris with 5. The total estimated receipts of all District Boards for 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 83,04,687 and the allotment for sanitation to Rs. 6,59,647. The actual expenditure, however, during the first nine months was only 54·9. Chingleput, Ganjam and Nellore alone utilized 70 per cent. and over of their respective allotments; the shortest expenditure was in Malabar (33·6), Coimbatore (41·1), Trichinopóly (41·2) and Tinnevelly (43·3). The following table gives an abstract of allotment and expenditure under the chief heads of sanitation:—

	1890-91 (for the full year).		1891-92.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	2,50,597	2,25,036	2,71,115	1,85,117
For improvement of village or town sites	51,091	32,379	59,751	24,020
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,30,338	95,439	1,82,024	1,11,130
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	13,600	11,204	14,493	6,229
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses...	88,280	59,889	95,256	21,438
For other sanitary objects	51,622	26,869	37,008	14,686
Total ...	5,85,528	4,50,816	6,59,647	3,62,620

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1891.)

Duties of the Sanitary Engineer.

During the year under report the Sanitary Engineer's office was increased by 2 draftsmen, 1 estimator, 2 accountants and 4 clerks. It was agreed that the services of 3 Assistant Engineers from the Public Works department should be lent to the Sanitary Engineer, provided the Government of India could depute 3 Engineers to take their places; but the Government of India having expressed its inability to comply with the request made by the Madras Government, the Sanitary Engineer was authorized to make his own arrangements and to engage the required staff after obtaining due sanction for the appointments. Sanction was accorded by Government for the provision of Rs. 20,000 in the budget of 1892-93 in connection with the proposed out-door staff.

Work done during the year.

The work done by the department consisted more in the preparation of designs for, than in the actual execution of, works. The Sanitary Engineer visited 33 towns (of which 8 twice), and the Assistant Engineer 12 towns including 5 double visits. Schemes for the improvement of the water-supply of Ádóni, Dindigul, Ootacamund (South), Coonoor, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, Vellore and Cuddapah were fully elaborated, as were also drainage schemes for Coonoor and Tirupati. All of these, with the exception of the first named, which is still under consideration in the Revenue department, were finally sanctioned. Work was in progress on the Kumbakónam, Ootacamund (Kandal) and Coonoor drainage schemes. On the first and third works, which were under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer, the value of the work done during the year amounted to Rs. 7,636 and Rs. 6,696 respectively, while on the Ootacamund scheme, which is in charge of the Municipal Engineer, it was Rs. 10,791. In all three cases materials were collected, not included in the above expenditure. The Sanitary Engineer was specially deputed to report on the effect of the Dongalcheruvu on the health of the town of Cuddapah and upon the water-supply of the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly jails. In addition to its other work, the department scrutinized 108 plans and 165 estimates for sanitary works, amounting to Rs. 2,39,413, and furnished new plans and designs where necessary.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1891.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries was 414. The decrease of 1, as compared with the previous year, is merely nominal, and is due to the fact that 18 hospitals supported entirely by the State and previously included among Local and Municipal hospitals were excluded during the year, and their working was considered with that of Presidency hospitals. Including these, there was an increase on last year of 17 hospitals and dispensaries. Of the 414 Municipal, Local Fund, and Private institutions, 242 were located in special buildings and 172 in rented houses. 167 hospitals could provide accommodation for in-patients, and in 24 dispensaries accommodation was available for emergent cases.

Agents in charge.

109 hospitals were in the charge of Civil Apothecaries and 270 were under Hospital Assistants. 2,743,419 patients, consisting of 37,243 in- and 2,706,176 out- patients, were treated during the year against 2,711,157 in 1890. The average attendance during the year was 19,312. The death-rate among in-patients rose to 9·51 per cent. from 7·91 in 1888 owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. The principal diseases treated were cholera (21,578), malarial fevers (190,521), venereal affections (50,738), worms (157,464), rheumatic affections (134,179), and diseases of the eye (296,617) and ear (145,023). Diseases of the lungs and other respiratory affections numbered 95,969, while diseases of the connective tissue and skin amounted to the very large total of 688,413. Women and children constituted rather more than 50 per cent. of the patients. 93,439 operations were performed during the year against 90,165 in 1890. Of these; 3,646 were major and 89,793 minor. The number of midwives increased from 157 in 1888 to 208 during the year under report, and during the same period the number of cases attended by them nearly doubled, having risen from 6,086 to 11,703.

Finance.

The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,35,559, or Rs. 1,27,859 in excess of 1888. The Government contribution declined from Rs. 83,272 in 1888 to Rs. 67,229, while Municipal and Local contributions rose from Rs. 5,74,464 to Rs. 7,12,286, or an increase of Rs. 1,37,822. On the other hand the amount received by private donation fell by nearly Rs. 4,000. The increase in expenditure was most noticeable under establishment, which cost Rs. 4,59,067, or Rs. 74,671 more than in 1888, and under buildings, which showed an advance of Rs. 31,132. The additional outlay was caused by the opening of new institutions and the enhanced rate of pay earned by medical subordinates.

State hospitals.

During the past year the work and cost of the special hospitals at the Presidency town and at mofussil stations wholly supported by the State have been considered with that of the Presidency hospitals. 14,487 in- and 101,356 out- patients, giving a daily average, respectively, of 838·28 and 766·08, were treated during the year. The mortality among in-patients was 850 or 5·86 per cent. The number of operations increased to 11,943 during the year from 5,341 in 1888. The total expenditure on State hospitals amounted to Rs. 3,10,767. Receipts from patients amounted to Rs. 11,886, thus making the net cost to the State Rs. 2,98,881. The gynæcological ward in the Lying-in Hospital was opened to the public during the year.

Lunatic Asylums.

Accommodation.

In the Madras Asylum the accommodation was ample, at Calicut there was slight overcrowding, and at Waltair it was fully utilized, and in 9 cases admission had to be refused. 810 lunatics, of whom 618 were males and 192 females, were treated during the year against 829 in 1890. Of these, 61 were cured, 114 died and 43 were discharged or transferred to the care of friends, leaving 592 remaining at the close of 1891. The existing buildings were kept in good repair.

Mortality.

The death-rate was 18·57 per cent., the highest recorded during the decade, and was due to the abnormally high rate (23·09) which prevailed in Madras, where 45 fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery occurred. A high rate of mortality was not peculiar to the Lunatic Asylums, but was observable throughout the Presidency. The large percentage of sick (73·73) to the total population in the Madras Asylum further testified to the unhealthiness of the year. The percentages for the four

preceding years were all below 50 per cent. The percentage of cures to daily strength in all 3 asylums was 9·94 against 10·32 in 1890 and 10·57 in 1889. 52 of the total admissions, or 24·4 per cent., were coolies, 28, or 13·1 per cent., were soldiers, 27, or 12·6 per cent., had no occupation, and in 12 cases, or 5·63 per cent., the previous occupation was unknown. The cause of insanity was traced in 79·34 per cent. of the cases, a marked improvement on the preceding years. Admissions due to the use of ganjah and bhang numbered 20 in 1891 against 10, 17 and 12 in the years immediately preceding. Dementia and mania were the most common forms of insanity and contributed 417 and 228 cases respectively. The number of criminal lunatics was 171, of whom 22 were females. The daily average strength was 144·7, the highest reached during the quinquennium. Among criminal lunatics, insanity was ascribed in 6 cases to the excessive use of ganjah and bhang.

Finance.

The amount expended in the maintenance of the 3 asylums was Rs. 1,42,397 against Rs. 1,18,236 in 1890. The excess occurred chiefly in Madras in connection with the building of the new criminal enclosure. Including the cost of establishment, the total annual cost of a lunatic was Rs. 94-13-1 in Calicut, Rs. 97-5-7 in Waltair, and Rs. 150-1-0 in Madras, the corresponding averages for 1890 being, respectively, Rs. 107-12-6, Rs. 100-4-7 and Rs. 150-8-0. The rate of dieting and clothing was very high in Madras, and whereas in Calicut and Waltair the keep of a lunatic had been reduced by Rs. 13 and Rs. 3-6-0 respectively since 1888, in Madras it rose by Rs. 5-8-0 during the same period. The number of lunatics employed on manufactures rose from 284 in 1890 to 453, and the net profits from Rs. 3,030 to Rs. 5,445.

Voluntary venereal hospital.

The total number treated in the Voluntary venereal hospital was 442 against 417 in the preceding year. The deaths numbered 8 against 21. The largest number of admissions (219) was for syphilis and (140) for gonorrhœa. The cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 8,546 against Rs. 7,771 in 1890. Owing to the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act, patients did not, as a rule, come till in an advanced stage of disease when it was found that palliative measures only could be adopted, absolute cure being restricted to those cases first seen in their early stage.

EMIGRATION. (1891.)

Regulated emigration—(a) to British colonies.

Agencies at Madras were maintained by the Mauritius and Natal Governments under the management of Mr. J. G. Conran and Messrs. Parry and Co., respectively, as in the preceding year. 489 emigrants were admitted into the Mauritius depôt against 2,575 in 1890. Of these, 69 were rejected, 84 either renounced their engagements or absconded, 1 died, and 335 were shipped. Chingleput (118), North Arcot (58), and Tanjore (35) contributed the greatest number of Mauritius emigrants. Compared with previous years, there was a great falling off in the work done by this agency, which was, no doubt, due to the demand for labour having diminished. 5 persons embarked at Pondicherry for Mauritius, but they were all French subjects. 366 emigrants returned from Mauritius during the year against 306 in 1890 and 623 in 1889. They brought savings amounting to Rs. 4,644. The operations of the Natal agency suffered considerably from the results of an outbreak of cholera among emigrants awaiting shipment, which resulted in the death of 23 persons. There were 53 emigrants in the depôt at the end of 1890 and 3,862 were admitted during the year, including 161 re-admissions from the hospital. Of these, 949 either renounced their engagements or deserted, 980 were rejected, 3 died, 143 were in hospital, 658 remained at the end of the year, and 1,182 were shipped to Natal. Of the number shipped, North Arcot (583), Chingleput (283), and South Arcot (98) contributed the largest proportion. The figures show a great decline in the number actually shipped. This is accounted for by a decrease in the number of admissions and an increase in desertions and rejections, and also by the large number remaining on hand at the end of the year. 380 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 62,232 :—

Years.	Number of admissions to the depôt.	Number actually embarked.
1889	3,520	2,215
1890	3,953	3,308
1891	3,701	1,182

(b) to French colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies during the year. 14 returning emigrants died on the voyage. During the year under review correspondence took place with the Government of India regarding the difficulties placed in the way of emigrants wishing to return to India and the unsatisfactory arrangements which were made for the repatriation of the emigrants returned from Martinique.

(c) to Straits Settlements.

Indentured emigrants proceeded only from Negapatam, and the depôt at that port continued throughout the year in the charge of Mr. J. Hardaker. Emigrants for the Straits Settlements embarked at Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal, Porto Novo and Negapatam. Those under advances in form A numbered 3,834 against 3,059 in 1890: free passengers numbered 26,552, of whom 24,228 embarked from Negapatam. The large increase in the numbers for 1891 was due to a bad season, high prices in the Tamil districts, cheaper fares and better terms offered by planters. The number of immigrants from the Straits Settlements was 26,114 against 14,103 in 1890.

(d) to Assam.

There was a steady increase in the number of emigrants from the Ganjam district, the number registered being 5,203, or nearly 1,000 more than in the previous year. During the same period the number of contractors' licenses rose from 10 to 12 and of recruiters' licenses from 324 to 511. Upwards of Rs. 9,000 were credited to the State as fees, &c.

Free emigration.

Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to the districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Tanjore. The total number of emigrants was 43,717 against 33,048 in 1890. The large increase over the figures for 1890 was reported to be due principally to the unfavorable season. The number of emigrants to Ceylon still further decreased from 74,481 in 1890 and 93,219 in 1889 to 70,934. The number proceeding from Karikal fell from 424 to 46, the explanation being that, as the steamers leave later from Negapatam, preference is given to that port.

General.

The total numbers of emigrants from, and immigrants to, the Madras Presidency were 151,735 * and 156,677, respectively, against 135,473 * and 98,386 in 1890.

Financial.

The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 13,125 against Rs. 20,143 in 1890. The total expenditure, excluding a moiety of the salary of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal which was debited to "Political," amounted to Rs. 13,425. Excluding from this account, the receipts and charges of the Ganjam district which came to Rs. 9,404 and Rs. 372 respectively, the operations in the remaining districts entailed a loss of Rs. 9,332.

* Excludes figures relating to Assam.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1891-92.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

The promulgation of the Madras Educational Rules early in 1891 introduced an important epoch in the history of education in this province. It inaugurated, among other improvements, a system of recognition by the department of all schools preparing pupils for public examinations. Though primary and indigenous schools were temporarily exempted from fulfilling some of the more stringent conditions imposed by the rules, which each school seeking the privileges of recognition has to satisfy, the system had already begun to bear fruit in the direction of concentration of educational efforts. A statement summarizing the comparative statistics for the past two years of educational institutions of all classes furnishing returns to the department is subjoined :—

Classes of institutions.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.
Public Institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges	35	3,205	92	35	3,818	109
Professional colleges	5	518	104	5	632	126
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
High English schools for boys	149	8,046	54	136	8,594	63
Middle English schools for boys	357	21,553	60	355	21,707	61
Middle Vernacular schools for boys ...	50	325	7	89	621	7
Secondary schools for girls—						
High English schools for girls	29	233	8	25	198	8
Middle English schools for girls	63	1,351	21	46	1,302	28
High Vernacular schools for girls	...	...	...	1	2	2
Middle Vernacular schools for girls ...	167	999	6	161	1,132	7
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper Primary	3,214	28,143	9	3,781	32,905	9
For boys { Lower Primary	13,943	470,371	34	14,278	507,183	36
For girls { Upper Primary	266	2,957	11	319	3,207	10
For girls { Lower Primary	462	41,817	91	477	44,263	93
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	57	1,174	21	50	1,384	28
Do. for mistresses	13	253	19	15	243	16
Other special schools	29	2,192	76	28	2,321	83
Total, Public Institutions ...	18,839	583,137	...	19,801	629,512	...
Private Institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian	31	2,183	70	28	1,812	65
Sanskrit	99	1,877	19	118	2,397	20
Elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly	2,843	52,109	18	2,845	48,295	17
Elementary schools teaching the Quran ...	197	4,464	23	412	11,969	29
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	19	394	21	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,189	61,027	...	3,403	64,473	...
Grand Total ...	22,028	644,164	...	23,204	693,985	...

Schools and scholars numbered 23,204 and 693,985, respectively, an increase of 1,176 and 49,821 or 5·3 and 7·7 per cent. as compared with 1890-91. Public institutions advanced by 5·1 per cent. in number and 7·9 per cent. in attendance. Among public institutions there was no change in the number of colleges, but the attendance showed a substantial increase. Upper and lower secondary English schools for boys fell in number, but there was an improvement in the strength of the high and middle school forms, while girls' schools of this description declined both in number and in strength. This was chiefly due to the introduction of the recognition system, in consequence of which some of the weak lower secondary schools had to be reduced to the primary standard. Vernacular middle schools for boys, however, improved in number and in strength, and similar schools for girls grew in strength in spite of a decrease of 6 in number. Primary schools both for boys and girls advanced in number and in attendance. Training schools for masters had a larger number of students under training, though the number of schools fell from 57 to 50. There was a further decline in the number of mistresses under training. Private schools rose in number by 6·7 per cent. and in strength by 5·6 per cent. Quran schools showed a large increase, due to a more correct classification of private schools, especially those in Malabar and South Canara.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

The Northern and Western Circles showed an increase both in schools and in scholars, Godávari showing the largest advance (+ 178) in schools and Malabar in scholars (+ 6,704). Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly—where there was more or less distress—showed a net loss of 149 schools, and Chingleput suffered in scholars also (— 677).

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standard.

Salem, Coimbatore and South Canara had fewer college students on the rolls than on the 31st March 1891, though in Coimbatore a second college was opened during the year. 12 districts showed an increase in the number of upper secondary pupils and 11 in that of lower secondary pupils, while as regards primary pupils in boys' schools only 2 districts—Chingleput and Trichinopoly—showed a decrease, which must be attributed to distress in these districts.

Classification of schools according to agency.

The agencies that managed schools are given below :—

Institutions.	31st March 1891.		31st March 1892.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under public management.				
Managed by the department	221	12,152	371	19,756
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	2,705	108,713	3,101	130,479
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	9,330	319,676	10,359	347,520
Unaided from public funds	6,583	142,596	5,970	131,757
Private and indigenous	3,189	61,027	3,403	64,473
Total ...	22,028	644,164	23,204	693,985

There was a net addition of 76 girls' schools, most of which were taken over by Government from the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the course of the year. In the Agency tracts 32 new schools were opened. The college department of the Calicut College and the junior department of the College of Agriculture were closed. Altogether there was a large increase (150) in the number of departmental institutions. The large increase in "aided schools" appears to be due to the inclusion of schools to which certifying memoranda were issued, though grants were not actually drawn by them before the close of the official year. This also explains, to no small extent, the fall in the number of unaided public schools.

Education in relation to population.

The proportion of pupils to population increased from 1 in 55 in 1890 to 1 in 51. The most advanced district was Madras (1 in 12) and the most backward was Vizagapatam (1 in 97). The latter district, however, made a very substantial advance since 1890 when the proportion stood at 1 in 116.

Education in relation to school-going population.

The proportion of boys under instruction to population of school-going age rose from 21·1 to 22·5, and that of girls from 3·2 to 3·6. As regards boys, the best results were obtained in Madras (82·5), Nílgiris (35·4), Tinnevelly (35·1) and Malabar (30·4). Female education was best attended to in Madras (27·9), Nílgiris (10·5) and Malabar (8·5).

Distribution of scholars according to classes of the community.

The proportion of pupils to the classes of the community is given below :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.		Porportion of pupils to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,225	2,786	3,808	3,253	118	117	1 in 6	1 in 6
Native Christians	60,861	62,957	33,314	17,526	55	28	1 „ 17	1 „ 16
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	70,308	14,083	42	8	1 „ 29	1 „ 27
Hindus — Brahmans	83,766	86,490	82,469	14,676	98	17		
Hindus — Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	384,743	45,360	21	2	1 „ 62	1 „ 58
Hindus — Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	19,476	3,412	4·5	·77		
Aborigines	40,174	37,269	821	34	·3	·13	1 „ 735	1 „ 331
All others			575	127				
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	595,514	98,471	22·5	3·6	1 in 55	1 in 51

There was an improvement under each great section of the population. The Muhammadans made the greatest advance from 1 in 29 to 1 in 27 or 10 per cent. Native Christians increased by 7 per cent. and Hindus by 7·4 per cent. Excluding Europeans and Eurasians, Brahmans paid most attention to the education of boys and Native Christians to that of girls. The percentage of Paraiyas under instruction—4·5 per cent. under boys and ·77 per cent. under girls—was deplorably low. The subject of their more general education is receiving the earnest attention of Government. Brahmans constituted over 68 per cent. of the attendance in Arts colleges. Non-Brahman Hindus 22·1 per cent. and Muhammadans 1·5 per cent. against 20·6 and 1·4 per cent., respectively, in the year previous. In Professional colleges the Brahman element was well over one-half of the total strength. Out of a total strength of 8,594 in the upper secondary classes, Brahmans numbered 4,865 and other Hindus 2,407. Brahmans and Muhammadans in the lower secondary stages showed a falling off, but there was an increase from 185 to 253 among Paraiyas and kindred classes. 1 Brahman and 17 non-Brahman Hindu girls were reading in upper secondary classes against 1 Brahman and 7 non-Brahman Hindu girls in 1890-91. Taking English and vernacular schools together, there was an increase in the number of girls in the lower secondary stage, towards which all classes contributed except Muhammadans and non-Brahman Hindus.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

The richer, middle and poorer classes contributed 5,845, 124,236 and 499,431 pupils, respectively. The corresponding percentage increases were 7, 12 and 7, while in 1890 they were 7, 8 and 7. The variations, as compared with previous years, in the percentages of these classes reading in the various colleges and classes were not very marked, but, such as they were, they seemed to point to the facts (1) that the poorer classes were unable to afford the high cost of education in the Professional colleges and (2) that they were, as shown by an increase in their numbers in the secondary classes, striving hard to secure higher educational qualifications so as to fill higher appointments in the public service.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

There was an increase of over 17 per cent. in the number of male pupils learning or receiving instruction through English, the greater part of the increase appertaining to primary schools and classes. Sanskrit excepted, the classical languages were less studied than in 1890. There was a large decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of pupils reading Arabic, apparently due to the Mosque schools having ceased to return Arabic as the language studied by the pupils. The 6 chief vernacular languages were more generally studied. The number of girls reading English increased by nearly 9 per cent.

Vaccination.

The proportion of unvaccinated boys and girls fell from 11·1 per cent. and 13·9 per cent. to 9·6 and 11·7 per cent., respectively.

In municipalities the number of schools increased from 2,558 to 2,671 or by 4·4 per cent. and the attendance from 140,422 to 147,761 or by 5·2 per cent. In rural circles schools and scholars increased from 19,470 and 503,742 to 20,533 and 546,224 or by 5·5 and 8·4 per cent., respectively. Secondary schools for girls declined in number and in attendance, both in municipalities and in rural tracts. Primary schools for boys increased by 115 in municipalities and 992 in rural tracts. In municipalities training schools for masters fell in number, but increased in attendance. In local circles there was 1 more than in 1890-91, while their strength was 488 against 340. Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

Excluding private schools, the total charges aggregated Rs. 57,44,342, or Rs. 3,58,568 more than in 1890, and the increase extended to all heads. Details are subjoined:— Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

Heads of expenditure.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.		Rs.	
Arts colleges	5,44,882	10·12	5,54,254	9·65
Professional colleges	1,39,440	2·59	1,51,319	2·64
School education.				
General	33,22,822	61·70	34,92,022	60·79
Special	4,29,509	7·97	4,75,502	8·28
General.				
University	1,54,603	2·87	1,64,846	2·87
Direction and inspection	4,05,905	7·54	4,22,832	7·36
Scholarships	60,503	1·12	72,205	1·26
Buildings	2,68,240	4·98	3,22,393	5·61
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	59,870	1·11	88,969	1·54
Total	53,85,774	100·00	57,44,342	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure	100·0	...	100·0	...

Receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the past two years are subjoined:— Provincial receipts and charges.

Charges and receipts.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		53,891		56,812
Inspection		2,64,590		2,73,791
Government colleges and schools { General	3,16,831		3,27,358	
Government colleges and schools { Special	3,37,466		3,77,436	
		6,54,297		7,04,794
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	9,616		15,691	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	16,191		20,144	
		25,807		35,835
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,89,539		4,85,934	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Municipal management	32,870		26,041	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Local Boards	1,17,932		1,18,306	
		6,40,341		6,30,281
Registration of books		4,616		3,792
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,091		3,501
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		14,099		7,105
Government educational buildings		40,199		1,88,641
		17,00,431		18,54,552
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,21,065		1,24,810	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,348	
Departmental examination fees	3,474		5,500	
Sale of books	10,786		6,537	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,214		8,997	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	10,105		34,671	
Private contributions	2,668		...	
Miscellaneous receipts	10,505		9,747	
		1,69,159		1,92,610
Net expenditure		15,31,272		16,61,942

Local Fund operations.

Local Boards maintained 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils against 2,475 with 96,358 pupils in 1890-91. This increase of 350 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts and to the constitution of most of the combined schools in Malabar as Board salary-results schools. Of the Board schools 116 were secondary, 2,690 primary and 19 special schools; only 10 girls' schools were maintained by Boards against 62 in 1890-91. The net Local fund expenditure on Board schools was Rs. 4,65,985, on the Medical school, Madras, Rs. 4,142, on aided schools Rs. 2,24,358, on inspection Rs. 81,641, on scholarships Rs. 3,530, and on "miscellaneous charges" Rs. 41,803. Excluding buildings and outlay on medical schools, the gross expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 10,56,193.

Municipal operations.

The number of municipal colleges and schools rose from 230 with 12,355 pupils to 276 with 15,307 pupils. Only 11 girls' schools were under municipal management at the close of the year, the rest having been transferred to Government. 3 of the municipal institutions were second-grade colleges, 29 were secondary schools and 244 primary schools. The net expenditure on municipal institutions proper was Rs. 82,063. Rs. 3,437 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,313 as stipends to students, Rs. 96,401 as grants to aided schools, and Rs. 27,268 on inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges. Excluding the outlay on buildings and schools, the gross expenditure was Rs. 3,00,795.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

Annexed is a summary of expenditure on public institutions under private management. The total cost of these schools amounted to Rs. 25,35,930, or Rs. 89,524 more than in the preceding year :—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
Secondary schools, including primary departments	2,07,657	4,221	31,115	4,51,553	64,677	3,19,385	10,78,608
Primary schools	1,05,372	2,19,119	63,733	3,50,582	24,251	2,46,137	10,09,194
Training do.	29,478	...	...	...	7,401	24,023	60,902
Other special schools	14,501	...	...	2,163	16,540	44,653	77,857
Total ...	4,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	9,32,075	1,23,449	7,25,663	25,35,930
Compare 1890-91 ...	4,11,657	2,18,023	97,785	9,15,727	1,00,198	7,03,016	24,46,406

To the above amount should be added Rs. 1,65,251 spent on buildings, furniture, scholarships, &c. On unaided institutions the expenditure was Rs. 4,26,640 against Rs. 4,32,070 in 1890-91.

Distribution of expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

The subjoined summary gives the distribution of expenditure among the different classes of institutions; the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	5,60,255	4,142	3,437	1,18,457	19,144	7,05,435
	48,000	...	...	1,737	71,678	1,21,415
Board	1,33,814	4,22,272	77,253	2,38,287	12,051	8,83,677
Aided	4,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	9,32,075	8,49,112	25,35,930
Unaided	...	...	...	2,86,335	1,40,305	4,26,640

Excluding the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 7,05,435 against Rs. 6,55,355, of which the Provincial share was Rs. 5,60,255. The increased cost of over Rs. 46,000 to Provincial funds was due to the extended professional and special education imparted, and to the large number of schools taken over by the department. The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 7,88,321 to Rs. 8,83,677, and the net cost to Boards was Rs. 4,97,241 against Rs. 4,15,357 in 1890-91. The Provincial contribution was 15 per cent. of the total cost against 17 per cent. in the previous year. The total cost of aided schools rose to Rs. 25,35,930, of which Provincial, Local and Municipal grants

conjointly met, as in the preceding year, over 29 per cent. The net Provincial expenditure on secondary and primary schools increased by Rs. 36,751.

School-fees. The total income from fees was Rs. 16,68,854 against Rs. 16,25,724 in 1890-91. Against this increase of 2·7 per cent. in fee-receipts, the increase in attendance was 7·7. In Government institutions there was an increase of 7,604 in attendance and Rs. 3,145 in fees, the smallness of the latter figure is accounted for by the fact that no fees were levied in practising schools or in primary schools. In Board institutions, the increase under fees amounted to Rs. 22,027 against an advance of 21,878 in attendance. In institutions under private management and in private schools, the attendance and fee-receipts rose, respectively, by 20,339 and Rs. 17,958. The average amount of fee levied in all institutions fell from Rs. 2·59 to Rs. 2·53. In Government institutions it was Rs. 6·74, in Board schools Rs. 1·89, in aided schools Rs. 2·77 and in unaided and private schools Rs. 2·10. In all, except the last-named class of schools, the fees levied were lower than in 1890-91.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure. The proportion of fees to total cost is shown in the table annexed. Under "secondary schools," the primary departments attached are also included :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,06,056	46,663	23	12,284	10,123	82	3,09,369	1,27,777	41	26,545	8,248	31	5,54,254	1,92,811	35
Professional colleges ...	1,51,319	51,608	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,319	51,608	34
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	24,408	7,225	30	1,19,709	72,740	61	4,78,310	2,80,155	59	1,44,307	99,085	69	7,66,734	4,59,205	60
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	1,20,656	5,098	4	1,26,377	62,417	49	3,03,204	1,27,788	42	51,258	24,050	47	6,01,495	2,19,353	36
Upper secondary schools for girls ...	7,340	1,117	15	...	...	...	1,11,751	25,838	23	...	...	...	1,19,091	26,955	23
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	45,756	1,232	3	4,472	...	...	1,85,343	17,772	10	16,045	1,395	9	2,51,616	20,399	8
Primary schools for boys	21,121	701	3	4,97,605	94,658	19	8,75,401	3,42,281	39	3,10,612	2,36,112	76	17,04,739	6,73,752	40
Primary schools for girls	24,077	460	2	12,736	88	1	1,33,793	8,301	6	9,106	675	7	1,79,712	9,524	5
Special schools ...	2,26,117	12,443	5	1,10,494	545	49	1,38,759	2,163	2	132	96	73	4,75,502	15,247	3
Total ...	8,26,850	1,26,547	15	8,83,677	2,40,571	27	25,35,930	9,32,075	37	5,58,005	3,69,661	66	48,04,462	16,68,854	35

Grants-in-aid. The expenditure during the decade on "grants-in-aid" from public funds is given below :—

Sources.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds ...	3,31,951	3,47,913	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405	4,17,759	5,02,538	6,40,341	6,33,029
Local funds ...	3,01,099	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346	2,05,533	2,02,257	2,18,520	2,24,358
Municipal funds ...	59,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,435	88,751	99,190	96,401
Total ...	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,727	7,93,546	9,58,051	9,53,788

Provincial and Municipal grants decreased—the former by Rs. 7,312, the latter by Rs. 2,789 as compared with 1890-91, while Local fund grants were Rs. 5,838 higher. The decrease in Provincial grants was mainly under building grants; in salary and rent Government paid over Rs. 18,000 more than in the previous year. Rs. 29,180 were paid as scholarships against Rs. 23,324. From Provincial, Local and Municipal funds results grants were paid to the extent of Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448, respectively, against Rs. 2,16,408, Rs. 2,06,491 and Rs. 76,230 in 1890-91. The grants paid for the fourth and fifth standards formed over 42 per cent. of the whole. Payments for boys and girls were in the proportion of 44·5 and 55·5, respectively.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspecting agency. Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction from 1st April to 30th June and again from the 6th January 1892 to the end of

the year. During the interval Dr. Duncan acted for him. Tours were made by these officers in Salem, Coimbatore, the Nílgiris, Bellary and Anantapur. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles spent, respectively, 204, 131, 234 and 211 days on circuit. The touring done by the Inspectresses was adequate.

Assistant Inspectors.

Particulars of the work done by Assistant Inspectors are given below:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	198	5,348	40	3,002	245	194
Second	125	3,067	34	5,465	197	146
Third	84	2,371	224	8,518	209	173
Fourth	152	4,666	42	6,652	188	147
Fifth	121	3,387	248	9,942	238	185
Sixth	177	5,744	52	2,417	293	177
Seventh	90	4,402	45	3,668	193	142
Eighth	71	2,880	56	5,827	156	149
Ninth	112	3,019	113	4,523	205	138
Average ...	126	3,876	95	5,557	214	161

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

2 temporary Sub-Assistants were entertained for about a month each to complete the grant examination of schools before the close of the official year in the Chicacole and Tuticorin ranges. Each Sub-Inspector examined, on an average, 277 schools with 6,946 pupils; of these, 227 schools with 4,134 pupils were for grant. The average number of days spent on circuit was 217. The Sub-Assistants of the Western Circle examined the largest number of pupils (6,376) for grant. The Sub-Assistants of the Third division (Kistna and Kurnool) were longest on circuit (261 days), and those of the First division (Ganjam and Vizagapatam) spent the largest amount of time (197 days) in the examination of schools. 5 Sub-Assistants were in charge of girls' schools as in the preceding year.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

During the year there was an increase of 10 Inspecting Schoolmasters—7 for Hindu and 3 for Muhammadan schools; the number now stands at 217. 3,500 schools were either revived or opened through their efforts.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

2 additional Superintendents of Hill schools were appointed during the year, 1 in the Ganjam and the other in the Godávari agency.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees was held on the 31st March 1892, when 384 candidates were admitted to degrees. The number of B.A. degrees conferred (307) was the largest on record. The Law degree attracted an increasing number of candidates, but the number of Medical and Engineering degrees conferred remained nearly the same as in 1890.

Changes in by-laws.

Several important changes were made in the scheme of the Matriculation examination and the First Examination in Arts. In future, candidates for the Matriculation examination, unless specially exempted, will be required to produce certificates to the effect that they have studied in recognized high schools for a certain period. Physics and Chemistry were separated from History and Geography. The marks assigned for the different branches were re-distributed. Special text-books in the English language were dispensed with. Logic was omitted from the curriculum for the F.A. examination, and Physiography was added as an alternative subject to Physiology. Changes were also effected in the minima required for passing in the different subjects. Revised by-laws relating to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were also adopted by the Senate. Under these by-laws the examination will consist of three divisions—English language, Second language and Science—instead of two branches as at present. Any division may be brought up at any time, but a candidate must qualify in all the divisions before he is entitled to his degree. The standard of general attainments for the admission of candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery was raised by the substitution of the First Examination in Arts for the Matriculation examination. It was also ruled that no candidate should be admitted to the examination for

the degree of Master of Arts unless he had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Madras or some other University in the British Empire, not less than two years previously. The revision of the curricula of studies for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws was under the consideration of a committee. The fee for admission to the L.T. degree examination was reduced to Rs. 30, and the date of the examination altered. The Senate also decided that the adoption of any distinctive dress by professors or students was unnecessary and undesirable. The revised by-laws relating to the appointment of a full-time Registrar were sanctioned by Government.

University Fee fund.

Fees and other receipts gave an income of Rs. 1,92,722 against Rs. 1,89,896 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,64,846 against Rs. 1,54,603, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,876 in favour of the fund. No endowments were made to the University during the year.

Affiliated institutions.

No new institutions were affiliated up to the B.A. standard, but there were 3 additions to the number affiliated up to the F.A. standard, viz., the Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam; the Aurangabad College; and St. Michael's College, Coimbatore. Of these, only the last is within British territory. The Law College was affiliated to the University up to the B.L. standard.

University examinations.

The total number of candidates for the various University examinations advanced from 10,363 to 11,210, and the number passed from 3,008 to 3,782, thus raising the percentage of passed to examined from 29·0 to 33·7. This increase was chiefly due to the conspicuous increase in the number that appeared for, and passed, the Matriculation examination. Particulars for 1890-91 and 1891-92 relating to all the University examinations, excepting the Matriculation, are given below:—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. Language branch.	1891-92.	102	46	...	208	8	93	457	68	21	...	123	4	14	230
	1890-91.	*127*	*69*	...	*257*	*5*	*90*	*548*	*84*	*43*	...	*195*	*5*	*32*	*359*
Optional branch.	1891-92.	86	17	...	159	4	223	489	66	9	...	105	3	133	316
	1890-91.	*99*	*41*	...	*191*	*3*	*164*	*498*	*65*	*21*	...	*95*	*3*	*73*	*257*
First Examination in Arts.	1891-92.	232	209	55	797	65	658	2,016	95	88	24	338	25	170	740
	1890-91.	*270*	*228*	*35*	*911*	*112*	*496*	*2,052*	*103*	*88*	*8*	*324*	*44*	*101*	*668*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*
Bachelor of Laws ...	1891-92.	144	7	...	...	...	...	151	21	4	...	...	...	23	48
	1890-91.	*123*	*5*	...	...	...	...	*128*	*37*	*2*	...	...	...	...	*39*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1891-92.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M....	1891-92.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1890-91.	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Preliminary Scientific.	1891-92.	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Second L.M.S. ...	1891-92.	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1890-91.	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	*17*	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*
First L.M.S.	1891-92.	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
	1890-91.	*67*	...	...	...	...	...	*67*	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1891-92.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1890-91.	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1891-92. Written Examn.	5	...	...	...	...	11	16	4	...	...	...	...	8	12
	1891-92. Practical Examn	4	...	...	...	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*
Total ...	1891-92.	709	279	55	1,164	77	1,019	3,303	292	122	24	566	32	365	1,401
	1890-91.	*723*	*343*	*35*	*1,359*	*120*	*762*	*3,361*	*312*	*154*	*8*	*614*	*52*	*213*	*1,360*

As a consequence of the stimulus of the Government scholarships, the number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination increased from 10 to 16; the number passed remained, however, the same. There was a decrease of 17 per cent. in the number entered for the Language branch of the B.A. decree examination. The number presented for the Optional branches was a little less than in 1891. There was a considerable falling off (from 65·5 to 50·3) in the percentage of successful candidates in the Language branch. The F.A. examination of 1891 was the last under the old by-laws, and 36·7 per cent. passed. 3 degree candidates appeared for the degree of M.L., but none passed. There was an appreciable increase in the number of candidates for the B.L. degree examination, and the percentage of success rose from 30 to 32. Some improvement was noticeable in the results of the Medical examinations. The total number of candidates increased from 94 to 122, and the proportion passed advanced from 23 to 26 per cent. Half the number of candidates for the two M.B. and C.M. examinations were successful, but the results of the Preliminary Scientific examination were almost a total failure. The results of the examination for the degree of B.C.E. were, on the whole, encouraging. The number of candidates for the L.T. degree examination was almost the same as in the previous year.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the Arts examinations.

Government colleges contributed 22 per cent. and aided colleges 45 per cent. of the candidates for the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, and 66 per cent. and 59 per cent. of them passed. For the Optional branches, Government and aided institutions contributed 17 and 32 per cent., respectively. Government colleges did better than aided colleges, both in the Language and in the Optional branches. The Maharája's College, Vizianagrum, which is the only unaided first-grade college, sent up a larger number of candidates for both branches than in 1890-91, and the results were, on the whole, satisfactory. Only 15 per cent. of the private students passed the Language branch, whilst 59 per cent. passed the Optional branches. There was a conspicuous increase in the number of private candidates for the F.A. examination, and the proportion passed was an improvement on that of the previous year. Of the 2,016 candidates, 11 per cent. were from Madras Government colleges, 10 per cent. from Government institution in Native States, and 39 per cent. from aided colleges; but of the 740 that passed, 13 per cent. were from Madras Government colleges, 12 per cent. from Government institutions in Native States, and 46 per cent. from aided colleges. The percentage of passed to examined in these three classes of institutions was 41, 42 and 42, respectively. Of private students only 26 per cent. passed.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. degree examination.

16 candidates appeared for the M.A. degree examination and 6 passed, 1 in each of the following branches:—Advanced Physics, Biology and Animal Physiology, Mental and Moral Science, History, English and Sanskrit. There was a considerable decrease from 73·7 to 50·5 in the proportion that passed in English, due to the raising of the standard. The results in Optional languages (94 per cent. passed against 84·6) were better than those of the previous year. Greater success was also obtained in all other subjects except Moral Science and History.

F.A. Examination.

The results in all the subjects except English showed a considerable advance, the most marked improvement being under Mathematics.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations.

Nearly every class of the community was less numerously represented at the Language branch of the B.A. examination than in the previous year. The number of successful Brahmans fell from 63·9 to 49·7. In the Optional branches of the B.A. examination, the number of successful Brahmans increased from 183 to 223 or by 22 per cent. and that of Native Christians from 20 to 45. Of 4 Muhammadan examinees, none passed in any of the Optional branches, and only 2 out of 7 in the Language branch. The success of Native Christians in both the Language and Optional branches was very creditable, being 69·4 and 71·4 per cent., respectively. European and Eurasian candidates did well in the Language branch; in the Optional branches 66·6 per cent. were successful. The increase of 72 in the number of successful candidates at the F.A. examination was shared chiefly by Brahmans (+53) and other Hindus (+28). The number of successful

Muhammadans (8), Europeans and Eurasians (8), and Native Christians (52) remained almost stationary.

Number and strength of Arts colleges.

The number of first-grade colleges was 11 as in the previous year, but the total attendance advanced from 2,236 to 2,661, of whom 1,067 were reading for the B.A. and 1,594 for the F.A. examination. The total strength of the three Government first-grade colleges advanced from 643 to 762, while that of the Madras Christian College rose from 675 to 767. The number of second-grade colleges remained unaltered, but the total attendance rose from 969 to 1,157 or by 19 per cent. Of these, 1,157 were reading for the F.A. examination.

Classes of community to which the pupils in Arts colleges belonged.

There was an increase in the number of pupils belonging to the various classes of the community which was 395 more under Brahmans and 186 more under Other Caste Hindus than in the previous year.

(b) *Law.*

Law College.

The Law College was re-organized as a separate institution in May 1891, and the College Council was formed 2 months later. The Professorial staff was strengthened, and a class for candidates for the Pleadership examination was also formed. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was the largest the college ever had, comprising 310 B.L. and 50 Pleadership candidates. The fee income was nearly Rs. 6,000 in excess of the estimate, while the total charges were less by about Rs. 2,000.

(c) *Medicine.*

Medical College.

The working of the Medical College is dealt with on page 197. A hygienic laboratory was constructed and a Medical graduate was appointed as Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene. The college department was 157 strong at the close of the year, comprising 18 M.B. and C.M., 119 L.M.S. and 20 casual students. At the University examinations 33 per cent. of the candidates passed the first M.B. and C.M. examination, and 10 per cent. the first, and 67 per cent. the second, L.M.S. examination. At the Preliminary Scientific examination 17 per cent. passed. None appeared for the second M.B. and C.M. examination. The total cost, excluding stipends of the institution, amounted to Rs. 1,40,814.

(d) *Engineering.*

College of Engineering.

10 students were on the rolls of the Engineering College on the 31st March 1892 against 12 on the corresponding date in 1891. 4 out of the 5 students that appeared passed the B.C.E. examination and also the final examination for Assistant Engineers. The total charges for the year rose from Rs. 15,202 to Rs. 25,425, but there was a falling off in the receipts from Rs. 2,207 to Rs. 1,850; consequently the net cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 2,143.

(e) *Teaching.*

Teachers' College.

There were 31 graduates under training in the Teachers' College against 21 in the preceding year. 5 students appeared for the written portion of the L.T. degree examination and 4 passed. But of the 4 that appeared for the practical test none passed. The results of the Intermediate Technical examinations in Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Banking, Mensuration, and Surveying and Levelling were, however, satisfactory. The college buildings were completed during the year. Including the school department, the average net cost of training each student amounted to Rs. 436 against Rs. 392 in the preceding year.

(f) *Agriculture.*

College of Agriculture.

The strength of the institution at the end of the session was only 45. This decrease was largely due to the abolition of the junior department during the year. The results of the Technical examinations held in April and May 1891 were fairly satisfactory, except in Mathematics, Mensuration, Surveying, Levelling, Building Materials and Construction. During the year a museum containing specimens of cereals, minerals, &c., was organized by the staff. The total charges, excluding the

cost of scholarships, aggregated Rs. 28,972 against Rs. 20,733 in 1890. The large increase in the cost of the institution was mainly due to the closing of the school department, to which a share of the total cost was previously debited.

IV.—Secondary Education of Boys.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary examination.

35 candidates appeared for the complete test, but none passed. For one or more branches 53 appeared and 12 passed, 6 being females. The poor results obtained were due to the inferior attainments of the candidates. Out of 88 examinees, 51 were Brahmans and 22 non-Brahman Caste Hindus.

Matriculation examination.

The number (7,907) of candidates examined was the largest on record. There was a large increase in the number of private candidates. Altogether 30·1 per cent. passed against 23·5 per cent. in 1891 as shown below :—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined	1890-91 ...	168	353	1,052	2,474	1,279	1,676	7,002
	1891-92 ...	114	370	1,315	2,435	1,428	2,245	7,907
Passed—								
First class	1890-91 ...	6	6	32	61	18	2	125
	1891-92 ...	6	20	48	129	49	10	262
Second class	1890-91 ...	40	96	313	632	305	137	1,523
	1891-92 ...	41	152	456	818	389	263	2,119
Total ...	1890-91 ...	46	102	345	693	323	139	1,648
	1891-92 ...	47	172	504	947	438	273	2,381
Percentage passed	1890-91 ...	27	29	33	28	25	8	23·5
	1891-92 ...	41	46	38	39	31	12	30·1

Only 39 per cent. passed in English as compared with 47 in the previous year. In the other subjects the percentages were better.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary schools for boys.

Owing to the process of weeding out among the most inefficiently conducted schools, there was a decline from 149 to 136 in the number of upper secondary schools; and of these only 108 had been recognized on the 31st March. The strength of the upper secondary departments advanced from 8,046 to 8,594 or by 6·8 per cent., thus raising the average attendance from 54 to 63. The number of schools and scholars in each circle is given below :—

Circles.	1890-91.						1891-92.							
		Strength on 31st March 1891.						Strength on 31st March 1892.						
								Upper secondary.						
	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Number of schools.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle ...	27	1,276	1,940	349	339	3,904	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731
Central do. ...	46	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	8,810	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163
Southern do. ...	58	3,241	4,230	476	686	8,633	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197
Western do. ...	18	1,135	1,303	239	366	3,043	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911
Total ...	149	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,390	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002
								8,594						

The subjoined statement shows the distribution of upper secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed:— Distribution of upper secondary schools according to agency.

Circles.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	5	14	8	...	4	11	7
Central do. ...	2	6	30	8	2	6	28	11
Southern do. ...	...	13	21	24	...	12	19	19
Western do. ...	2	4	8	4	2	4	8	3
Total ...	4	28	73	44	4	26	66	40

The number of Government upper secondary schools or departments remained the same, but that of Board schools declined from 28 to 26 owing to the closing of the Board high school, Anakápalle, in the Vizagapatam district, and the Board high school, Krishnagiri, in the Salem district. Of the 26 schools returned as Board schools, 14 were under municipal management. This decrease in the number of aided schools is due to the stricter conditions of aid now in force. Of the 20 schools that were closed during the year, 16 were unaided institutions. Only 2 unaided schools were able to secure recognition. 7 aided and unaided schools were newly borne on the departmental returns, all of them having been admitted to the list of recognized schools.

(c) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

One examination was held, at which 3,134 candidates appeared. Of these, 2,749 passed the whole or a portion of the examination, 1,273 securing complete certificates. Brahmans formed 52 per cent. of the examinees. Native Christians and Muhammadans were poorly represented. Lower Secondary examination.

There was an increase of 37 public middle schools for boys, and the attendance in the middle departments advanced from 10,492 to 11,475. Taking into account the middle departments of upper secondary schools, the total number of pupils in the lower secondary stage of education was 22,328 against 21,878 in the previous year. The following statement gives particulars of public lower secondary or middle schools, English and Vernacular:— Number and strength of public lower secondary schools for boys.

Circles.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of schools.	Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
English	357	10,167	13,430	355	10,854	14,166
Vernacular	50	325	2,127	89	621	3,729
Total ...	407	10,492	15,557	444	11,475	17,895

The decrease in the number of English schools is merely nominal and is due to the new classification, whereby such schools only in which English is taught as a compulsory subject above the second standard or class are denominated English schools. The average strength of the lower-secondary departments advanced from 28 to 31 and that of the primary departments from 38 to 40.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

There was a decline in the total number of boys presented and passed for each of these standards. The percentages of success were 70·6, 74·1 and 68·4, respectively, against 72, 70·4 and 43·2 in the preceding year. Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh Standard examinations relating to boys.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Fifth	1,667	1,661	1,201	1,173
Sixth	1,147	1,079	807	800
Seventh	887	472	383	323
Total ...	3,701	3,212	2,391	2,296

In the fifth and sixth standards, results schools passed 1,734, salary-results schools 204 and schools working on the combined system 35 pupils. In the seventh standard the passes numbered 281, 36 and 6, respectively, from the various classes of schools enumerated.

V.—Primary Education.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School examination.

The Primary School examination, except in very special circumstances, was made the compulsory test for results grants for the fourth standard under the Grant-in-aid Code. The examination for grant of the fifth and sixth standards throughout the Presidency was entrusted to the Primary School Examination Boards, and their sphere of action was thereby largely extended. The managers of girls' schools, however, were allowed the option of having their pupils examined by the inspecting officers as formerly. The working of the Primary School examination during the past three years has been coincident with an enormous development of elementary instruction, and together with other causes has brought about a rapid increase in the number of schools and pupils. The total number of candidates rose from 16,626 to 23,517, or by 41·4 per cent. Pupil-candidates alone numbered over 18,000. Tanjore ranked first with 1,970 pupil-candidates. The number passed showed an increase of nearly 39 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. As might be expected, teacher-candidates did best. Of the 23,517 candidates examined, 10,269 qualified for complete certificates, 5,240 passed in the compulsory subjects or in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject, while 1,530 passed in optional subjects only. Of the examinees, 72·4 per cent. passed fully or partially and over 43·7 per cent. secured complete certificates. The number of female candidates rose from 568 to 781, and 561 passed, 276 qualifying for complete certificates. As regards the proportion of passed to examined, Brahmans stood first with 75·4 per cent., closely followed by Native Christians with 73 per cent.; non-Brahman Hindus and Europeans each secured 71 per cent. Of Brahman girls, 62 appeared and 44 passed, and of Muhammadan girls, 34 appeared and 28 passed.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

The total number of public primary schools for boys advanced by 5·3 per cent. and the attendance by 8·3 per cent.:—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1891.		31st March 1892.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	36	1,414	59	2,474
	Lower do. ...	56	1,224	77	1,701
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,369	61,316	1,714	77,643
	Lower do. ...	1,081	33,572	1,204	41,021
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,588	70,379	1,772	78,936
	Lower do. ...	6,692	181,428	7,494	197,414
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	221	7,508	236	7,360
	Lower do. ...	6,114	121,158	5,503	111,089
Total ...	Upper do. ...	3,214	140,617	3,781	166,413
	Lower do. ...	13,943	337,382	14,278	351,225
	Grand Total...	17,157	477,999	18,059	517,638

Upper primary schools alone had an accession of 567 schools and 25,796 pupils, an increase of 17·6 and 18·3 per cent., respectively, in schools and scholars over the figures of the previous year. The proportion of upper primary schools to the total number of schools of the primary grade rose from 19 to 21 per cent. Board schools showed a larger increase of upper primary schools than any other class of institutions. Government schools rose in number and in attendance from 92 and 2,638 to 136 and 4,175, respectively. The transfer of Board training schools to the department with their practising schools, and the opening of Government schools in the agency tracts accounted for this increase. The lower primary schools situated mostly in the agency tracts were very poorly attended. Board schools, upper and lower primary, increased in number by 25·2 and 11·4 per cent. and in attendance by 26·6 and 22·2 per cent., respectively. There was no appreciable increase, however, in average attendance. In Salem and Kistna a large number of salary-results schools were opened during the year, and in Malabar about 140 so-called combined-system schools were transferred to the salary-results system. Aided schools under private management advanced by 986 or by 12 per cent., and their strength by 24,543 or by 10 per cent. approximately. There was a decrease, however, of 596 schools and 10,217 pupils under "unaided schools," due in large measure to a number of unaided schools having been brought on the aided list.

Proportion of boys in primary classes to male population of school-going age.

The total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction rose from 463,338 to 496,833 or by 7·2 per cent. In Madras more than one-half of the pupils of school-going age were in the primary stage, while in Vizagapatam the proportion was 10·5. The total percentage rose from 18 to 18·8.

Board municipal schools.

The number of schools managed by Local Boards rose from 2,269 to 2,682, and their attendance from 86,125 to 106,995. Nearly 60 per cent. of the schools attained the upper primary grade, and the number of pupils in the upper primary stage constituted over 8·5 per cent. of the total strength of the primary schools. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore the number of Board primary schools declined by 9, 10 and 2, respectively; in Tanjore and Kurnool the number remained the same; in all the other districts there was an increase. The average strength of upper primary schools rose from 43·7 per cent. to 44·1 and of lower primary schools from 31 to 33.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils for one or more standards.

The number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each of the primary standards is shown below:—

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.				Number of schools that passed pupils.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	8,321	705	10,171	743	8,074	693	9,790	734
First	10,485	686	11,925	735	10,022	657	11,503	685
Second	9,467	583	10,717	642	9,031	536	10,217	596
Third	6,814	465	7,862	501	6,296	434	7,242	473
Fourth	1,896	276	2,219	290	1,719	241	1,988	253

The total number of boys presented for the infant and first four standards rose from 213,902 to 245,370 and the passes from 155,449 to 183,038. The largest increase (21·9 per cent.) under examined was in the fourth standard. Taking all the primary standards together, 74·6 per cent. of the boys proved successful against 72·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of success in the infant and the first four standards were 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4, respectively, against 82·4, 70·4, 71·1, 68·9 and 65·6 in 1890-91. The numbers examined and passed were, as usual, the largest in the first standard. The year was marked by a substantial advance in the number of passes in all the compulsory subjects and in most of the optional subjects under the primary standards.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical education.

Particulars relating to schools and classes for special education are given below :—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Training schools for Masters	57	50	1,174	1,384
Training schools for Mistresses	13	15	253	243
Schools of Art	1	1	424	426
Schools of Medicine	3	3	261	347
Schools of Engineering	1	1	156	185
Schools of Agriculture	1	...	34	...
Schools of Commerce	2	2	117	150
Schools of Industry	19	18	992	997
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	1	140	152
Schools of Music	1	2	68	64
	99	93	3,619	3,948
Special classes ...	15	14	1,000	608
Total ...	114	107	4,619	4,556

(a) *Training schools.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

The total number of training schools for masters, including sessional schools, was 50 against 57 in the previous year. This decrease was chiefly confined to sessional schools, which were not all at work at the close of the official year. Excluding sessional schools and preparatory classes, the number of *bonâ fide* training schools was 38 against 42 in 1890-91, the decrease being due to the abolition of the Board training schools, Erode, Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Mannárgudi. Of these 38 schools, 7 were upper secondary, 25 lower secondary and 6 primary. The attendance, however, advanced from 1,174 to 1,384. In training schools proper, 1,258 students were on the rolls against 1,018 on the 31st March 1891. The increase was due to the transfer of all the Board training schools, except Tinnevelly and Madura, to departmental management and to the promulgation of the Educational Rules relating thereto. Brahmans and Native Christians comprised 42·4 and 16 per cent., respectively, of the total strength of training and sessional schools. The number of Muhammadans rose from 142 to 155 and 12 students of the Paraiya and kindred classes were under training against none in the previous year. The number of trained teachers rose from 90 to 99.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

The C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training institution, Masulipatam, was revived during the year, and the American Mission Female Normal school, Allapuram, appeared on the list for the first time. There were thus 2 more schools than in the preceding year. The total attendance was, however, only 243 against 253. This was partly the result of a rule that girls who have no intention of becoming teachers should not be classed with students under training. Native Christians formed over two-thirds of the total number under training. The number of Brahmans fell from 5 to 2. The number of students learning English rose from 79 to 118. For the School-management examination, 132 students appeared and 77 passed as against 139 and 65, respectively, in 1890-91. In the Higher Examination for Women more than 50 per cent. passed. With one exception, all the students presented for the Lower Secondary examination passed the compulsory portion.

(b) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

The working of the School of Arts is noticed separately on page 202.

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

Number and strength of medical school.

The Medical College is separately noticed on page 197. In the Board Medical school, Nellore, there were on the rolls 4 stipendiaries and 16 paying pupils; the total strength on the 31st March was 19. 6 stipendiaries went up for the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade and all passed. The attendance of 3

Muhammadan pupils at the school was noteworthy. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 288. There were 27 pupils at the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, of whom 10 were Native Christians, 5 Brahmans and the rest non-Brahman Hindus.

(d) *Schools of Engineering.*

School of Engineering, Madras.

The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering on the 31st March last was 185 against 156 on the corresponding date in 1891. The increase extended to all classes.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

School of Agriculture, Saidápet.

The junior or school department of the College of Agriculture was closed from the commencement of the session beginning in July 1891.

(f) *Schools of Commerce.*

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's High School.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school, Madras, advanced in attendance from 91 to 123. Commercial Correspondence, Phonography, Mercantile Arithmetic and Book-keeping were taken up by a large number of pupils.

Bishop Corrie's Commercial class.

The special class for Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in Bishop Corrie's Grammar school contained 27 pupils. The class presented, respectively, 17 and 19 pupils for the Intermediate examinations in these subjects, and passed 14 and 12.

(g) *Schools of Music.*

The Madras School of Music.

A School of Music was opened during the year in Madras and 12 pupils were on the rolls on the 31st March 1892. 52 pupils were in the music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school. 2 pupils appeared for and passed the Intermediate examination, both in the first class. The 2 institutions have since been amalgamated.

(h) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of industrial schools.

3 of the industrial schools of the previous year did not appear on the list, while 2 new schools appeared for the first time, namely, the Muhammadan Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Madras. The total number of industrial schools was 18, but the total attendance advanced slightly from 992 to 997. The number of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians advanced, while that of Muhammadans and Hindus declined. Carpentry continued to be the most popular subject and was taught in 11 schools. Cloth and carpet-weaving was introduced in some of the larger industrial schools. In girls' schools the chief industries were lace-making and art needlework. Regular instruction in drawing was given in 10 schools against 4 in the previous year, and the number receiving instruction in this subject advanced from 296 to 403.

(i) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Reformatory school, Chingleput.

The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was 152 against 140 in the preceding year. There were 30 admissions and 17 discharges, and 1 pupil died of cholera. The progress made in general education was on the whole good. 14 pupils, who passed the Primary School examination of the preceding year, remained without general instruction. Among industrial subjects, Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, Weaving and Tailoring were taught. The Weaving, Tailoring and Gardening departments worked at a profit, while the Carpentry and Blacksmith's departments worked at a loss. The tone and discipline of the school continued to be very satisfactory. The Visiting Committee held 8 meetings against 2 in the preceding year. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,156 against Rs. 14,003 in 1890-91. Owing chiefly to the high price of provisions, the cost of maintenance per head rose from Rs. 97 to Rs. 105.

VII.—Female Education.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

No additions were made during the year to the inspecting staff for girls' schools. In the Southern Circle a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' schools was replaced by a Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The total number of girls' schools advanced from 1,021 to 1,060 and of pupils from 48,090 to 50,669, thus showing increases of 3·8 and 5·4 per cent., respectively. The total number of girls under instruction advanced from 87,715 to 98,471, or by 12·3 per cent. against 12 per cent. in the preceding year. 49,553 or over 50 per cent. of the total number of girls were reading in boys' schools against 49,331 or 47 per cent. in the previous year. The number of pupils in public girls' schools is shown below according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.		1891.	1892.		Difference.
Upper secondary stage	Sixth form	233	29	200	− 33
	Fifth form		64		
	Fourth form		107		
Lower secondary stage		2,350		2,434	+ 84
Primary stage		44,774		47,470	+ 2,696

(b) *Public Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Results of the Matriculation examination and the Higher Examination for Women.

83 female candidates appeared for, and 49 passed, the Matriculation examination against 63 and 37, respectively, in the preceding year. Of 35 Europeans who were examined, 25 passed and of 29 Eurasians, 20 passed. 18 Native Christian women appeared against 8 in 1890-91, but only 3 passed. For the first time a Brahman woman appeared for and passed the examination. 286 candidates registered their names for the Higher Examination for Women and 160 passed, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 278 and 160, respectively.

Number and strength of public upper secondary schools for girls.

The number of high schools for girls fell from 29 to 26 and the number of pupils on their rolls from 2,762 to 2,444. The Government Girls' School, Rajahmundry, appeared for the first time as a High School. Only 2 schools had an attendance of more than 20 pupils in the upper secondary classes. There was only 1 upper secondary school in the Northern Circle, but it had no pupils in either the sixth or the fifth form. From the Central Circle 97 candidates appeared for the Higher Examination for Women and 55 passed. From the Southern and Western Circles, 10 and 19 appeared and 5 and 13 passed, respectively.

(c) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of lower secondary schools for girls.

The Lower Secondary examination took the place of the late Middle School examination, and 193 female candidates appeared for it and 189 passed partially or fully, 113 qualifying for complete certificates. The total number of middle schools and their attendance fell from 230 and 17,314 to 207 and 16,586, respectively. The strength of the lower secondary departments, however, rose from 1,715 to 1,860. English middle schools decreased by 17 and the attendance in them by 955 ; Vernacular middle schools decreased by 6 schools, but their strength increased by 227. In English middle schools the average attendance rose from 75 to 83, and in Vernacular middle schools from 75 to 79.

Distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community.

The different classes of the community represented in the lower secondary departments of middle and high schools were as follows :—Europeans and Eurasians 567, Native Christians 1,280, Muhammadans 31, Brahmans 91, non-Brahman Caste Hindus 416, Paraiyas and kindred classes 45, Others 4. The total number was thus 2,434 against 2,350 in the previous year.

(d) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

Particulars of the number and strength of public primary schools for girls are given below :—

Classes of schools.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper primary	29	1,626	61	3,414
	Lower do. ...	17	782	53	2,278
Board	Upper primary	23	1,191	8	463
	Lower do.	43	1,772	8	275
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	203	9,825	236	11,965
	Lower do. ...	277	8,209	311	9,303
Unaided	Upper primary	11	658	14	643
	Lower do. ...	125	3,218	105	2,733
Total ...	Upper primary	266	13,300	319	16,485
	Lower do. ..	462	13,981	477	14,589
Grand Total ...		728	27,281	796	31,074

There was an increase of 9·3 per cent. in schools and 14 per cent. in pupils. Upper primary schools advanced by 53 and their strength by 3,185 pupils; lower primary schools by 15 and their strength by 608.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

The results of the examination of the fifth, sixth and seventh standards are summarized below:— Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations.

Standards.		Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth ...	1891-92	598	456	76
	1890-91	555	428	77
Sixth ...	1891-92	284	238	84
	1890-91	231	166	72
Seventh ...	1891-92	55	42	76
	1890-91	59	40	68

The percentage of passes for the three standards taken together rose from 72 to 78.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1892 was 7,061, or 60 more than on the corresponding date in 1891; of these, 3,808 were boys.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

Muhammadan education made substantial progress during the year. The total number of public schools, wholly or mainly intended for this class of the community, rose from 936 to 1,114 or by over 19 per cent., and their attendance from 39,089 to 47,609 or by nearly 22 per cent. Of private schools furnishing returns to the department, there were 6 more than in 1890-91, but the attendance was 978 less. Muhammadan pupils.

The number of public schools for Moplahs rose from 387 with 18,107 pupils to 432 with 23,216 pupils. Education of Moplahs.

(c) *Paraiyas and Kindred Classes.*

The number of children of Paraiya and kindred classes under instruction advanced from 22,050 to 22,888, of whom 3,412 were girls. In Madras, Tinnevelly and Nílgiris most attention was paid to their education.

(d) *Aboriginal and Backward Classes.*

The number of schools in the agencies rose from 102 to 134 and their attendance from 3,012 to 4,172. Special schools were also working for Chentsus, Lambadis, the Nilgiri Hill tribes, and the aborigines of South Canara.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous private schools.

Returns were received from 3,403 indigenous and private schools attended by 64,473 pupils against 3,189 in 1890-91 with 61,027 pupils. There was thus an increase of 6·7 per cent. in schools and of 5·6 per cent. in scholars.

X.—Scholarships.

Scholarships in Arts colleges.

The 8 scholarships allotted by the rules to encourage promising Bachelors of Arts to continue their study for the M.A. degree examination were all taken up. 18 scholarships of Rs. 15 a month each were awarded to under-graduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their course for the B.A. examination. 5 of them were conferred on Muhammadans and the rest on Hindus. 32 scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each were notified for Matriculates proceeding to the F.A. examination, but only 24 were awarded during the year. 2 of them were conferred on women, 14 on Muhammadans, 5 on Moplahs, 2 on Uriyas and 1 on a Jain. 8 colleges also received scholarship grants under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code to the extent of Rs. 3,861. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted Rs. 30,172, of which Rs. 17,084 were met from Provincial funds.

Scholarships in Professional colleges.

Rs. 4,530 were expended by way of scholarships in the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and Rs. 1,014 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in technical subjects in the Teachers' College. A sum of Rs. 440 was paid as arrears of scholarships out of the Morehead Law Scholarship fund.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

The following were the principal sums paid during the year:—Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 161 were paid to Uriya and Savara boys continuing their studies for the Matriculation examination or higher standards. Rs. 2,307 were paid to female students to enable them to prosecute their studies for the higher standards. Under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code, Rs. 785 were paid as scholarship grants from Provincial funds to 7 aided schools. The total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education was Rs. 6,127, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,253 and Local funds Rs. 462.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,610 were paid from Provincial funds in the school departments of the Medical College and the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and in the School of Arts. Rs. 4,812 were expended on special scholarships in the Board Medical schools at Tanjore and Nellore and other institutions. Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 5,536 were paid from Provincial funds to aided schools under chapter V of the Grant-in-aid Code, Rs. 479 to the Anjumani-Muffidi-ali-Islam, Rs. 783 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 4,082 to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and Rs. 192 to the S.P.G. Industrial School for Women, Trichinopoly.

Gymnastic scholarships.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,536 were paid under chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code in the training class attached to the People's Park Gymnasium.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

Teaching staff in primary schools for boys.

21,553 teachers, or 1,123 more than in 1890-91, were employed in public primary schools for boys. The number of teachers holding trained and untrained teachers' certificates rose by 308 and 56, respectively, and 684 more teachers were returned as having passed a general education test. The proportion of unpassed teachers consequently fell from 68·6 per cent. in 1889-90 and 6·66 per cent. in 1890-91 to 63·5 per cent. during the year under report.

Working of night schools.

The number of night schools rose from 609 to 802 or by 26 per cent. and the attendance from 11,706 to 14,771.

Three new sections, relating to the working of training schools under public and private management and the award of teachers' certificates, were added during the year to the Educational Rules approved by Government in February 1891. Training institutions have been classed into 5 grades with reference to the minimum general education qualifications of the students trained in them, and a nomenclature corresponding thereto was adopted for the different grades of certificates. A new section entitled "Courses of instruction and standards of examination" was added to the rules, and made applicable to all recognized schools, whether under public or private management, and in the case of aided schools under private management, whether aided by salary grants or by results grants. The Madras Educational Rules.

No changes were made in the Grant-in-aid Code during the year, except the inclusion of Sourashtras among the backward classes. The revised draft of chapter III of the Code, relating to results grants, was under the consideration of Government. The Grant-in-aid Code.

The Government of India sanctioned special arrangements to enable the Presidency College to afford instruction in Botany, Geology and Physiology. Local Boards were relieved of all liabilities on account of training schools, and only 2 District Boards were, at their own request, permitted to carry on their training schools as combined technical and training schools. Almost all the girls' schools under the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils were taken over by Government to enable the Boards to meet the increasing demand for primary education. The scholarship notification was revised so as to give additional facilities for students continuing to study for higher standards. A larger number of high class indigenous schools received salary grants under article 18 of chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code. Attention was paid to the development of technical and industrial education and efforts were made to render the practical instruction in special schools and classes more thorough. Advanced students of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture were permitted, with the sanction of Government, to make short tours through the mofussil. Recommendations of the Education Commission.

The state and progress of education in India for 1890-91 was briefly noticed by the Government of India in its resolution of the 9th February 1892. Public institutions for the whole of India rose by 6 per cent., and in Madras alone the number of such institutions advanced by 16 per cent. The percentages of increase in the number of public and private institutions for India and Madras were 2·5 and 7·4, respectively. As regards attendance, the total strength of public and private schools rose by 7·3 in Madras against 1·6 per cent. for India. Only 79·3 per cent. of the entire expenditure on education for India related to colleges and schools; in Madras it was 80·5. On direction and inspection 7·37 per cent. was expended in Madras against 7·5 per cent. for India. Secondary and primary schools in Madras were more liberally aided from Provincial funds than in India. In secondary schools India paid Rs. 4-4-1 for each pupil and Madras paid Rs. 4-7-11; in primary schools India and Madras paid, respectively, As. 5-5 and As. 5-9 per pupil. Aided institutions of all grades received in Madras Rs. 2-5-1 from Public funds, out of a total cost of Rs. 7-12-9, while India paid Rs. 2-0-9 out of a total cost of Rs. 6-12-10 per pupil. Progress of education in Madras as compared with the advance in the whole of British India.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1891-92.)

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Price was appointed Principal of the Madras Medical College in the room of Surgeon-Major Ritchie deceased. M.R.Ry. Nanjunda Row, B.A., M.B., was appointed to the newly created post of Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene. Staff.

The total strength of the College rose from 412 to 487, the highest figure yet recorded; the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 464. The new admissions numbered 211, of whom 142 were in the Hospital Assistant department. Strength.

Casual students numbered 27, of whom 1 was a failed M.B. student going up for his final, 13 were failed first L.M.S. students who intended appearing for that Casual students.

examination in July 1892, 5 were failed second L.M.S. students going up for the final, and the remaining 8, including 1 female student, were taking special classes.

Female students. There were 41 female students as against 47 in 1890-91. They were distributed as follows among the various departments: (*a*) College 7, (*b*) Apothecary 30, (*c*) Hospital Assistant 4.

Apothecary department. This department included 16 Warrant Grade pupils, 4 Colonial Apprentices and 32 female students, making a total strength of 52 students. The fourth-year class numbered 18, of whom one-half were females. All the 18 students passed the final examination for the diploma of apothecary.

Hospital Assistant department. The strength of the Hospital Assistant department rose from 182 to 254. Of the 36 pupils appearing for the final examination, 30 passed.

University examinations. The results of the several University examinations held in July 1891 show that the percentage of successful candidates has, on the whole, almost doubled itself.

	1891-92.			1890-91.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	83	38	45·78	90	17	18·9
Second L.M.S. examination	21	15	71·42	19	11	57·8
Preliminary Scientific examination	10 *	2	20	7	1	14·2
First M.B. and C.M. examination	6	4	66·6	4	2	50
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	3	3	100	2	1	50
Total ...	123	62	50·4	122	32	26

Scholarships. 4 Dufferin scholarships (2 Apothecary and 2 Hospital Assistant) were awarded during the session.

Library. 180 new volumes were added to the library. 590 books were taken out for perusal by 487 students.

Financial. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 29,560, or Rs. 1,681 less than in 1890-91. Of these, fees realized Rs. 21,887. Exclusive of building charges (Rs. 24,249), the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,49,160.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1891-92.)

Male branch. The Reverend A. W. Atkinson, M.A., was appointed Principal of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum in the place of Reverend O. Dene, retired. The strength of the male branch had risen on the 31st March 1892 to 323 from 305 on the corresponding day in 1891; of these 137 were of European parentage. Of the 56 pupils who left the asylum, 14 obtained employment of various sorts, 7 enlisted in British regiments, 3 were expelled, 31 were removed by their parents for various reasons and 1 died. At the annual examination 207 out of 278 passed. 15 pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary and 13 passed. The industrial classes, in which carpentry, tailoring and shoe-making are taught, showed good results on examination. Although 1 death took place among the inmates, the general health was, on the whole, good, and the average daily sick fell from 16·04 to 11·9. The receipts amounted to Rs. 93,686 and the charges to Rs. 1,02,611. The average annual cost per boy was Rs. 285, or Rs. 18 less than in the previous year.

Female branch. The year opened with 62 pupils on the rolls and closed with 65. Of these, 39 were of European descent. Admissions numbered 9 and departures 6. 4 girls appeared for the Higher Examination for Women in December 1891 and all were

* Two were absent and Nos. 4 and 8 are not mentioned.

successful. The general health of the girls was excellent, the number of admissions to hospital and the average daily sick having fallen from 58 and 1·03 to 27 and ·8, respectively. The receipts amounted to Rs. 19,034 and the charges to Rs. 18,804. The average annual cost of a girl was Rs. 275 against Rs. 274 in the previous year.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1891-92.)

15 examinations were held during 1891-92 against 17 in the previous year, the decrease being accounted for by the abolition of the Middle School and Special Primary examinations. The former examination was held twice in 1890, and its place was taken by the Lower Secondary examination which was held only once in 1891, though at different periods in different districts.

Special Tests.

The Special Test examinations were held at 37 centres. The number of registered applicants, examinees and passes rose from 6,040, 5,307 and 1,467 to 6,888, 6,042 and 1,559, or by 14·0, 13·8 and 6·3 per cent., respectively. The figures under both registered and examined are the highest ever recorded, but the percentage of passes to examinees showed a further fall from 27·64 in 1890 and 30·27 in 1889 to 25·80, the lowest percentage for several years. There was a decline from 362 to 300 and from 976 to 807 in the number examined for the Criminal Higher and Lower grade tests, respectively, while the percentage of passes was stationary at 28 in the Higher grade, but fell from 30 to 25 in the Lower. On the other hand, there was an increase of nearly 60 and 40 per cent., respectively, in the number of candidates for the Revenue Higher and Lower. These increases were due to the rule in the new Public Service notification which provided that after 1893 only Graduates of Universities in the British Empire should be admitted to the Revenue Higher grade, and to the increased knowledge of Revenue law demanded in the lower appointments of the Revenue department. The percentage of passes showed a marked increase from 30 to 51 in the Higher, but a large decrease from 35 to 21 in the Lower. Medical jurisprudence was added as a new subject of study and was taken up by 1,133 candidates, of whom 62 per cent. proved successful. In Translation Lower, the percentage of success declined from 30 to 28, while in Précis-writing it rose from 16 to 21. Altogether 1,258 candidates qualified by means of the special tests as against 1,156 in 1890 for posts in the public service. Of these, 337 qualified for posts in which Précis-writing alone is prescribed.

Police and Salt Tests.

60 candidates appeared for the Police Test and 18 passed, as against 99 and 14, respectively, in 1890-91. For the Salt Test 638 candidates appeared and 373 passed, against 597 and 307, respectively, in 1890-91.

Upper Secondary examination.

For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination held in May, 96 candidates were registered—38 for examination in all the compulsory branches and 58 in one or more of these. None succeeded in passing all four compulsory subjects, and only 12 succeeded in passing a portion of the examination, 6 being girls. Of the successful candidates, 3 were Europeans or Eurasians, 2 were Native Christians, 4 were Brahmans and 3 were Hindus of other castes.

Lower Secondary examination.

In its order, dated 14th January 1891, No. 21, Government sanctioned the institution of the Lower Secondary examination to take the place of the Middle School examination which was abolished on the introduction of the Upper Secondary examination. The late Middle School examination was intended to serve as a passport to Government service in regard to all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 or upwards, and also to regulate generally the promotion of pupils from the Lower Secondary to the Upper Secondary stage of instruction in all recognized schools. The scope of the Lower Secondary examination is, however, considerably narrower; this examination is intended to serve the limited purpose of a leaving test for schools of certain kinds. Altogether 2,941 male and 193 female candidates appeared, of whom 2,560 and 189 or 87 and 97 per cent., respectively, secured a full or a partial pass. Details respecting the candidates registered, examined and passed are given below:—

Candidates.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.									
					For complete certificate.		In compulsory subjects only.		In compulsory subjects and one or two optional subjects only.		In optional subjects only.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pupils	2,584	181	2,490	179	1,072	106	117	3	413	36	620	31	2,222	176
Teachers... ...	120	10	111	9	17	4	51	1	21	1	5	2	94	8
Others	401	5	340	5	71	3	38	...	59	...	76	2	244	5
Total ...	3,105	196	2,941	193	1,160	113	206	4	493	37	701	35	2,560	189

At the Middle School examination held for the last time in December 1890, as many as 9,265 candidates were examined, of whom 4,675 passed. The bulk of the female candidates were Native Christians (118) or Europeans and Eurasians (57). Among the males, Brahmans formed 52 per cent. of the examinees and 53 per cent. of those who passed. Of 141 Muhammadan examinees, 44 were successful. Only 16 Hindu girls appeared for the Government Scholarship examination, of whom 7 were successful. Among the vernaculars, Tamil was represented by the largest number of candidates (1,103), and 86 per cent. of the entrants were successful. Telugu ranked next to Tamil with 82 per cent. of passes. In Malayalam and Hindustani, only 8 and 3 candidates, respectively, failed out of 280 and 51 examinees. The optional subjects taken up by the majority of the male pupils were Indian History (2,167), Geography (2,038) and Mathematics (2,140), and the percentage of passes were 61, 58 and 58, respectively.

Primary School examination.

The following among other changes were made in the rules relating to the Primary School examination:—(1) The date from which the examination rules were to take effect, so far as they had reference to the admission of candidates to inferior appointments in the public service, was changed from 1st April 1891 to 1st January 1894; (2) Provision was made for the examination of pupils of the fifth and sixth standards by the Boards appointed to conduct the Primary School examination; (3) Restriction was laid on the admission to the examination of candidates not protected against small-pox; and further the Commissioner was empowered to arrange for the holding of the examination in Native States. There was again a remarkable increase in the number of candidates from 6,480 in 1889 and 16,626 in 1890 to 23,517 during the year. The increase was common to all districts.

Class of candidates.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils	15,232	13,694	9,826	72	19,818	18,182	12,959	71·2
Teachers	1,451	1,252	1,031	82	2,664	2,285	1,701	74·4
Others	1,816	1,680	1,403	83	3,329	3,050	2,379	78
Total ...	18,499	16,626	12,260	74	25,811	23,517	17,039	72·7

Government Technical examinations.

Under the Government Technical examination notification, examinations were actually held in 5 subjects for the Advanced Test, 31 for the Intermediate and 25 for the Elementary. Taking subject-candidates alone into consideration, the percentage of passes in the Advanced examination was 62 against 69 in 1890, for the Intermediate 66 against 59, and for the Elementary 79 against 64. The total number of candidates examined in the several subjects was 1,460 against 1,408 in the preceding year.

Particulars as to the number of female candidates examined and successful in the various examinations under the control of the Commissioner are shown in the following table :— Female education.

Name of examination.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Percentage.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Higher Examination for Women ...	* 278	* 286	160	160	57·55	55·94
Lower Secondary	* 571	193	289	† 113 76	50·61	59·59 13·31
Primary School	568	781	† 483 215	† 276 285	32·21 37·85	35·33 36·49

The receipts of the commission during the year amounted to Rs. 88,240 against Rs. 1,18,581 in 1890-91. The charges fell from Rs. 1,31,344 to Rs. 81,669. If to these figures be added the stipends due to Chairmen and members of the Lower Secondary and Primary School Examination Boards, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,910 more than the receipts. Financial.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1891.)

The total number of books, pamphlets (627) and periodicals (157) registered during the year was 784 against 1,022 in the previous year. The registered publications reclassified under the three general heads "original works, republications and translations" are shown below :— Books registered.

Description of works.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	203	278	22	77	580
Republications	35	87	17	9	148
Translations	2	50	...	4	56
Total ...	240	415	39	90	784

The decrease (238) is due to the exemption under Act X of 1890 from the necessity of registration of all reprints or new editions published without any alterations or additions. Of the total number of publications registered, 170 were for educational purposes and the remaining 614 belonged to the domain of general literature. About 40 per cent. of the total number were works on religion. The number of English, Tamil and Telugu publications was 240, 200 and 120 respectively.

Art was again as poorly represented as last year, the only books deserving of notice being 3 works on cookery, 2 on music, 1 on carpentry and a manual of gymnastics and drill for the use of Tamil-speaking teachers and pupils. There were few biographical works, and these of not much account. Of the 19 dramas recorded for the year, the most interesting was the "Snusha Vijaya," a farce in Sanscrit on the want of harmony in a Hindu household between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. 18 works of fiction were registered during the year as against 10 last year, and among others an English adaptation, by Mr. W. Dumergue, C.S., of the Malayalam novel Induleka noticed last year, another Malayalam novel Martanda Varma from the pen of a native graduate of the Trivandrum College, two transla- Subjects.

* These figures relate to number of candidates registered, not to those examined only.
† Passed in all subjects.

tions in the same language, one of the Arabian Tale of the sleeper awakened and the other of Lamb's Tale of Romeo and Juliet. It is worthy of notice that the novel is becoming popular in Malabar, where natural affinity appears to have a greater influence on marriage relations than in any other part of India. In history the only works worth mention were a brief history of Kálahasti zemindari and Etaiyapuram and the proceedings of the Maine Historical Society. A large number of books on languages appeared during the year, but the bulk of them were educational and not of much importance. There were, however, two important contributions to Tamil literature, viz., the first book of the "Tolkappiam," a standard grammatical work in Tamil with a commentary and the "Tonnulvilakkam," a modern treatise on Tamil grammar. The Law of Easements and Licenses in India, by Mr. R. B. Michell, M.A., and the Madras Law Journal were among the law publications of note during the year. There were no original indigenous works on law, but a number of translations appeared, among which were the first complete editions of the Canarese, Mahrathi and Guzerathi translations of the Indian Penal Code and a Revenue Manual in Telugu for the use of village officers. Medicine was better represented than usual, and the works published relate to both western and eastern systems. In English, besides Dr. Sibthorpe's Clinical Manual for India, there were treatises by Dr. Steel on the diseases of the camel and the diseases of the horse, while among the books that appeared in Indian vernaculars may be noticed "the Hindu Ayulveda" or a hand-book of Hindu medicines, "Maternal management of Infants" or childhood in health and disease, "the Supposed and Real Causes of diseases," "Cholera and Bowel-complaints," and a few tracts on fever, vaccination, &c. There was a decrease in the contributions to poetical literature as compared with 1890. The following were some of the more important works:—Andhra Raghuvamsa, a metrical translation in Telugu of a part of Kalidasa's celebrated epic poem; Kavya Prakasa, a standard treatise on the art of poetry in Sanskrit; and a metrical version of Tennyson's Locksley Hall in Telugu under the title of Kamuka Chintamani by a native graduate. The number of political tracts issued during 1891 compared favorably with that recorded in any year in the Presidency, the most interesting are (1) "Anglia Indiam Regens" or England ruling India and (2) "Ten years of native rule in Mysore." There were 192 Hindu religious works, 84 Christian, 17 Muhammadan and 15 Theosophic. The most interesting among these publications is a lecture, which affords evidence of much culture and original research by Lingam Lakshmaji Pundit on "Religion by the light of Ashtadhyayi" of Panini, the great grammarian of India. Opinions on Social Matters, Part II, by the late Rájá Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., and Miss Keeley's Lessons on Domestic Economy were a few of the miscellaneous publications that deserve notice.

Copyright. 240 books against 229 in 1890-91 were registered for copyright during the year under report, of which 2 were Government school books.

Miscellaneous. The first part of the catalogue relating to the English publications of the reference library was printed and about 350 volumes were re-bound.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1891-92.)

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts was 426 against 424 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance rose from 217 to 276. Of these, 164 were apprentices, 12 were stipendiaries, and 250 were general students. The figures for 1890 were 158, 6 and 260, respectively. There were altogether 43 pupils who had passed a public test of some kind against 25 in the previous year, and only 14 were ignorant of English as against 16 in 1890-91. The number of European and Eurasian pupils increased from 31 to 50. There was

an increase under Brahmans from 16 to 18 and under Muhammadans from 24 to 30, and a decrease in the number of students of the Artisan class from 133 to 109. The Elementary Drawing class was only 236 strong against 272 in the previous year, but this decline was due to certain restrictions imposed during the year on the number of admissions. There was a considerable increase in the Lower Examination class (the old Middle School class), the strength having advanced from 98 to 127. The strength of the Higher Examination classes rose from 44 to 53. Some important changes were made in the syllabuses in Drawing, Painting and Design for the Intermediate and Advanced Technical examinations, having for their object to give full scope to both artisans as well as Drawing teachers for specialization in their respective branches of study. 21 and 14 pupils were attending the Wood-engraving and Modelling classes, respectively, against 62 and 19 in the previous year. The decrease in the strength of the classes was due to a change in the rules restricting the work to students in the Higher Examination classes only. The number of students in the Industrial department rose to 174 from 158 in 1890. The Carpet-weaving and Metal-working classes comprised 45 and 50 students, respectively, against 22 and 26 in the previous year; but the Pottery class showed an unexplained decline from 41 to 9. These were all of the potter caste. 15 out of the 45 pupils in the Weaving department were reported to be Muhammadans. Several deaf and dumb boys were employed in Decorative work and showed considerable aptitude in designing. The other classes were carpentry (41 pupils) and goldsmith's work (17 pupils). For the Elementary Technical Examination in Drawing, only 26 appeared against 35 in the previous year, but 20, or 77 per cent., were successful against 17 or 49 per cent. 11 of the old students found appointments on salaries ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80 per mensem against 4 in 1890-91. Some useful books on art teaching and art manufactures were added to the library. The number of visitors to the museum rose from 47,567 to 60,374. The sales of manufactures yielded Rs. 8,997, or Rs. 784 more than in 1890. The total expenditure advanced from Rs. 39,707 to Rs. 49,120 including outlay on buildings and an increase of Rs. 3,813 which was due to the increases in the Superintendent's salary, the additional hands employed in the Industrial departments, and in the number of paid apprentices. The fee receipts advanced from Rs. 1,010 to Rs. 1,150. The outstandings on the 31st March diminished by Rs. 508. Excluding buildings and including outstandings, the net cost to Government was Rs. 30,022 against Rs. 26,626 in the previous year. The net cost of educating each student was therefore Rs. 79 against Rs. 66 in 1890-91.

Government Central Museum. (1891-92.)

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 361,452 against 364,542 in 1890-91 and 378,234 in 1889-90. The number of gosha visitors was 1,409 against 1,457 in 1890-91.

Herbarium. The revision of the herbarium specimens was continued during the year by Mr. M. A. Lawson, Government Botanist. Through Mr. Sykes Gamble's Forest Collection, there were added 1,030 herbarium and 1,435 economic specimens. 409 specimens for the economic gallery were made over by Mr. Edgar Thurston.

Art gallery. The additions to the art gallery comprised articles illustrating the ethnology of the Todas, and a further supply of 300 blocks of marble sculptures from Amarávati.

Numismatics. 508 coins were purchased from the valuable collection of the late Mr. T. M. Scott of Madura.

Natural history. Collection and stuffing of mammals, birds and fishes were continued.

Mineral gallery. The principal additions to the mineral gallery were large pieces of mica from Nellore, steatite, iron ore, manganese ore, corundum and a large quantity of phosphatic nodules from Trichinopoly.

Tours. Several short tours were made by the Officiating Superintendent for the examination of the steatite mines in Kurnool, mica mines in Nellore, iron deposits in the Salem and Chingleput districts, and the cretaceous rocks of Trichinopoly.

Publications. A geological map of the Madras Presidency was prepared and photozincographed by the Topographic Survey Department.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1891-92.)

Out of the yearly allotment of Rs. 600, Rs. 510 were spent as follows, in the transcription of manuscripts (Rs. 289), in the purchase of manuscripts (Rs. 10), in binding manuscripts (Rs. 93), and on minor contingencies (Rs. 118). The descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts made steady progress during the year and more than a fourth part of the work was completed. The alphabetical lists of the vernacular manuscripts were completed and sent to press. 79 Sanskrit manuscripts were added to the library—37 by transcription, 16 by purchase and 26 by gifts from private individuals. Besides these, 6 Telugu and 13 Tamil injured manuscripts were restored by transcription. The number of readers and of visitors declined from 505 and 138 to 416 and 55, respectively, but this was partly made up by the increase from 277 to 344 in the number of copyists.

The Madras Observatory. (1891.)

Staff. The present year was the centenary of the founding of the Madras observatory. The staff of the observatory suffered a most serious loss by the death on June 23rd of the Government Astronomer, Mr. Norman Robert Pogson, after a continuous service of more than 30 years. On July 4th Mr. C. Michie Smith was appointed Officiating Government Astronomer, and on July 11th Mrs. Pogson resigned her appointment as Assistant to the Government Astronomer.

Buildings and instruments. The buildings and instruments were kept in good order throughout the year. Owing to the thorough renovation of the principal astronomical instruments in the two preceding years, they required only ordinary attention and are all now in good working order. The anemograph was thoroughly cleaned and repaired as far as could be done without actual renewal of the gearing, and, though nearly worn out, still performed fairly well.

Observations. The great increase of solar activity, as evidenced by the outburst of numerous groups of sun spots, was watched with interest, but the appliances at the observatory for solar observation did not permit of any really valuable work being done in this direction.

Madras mean time. The time service was maintained efficiently throughout the year. The time gun was fired correctly on 710 out of 730 occasions, giving 97·3 per cent. of success. The failures were almost entirely due to defective friction tubes. The semaphore failed on 36 occasions. The electrically-controlled clock at the Post and Telegraph Office kept good time throughout the year, but that at the Port Office continued to prove unsatisfactory. The daily time roll was sent, as usual, from the observatory at 4 P.M., and distributed by telegraph throughout India.

Publications. The distribution of Vol. III of the Madras Meridian Circle Observations was not completed till May, and comparatively little work was done on Vol. IV during the first 6 months of the year on account of the continued serious illness of the Astronomer. During the second half of the year the publication of the meteorological results for the 30 years, 1861—90, was taken in hand, and the volume was almost completed by the close of the year. This volume contains the mean daily meteorological records with monthly and annual means as well as means for the whole period.

The meteorological register was continued as in past years, but certain additional observations were taken. The observations at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., which had been discontinued owing to a mistake as to the wants of the Meteorological department, were again begun, while observations of the duration of bright sunshine were commenced. Special attention was also given to the record of lightning. The chief feature of the meteorology of the year was the great deficiency of rain during the first 9 months. The total fall up to the end of September was only 6·85 inches which is the smallest fall on record. Meteorology.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1891-92.)

Daily meteorological observations were continuously recorded on the same system as last year at all the Madras Presidency meteorological observatories throughout the year under review. 2 additional temporary second-class stations, sanctioned for special observations, more particularly of sunshine and clouds, were opened at Kótagiri and Kodaikánal. A new third-class observatory was also established at Tinnevelly in connection with the Bay of Bengal Storm Signal Service. 7 stations were inspected during the year; they were found, on the whole, to be working well, except at Bellary where the instruments were in an unsatisfactory condition. 6 applicants for employment as meteorological observers were instructed during the year. Extra storm observations were taken satisfactorily at Bellary, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Negapatam, for which the observers were remunerated according to the value of records submitted. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. observations were regularly sent to Simla from all the observatories of this Presidency, excepting Kodaikánal and Kótagiri, for publication in the "Indian Daily Weather Report and Chart." In accordance with orders received from the Madras Government, 360 new Symons's rain gauges and glass measures were indented for from the Calcutta office and supplied to all the Revenue Board rain stations in this Presidency and satisfactory arrangements were made to ensure an improved rainfall registration. 86 visits of inspection were paid by the different Civil Surgeons and other officers to whom this duty was entrusted.

360 new rain gauges of Symons's pattern, with 2 glass measures, were received from Calcutta. Rainfall circulars 1—5, issued by the Meteorological department, Government of India, for the guidance of officers inspecting rain-gauge stations, were forwarded to all the Collectors and District Surgeons concerned. A sufficient number of "rainfall books" for registration of rainfall were distributed to all the stations. Rainfall was registered at 320 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency during the year, and monthly statements were regularly submitted to Madras from 21 districts, the results being tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. 500 copies were despatched monthly to the Government of India by the Meteorological Reporter and 20 retained for future requirements. The rainfall of the Madras Presidency was published in the original form up to the 31st of December 1890; after that date a new form prescribed by the Government of India was adopted. The tabulation of the daily rainfall, at all the rain-recording stations in the Madras Presidency for the twenty years, 1870 to 1889, was completed in September and forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India at Simla. The first publication, therefore, in the new form appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in October 1891. The totals and averages are reckoned from the 1st of April, instead of from the 1st of January as formerly. Revenue Board rain stations.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1891-92, as registered at the various observatories:— Returns.

Mean annual meteorological results for 1891.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.*
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	29·917	·569	...	75·0	20·6	75	120	24·44	40
Bellary ...	28·387	·574	...	81·3	22·9	54	173	9·09	23
Cochin ...	29·895	·811	...	80·7	12·7	78	73	114·67	137
Coimbatore ...	29·897	·740	...	79·6	20·9	83	96	24·82	42
Cuddapah ...	29·865	·691	...	85·8	21·4	63	...	16·75	31
Kurnool ...	29·867	·630	...	82·9	23·6	63	...	14·16	36
Madras ...	29·856	·820	141·6	82·2	16·7	75	179	30·43	47
Madura ...	29·860	·724	...	84·1	19·1	69	72	37·56	47
Mangalore ...	29·881	·812	...	81·1	13·3	83	48	92·08	109
Masulipatam ...	29·837	·853	...	83·5	16·9	82	96	27·41	44
Mercara ...	26·213	·529	...	67·9	16·0	78	117	117·60	168
Negapatam ...	29·844	·792	...	83·3	14·6	74	120	56·12	60
Rajahmundry.	29·823	·770	...	83·9	19·4	73	...	25·02	52
Salem ...	28·956	·715	...	81·6	22·6	67	78	19·73	44
Secunderabad.	28·063	·597	...	79·2	23·0	60	169	18·39	43
Trichinopoly ...	29·615	·707	...	83·1	19·9	63	158	44·17	52
Wellington ...	24·251	·401	...	61·9	17·7	73	67	78·88	90

* A rainy day is assumed to be one on which a fall of a tenth of an inch or upwards has been recorded.

Extreme Meteorological results for 1891.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	...	...	96·7	May 11	51·9	Jan. 31	384	Aug. 16	4·00	June 16
Bellary ...	...	...	106·6	April 15	51·0	Jan. 1	493	Aug. 5	1·33	May 30
Cochin ...	...	...	93·3	May 9	65·8	Jan. 1	383	July 10	8·69	Oct. 22
Coimbatore ...	...	...	101·3	April 6	58·6	Jan. 6	336	June 24	4·23	Oct. 17
Cuddapah ...	...	...	109·8	May 18	57·3	Jan. 4	...	...	2·69	Aug. 30
Kurnool ...	...	...	108·6	April 16	46·6	Jan. 4	...	...	1·42	July 20
Madras ...	159·8	August 9	107·3	June 6	61·7	Jan. 9	321	Dec. 25	3·60	Oct. 18
Madura ...	...	...	104·0	Aug. 30	64·2	Jan. 11	240	March 30	6·55	April 9
Mangalore ...	...	...	96·8	Feb. 13	63·5	Jan. 6	144	May	4·43	June 12
Masulipatam ...	...	...	112·7	June 1	59·6	Jan. 4	504	April 1	2·59	July 22
Mercara ...	...	...	92·0	April 1	49·5	Feb. 5	408	Dec. 13	4·48	July 5
Negapatam ...	...	...	103·2	June 21	64·7	Jan. 12	288	May 10	7·30	Dec. 10
Rajahmundry.	...	...	114·1	June 15	57·9	Jan. 4	...	...	2·70	Aug. 24
Salem ...	...	...	106·0	May 6	58·0	Feb. 1	171	July 31	1·76	Sept. 29
Secunderabad.	...	...	108·7	May 31	49·3	Jan. 3	512	Aug. 3	2·11	Sept. 3
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	106·4	May 17	62·4	Feb. 3	458	Aug. 6	5·43	Feb. 17
Wellington ...	...	...	79·5	May 31	35·6	Jan. 5	226	Aug. 2	5·50	Oct. 12

Government Architecture. (1891-92.)

The new Law Courts at Madras were practically completed during the year with the exception of the main tower. The additions to the building, viz., the vakils' chambers and the additional Small Cause Court, were carried up to the level of the second floor, and almost all the materials required for completing the work were collected. Good progress was made with the construction of the Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library. The entire building was carried up to first floor level and the upper rooms were commenced. The work would have progressed more rapidly, but for the difficulty experienced in preparing terracotta in such large pieces as are required for this building. A third story over the General Hospital was constructed and will afford accommodation for 70 beds. Several other less important works and designs were executed.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1891.)

The following is a statement of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1891 :—

Language in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																				
	General and political.							Educational and literary.					Religious.					Grand Total.
	Daily and weekly.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	
Diglott.																		
Tamil and English ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Telugu and English ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Canarese and English ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tamil and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Vernacular.																		
Tamil	...	...	7	3	3	2	15	1	4	1	...	6	4	8	...	...	12	33
Telugu	...	...	3	1	1	1	6	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	6	13
Canarese	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	6	13
Malayalam	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	8
Hindustani	2	1	6	2	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...	3	1	24	7	11	3	49	1	8	1	...	10	7	23	...	1	31	90
Compare 1890 ...	1	5	27	5	14	6	58	2	5	2	1	10	7	16	...	1	24	92

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below :—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject-matter of the paper.
Tamil	1. Satyadúthan	Monthly ...	5,000	Religious.
	2. Ithihása Manjari	Do. ...	2,000	Do.
	3. Vikatadúthan	Weekly ...	1,500	Comic.
	4. Máthar Mitri	Monthly ...	1,000	A religious paper for women.
	5. Friendly-Instructor	Do. ...	1,000	General and religious.
	6. Pór-Satham	Bi-monthly ...	1,000	A Christian religious paper.
	7. The Gospel Preacher's Companion	Tri-monthly ...	1,000	Do.
	8. Aryajanapiriyan	Weekly ...	1,000	General and political.
Telugu ...	1. Messenger of Truth ...	Monthly ...	4,000	A Christian religious paper.
	2. Ithihása Manjari ...	Do. ...	1,500	A pauranic journal.
	3. Hindujanasamskárini ...	Do. ...	600	General and political.
	4. Suniti	Do. ...	500	General and religious.
	5. Sanmatadarsini	Bi-monthly ...	500	Do.
	6. Andhraprakásika	Weekly ...	500	General and political.
	7. Vivekavardhani	Do. ...	500	Organ of the widow marriage association.
Canarese ...	1. Vrittanta Patrika	Do. ...	1,500	General and political.
	2. Vrittanta Chintámani ...	Do. ...	1,000	Do.
	3. The Methodist	Monthly ...	1,000	Religious.
	4. Hitabodhini	Do. ...	500	Meant for school-going population.
Malayalam ...	1. Kerala Patrika	Weekly ...	900	General.
	2. Janaranjini	Monthly ...	800	Religious.
	3. Atmopakari	Quarterly ...	800	Christian religious magazine.
	4. Kerala Sanchari	Weekly ...	600	General.
Hindustani ...	1. Shámsul-Akhbár	Do. ...	800	General and political.
	2. Jaridah-i-Rózgár	Do. ...	570	.....

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1891-92.)

During the first quarter of the field season, work was carried on in the north of the Tanjore district, and the temples at Tiruvádi, Perambuliyur, Tirupanam, Kandiyur, Tirupamtirutti, Tiruchothudurai, and Tiruvedakkudi were surveyed. A complete set of plans and other drawings, photographs, and some plaster casts were made at Tiruvádi, and such drawings as were necessary to illustrate the other buildings. Amarávati, in the Kistna district, was visited, and the remaining marble sculptures were sent to the Madras Museum. A number of Buddhist coins were collected during the visit. The second quarter of the field season was spent in the Kistna district, where some important discoveries were made. The ruined Buddhist stûpa at Gudiváda was examined and a number of Buddhist coins were collected. Drawings were made of a fine Jaina image at Gudiváda, and of a very curious Jaina column sculptured with four images found at Bezváda. Arrangements were being made to secure the latter for the Museum. Excavations at the remains of the Buddhist stûpa of Bhattiprolu resulted in one of the most important of recent discoveries being made. Excavations were also carried out at the Buddhist stûpa of Ghantasala. All the ancient sites in the Répalle taluk of the Kistna district were visited and noted. The ancient Dutch tombs at Masulipatam and Pulicat were inspected and a set of drawings, illustrating the majority of the curious and interesting sculptures at the latter place, was made. A list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency was published at the beginning of the year. Lists of ancient remains in Coorg were in course of preparation at the end of the year. 81 large drawings were inked in office, and 93 new drawings, 23 photographs and 8 plaster casts were prepared in the field.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1891-92.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Panchâyats.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. As in previous years, there were 21 Local Fund districts corresponding with the mofussil collectorates, and the administration of the local affairs of each district was primarily vested in a Board consisting of a President, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, the officers in charge of Revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members. On the 31st March 1892, these Boards had a total strength of 654 members against 655 in the previous year, the maximum sanctioned strength having continued to be 700. Of the total number, 79 were *ex-officio* members, 298 (89 officials and 209 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 277 (58 officials and 219 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 78 *ex-officio* members, 285 (73 officials and 212 non-officials) nominated members and 292 (52 officials and 240 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members for each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except Nílgiris and Kurnool. In Nílgiris there were no Taluk Boards, and in Kurnool there were 4 Taluk Boards against 1 in the previous year, but the privilege of election was not conferred on these Boards within the year. The District Boards held in all 249 meetings, or 6 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting was, as in the previous year, 15 (4 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 31. 6 of the 7 Taluk Boards in Cuddapah were dissolved and 3 were formed in their stead, while in Kurnool 3 additional Taluk Boards were constituted. There were thus, as in the previous year, 86 Taluk Boards under the District Boards. Each of these Boards consisted of a President, who was the Revenue officer in charge of the division and of not less than 12 members, all appointed by Government. On the 31st March 1892 these Boards consisted of 1,141 members against the maximum sanctioned strength of 1,177. Of these, 317 were officials and 824 non-officials against 298 and 820, respectively, in the previous year. The Taluk Boards held altogether 1,126 meetings against 1,138 in the preceding year, and each meeting was, on an average, attended by 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of an average strength of 13 as in 1890-91. The Taluk Boards in all districts, except South Canara and Malabar, were assisted by union panchâyats working as their agents. There were 270 village unions against 254 in the previous year, and the affairs of each union were managed by a panchâyat of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included therein being *ex-officio* members. The power of appointing these members is delegated to the Presidents of District Boards, while that of removing them is retained by Government. On the 31st March last the panchâyats contained in all 2,511 members against 2,395 in the previous year. Of the total number, 622 were Village officers, 243 other officials and 1,646 non-officials, the corresponding numbers in 1890-91 being 611, 236 and 1,548. These panchâyats held, in the aggregate, 3,609 meetings against 3,084 in the previous year. As usual, their work consisted chiefly in the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages comprised within their jurisdiction, while in some cases, the

management of elementary schools, choultries, markets, &c., was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards, who supplied them with the requisite funds. The working of the Local Boards and union panchâyats was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Taxes and receipts.

Land-cess continued to be levied at the rate of 1 anna per rupee of the assessment in all the districts except South Canara and Malabar. In South Canara the rate was raised from 1 anna 3 pies to 1 anna 6 pies, and in Malabar it was, as in previous years, 2 annas. House-tax was levied in 217 unions against 183 in 1890-91. The maximum rates were in force in 112 unions, three-fourth rates in 12, half rates in 85 and quarter rates in the remaining 8. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads were levied in all districts, except Godâvari, at 263 stations against 277 in 1890-91. The Local Fund receipts of 1891-92 are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	21,61,502	21,73,744
Receipts under debt heads	90,727	1,03,315
Grants from Provincial funds	3,07,273	5,00,999
Contributions from Special funds	2,80,513	81,253
Revenue from rates and taxes	55,58,850	52,75,422
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	1,50,847	1,66,362
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	76,452	51,315
Income from endowments	3,49,039	4,16,859
Miscellaneous receipts	4,81,410	5,99,527
Total ...	94,56,613	93,68,796

Of the sum of Rs. 5,00,999 shown under grants from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,27,629 were for public works, Rs. 1,13,562 for schools, Rs. 5,086 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,553 for choultries and Rs. 17,664 for general purposes, Rs. 2,01,440 were temporarily advanced to the Local Boards and Rs. 1,065 were refunded to them. Of the grants for public works, Rs. 12,450 were paid to the North Arcot District Board towards the cost of constructing a causeway across the Pálár between Ranipet and Arcot, Rs. 23,081 to the South Arcot District Board for contribution to the French Government on account of the Chunambar bridge, Rs. 1,000 to the Hospet Taluk Board (Bellary) on account of the High School building at Harpanahalle, Rs. 20,000 to the Saidápet Taluk Board (Chingleput) for recoating the road from Madras to Ennore, Rs. 5,000 to the Taluk Boards in Cuddapah towards the cost of works undertaken for famine relief purposes, Rs. 64,400 to the Nílgiri District Board for roads, Rs. 1,400 to the Mannárgudi Taluk Board (Tanjore) for the construction of an iron bridge over the Vedarniem canal and Rs. 198 and Rs. 100 to the Nandyál (Kurnool) and Srívaikuntham (Tinnevelly) Taluk Boards, respectively, for constructing dead-houses. The grants for schools, with the exception of Rs. 1,200 paid to the North Arcot Local Board for the support of the Yeomiah school at Arcot, were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The grant for hospitals and dispensaries was made up of Rs. 2,066 contributed from the Arcot Langarkhána fund to the Ranipet (North Arcot) Taluk Board for the upkeep of the Ranipet hospital, Rs. 2,640 paid to the Tanjore District Board for the maintenance of the Rájá-Mirasidar hospital at Tanjore, Rs. 200 given to the Local Boards in Madura on account of medicines, and Rs. 180 paid to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Surgeon's establishment. The Local Boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly were, as usual, paid grants amounting to Rs. 34,553 on account of choultries in lieu of the lands originally assigned for their maintenance by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. The Nílgiri District Board

received a grant of Rs. 15,540 for general purposes in consideration of the paucity of its funds and the Chingleput District Board, a grant of Rs. 2,124 for the improvement of water-supply during the late unfavorable season. The funds of the Local Boards in Chingleput, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Nílgiris and Salem having closed the year with *minus* balances, aggregating Rs. 2,01,440, owing partly to short collections under land-cess and partly to the execution of famine relief works, this amount was, as usual, adjusted by a temporary contribution from Provincial funds. The sum of Rs. 1,065 shown under refunds represents the excess cost of printing Government Proceedings, &c., connected with Local Fund matters in 1890-91, repaid to the District Boards in the year under review. The sum of Rs. 81,253 shown under contributions from Special funds was the balance in favour of the Canal and Ferry fund transferred to the South Canara, Cuddapah, Kistna, Malabar, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly Local Boards on the introduction of Act II of 1890. The revenue from rates and taxes decreased by Rs. 2,83,428, being the net result of a falling off of Rs. 3,33,393 under land-cess and an increase of Rs. 33,332 under house-tax and Rs. 16,633 under tolls. The decrease under land-cess was made up of a decrease of Rs. 4,38,327 in 14 districts and an increase of Rs. 1,04,934 in 7 others. The decrease was due mainly to the unfavorable character of the season and the consequent suspension of kists in some districts, while the increase was caused partly by the collection of a large portion of the outstanding arrears of the previous year and partly by the prompt realization of the current demand. The increase under house-tax was owing to the imposition of the tax in 34 additional unions and to prompt collections, while that under tolls, which occurs chiefly under contributions from municipalities, was due to the realization of the arrears of previous years in the districts of Madura, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. The increase in the income from endowments occurred under choultry and market rents, chiefly in the districts of Godávari, Madura, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly, while that under miscellaneous receipts, which appears under ferry rents, was due mainly to the transfer of the management of ferries to some of the Local Boards under Act II of 1890.

Expenditure.

The charges under the several heads for 1891-92 are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	35,03,778	37,05,718
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,90,777	5,98,803
Tools and plant	41,520	48,984
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c....	1,23,712	2,60,038
Education	9,41,253	10,56,192
Medical and sanitary purposes	14,39,619	16,00,628
General establishments and contingencies	3,91,528	4,10,259
Investments	1,55,796	2,30,000
Repayment of loan from Provincial funds	...	40,152
Charges under debt heads	94,886	1,08,628
Total ...	72,82,869	80,59,402
Balance ...	21,73,744	13,09,394
Grand Total ...	94,56,613	93,68,796

Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 9,36,181 were spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 27,69,537 on the maintenance of the existing roads, bridges and avenues and on the repair of tanks and wells.

Roads.

The subjoined statement shows the outlay on roads, bridges, &c., and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts.

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur	...	28	682	38,160
2. Arcot, North	46	85,493	1,444	1,61,407
3. Arcot, South	...	14,787	1,132	1,58,727
4. Bellary	2	16,745	570	95,853
5. Canara, South	...	40,578	1,024	64,560
6. Chingleput	2	1,026	682	1,10,397
7. Coimbatore	6	3,984	1,489	2,10,804
8. Cuddapah	4	7,224	1,252	99,449
9. Ganjam	...	11,794	720	1,33,570
10. Godávari	21	1,24,787	850	1,16,968
11. Kistna	39	1,27,368	838	1,77,269
12. Kurnool	11	18,800	555	74,235
13. Madura	20	33,586	1,141	1,59,789
14. Malabar	10	26,947	1,319	1,43,582
15. Nellore	21	33,833	387	1,21,649
16. Nílgiris	...	14,589	516	71,297
17. Salem	12	15,851	1,757	1,58,885
18. Tanjore	6	12,536	1,538	1,42,871
19. Tinnevelly	1	22,050	946	1,21,984
20. Trichinopoly	3	23,742	656	77,756
21. Vizagapatam	23	46,514	796	1,30,294
Total ...	227	6,82,262	20,294	25,69,506

As usual, the Local Boards maintained their own Engineering establishment; but in a few cases, special works, such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks, were carried out by the Public Works department.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

Including 16 dispensaries newly opened during the year and excluding 5 hospitals temporarily closed, 331 hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards against 320 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions, excluding that of the medical practitioners employed on special duty, medical schools, District Medical and Sanitary officers' establishments, midwives and midwifery pupils, amounted to Rs. 4,68,890 against Rs. 4,26,022 in 1890-91. The total number of patients treated was 1,800,739 against 1,724,464 in the previous year and 1,538,797 in 1889-90. Excluding 10 nurses in Cuddapah, who attended 319 labour cases, 144 regular midwives were employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 17,476 and they attended 8,551 cases of labour, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 133, Rs. 15,456 and 7,146. The District Boards employed 49 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 668 vaccinators, including probationers, who performed 862,185 operations. In addition to these, the medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 38,641 operations. The total number of operations thus amounted to 900,826, of which 834,195 or 93 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 816,767, 768,511 and 94 per cent. The average cost of each successful operation by the Local Fund vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 annas 6 pies. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was conducted in all the districts and the total number of operations by this method, including those with lanoline paste, was 380,219, of which 351,263 or 92 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 216,221, 198,613 and 92 per cent.

Sanitation.

The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 5,29,091, of which Rs. 1,91,354 were spent on the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 40,349 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 2,54,190 on the maintenance of conservancy establishments, Rs. 12,495 on the special sanitary arrangements made at fairs and festivals, and Rs. 30,703 for other sanitary purposes.

Miscellaneous.

A sum of Rs. 130,000 was invested in Government promissory notes in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund in the Tanjore district, the total investments on this account up to 31st March 1892 being Rs. 9,32,000 in addition to a cash balance of Rs. 78,134. The lands required for the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway, the construction of which was undertaken at the joint cost of the Tanjore

District Board and Government, were handed over to the South Indian Railway Company before the close of the year under review, and Rs. 1,43,059 were paid by the District Board to Government, being a moiety of the expenditure incurred on this work in 1890-91.

Education. The progress of education in Local Fund areas has already been dealt with in chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1891-92.)

General. As in previous years, there were 55 municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884. On the 31st March 1892, the several municipal councils had a total strength of 871 members, of whom 55 were Revenue Divisional officers, who were *ex-officio* members, 418 were nominated by Government, and 398 were elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 55, 394 and 419. Of the total number, 207 were official members, including the elected officials, and 664 non-official members against 193 and 675, respectively, in the previous year. According to nationality, there were 158 Europeans and Eurasians and 713 natives against 146 and 722, respectively, in 1890-91. The municipal councils of Conjeeveram, Wálajápet, Tinnevelly and Srírangam consisted entirely of natives. The several municipal councils held altogether 1,526 meetings, or on an average 28 meetings each, against 27 in the previous year, and the average attendance at each meeting was 8·3 members against 8·1. During the year under review, the privilege of electing councillors was withdrawn from the municipalities of Masulipatam and Wálajápet owing to the inefficiency of the elected councillors, but extended to those of Guntúr and Vizianagrum. The number of towns in which the elective system was in force thus remained the same as in 1890-91, namely, 32, of which 29 were divided into wards for electoral purposes against 28 in 1890-91, while in the remaining 3, the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. The right of electing their own Chairmen was withdrawn from the municipal councils of Conjeeveram, Masulipatam and Wálajápet owing to dissensions therein, so that at the close of the year there were only 36 councils enjoying this privilege against 39 in the previous year.

Receipts. The receipts from the several sources in 1891-92 are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	3,34,639	(e) 3,65,569
Tax on buildings and lands	5,11,078	6,06,463
Water-tax on buildings and lands	5,006	15,308
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts ...	1,43,777	1,51,967
Tax on arts	1,64,935	1,88,720
Tolls	3,32,013	3,50,464
Realizations under Special Acts	(a) 16,089	6,344
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, produce of lands, &c.	(b) ...	1,15,574
Conservancy receipts	17,192	20,026
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	71,192	74,780
Do medical institutions	(b) ...	8,530
Do. markets and slaughter-houses ...	(c) 88,680	1,27,100
License fees	20,630	26,168
Other fees	(b) ...	22,959
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	(d) 7,208	20,784
Interest on investments	(b) ...	14,575
Grants from Government	1,07,679	3,23,108
Do. Local funds	86,207	79,606
Do. other sources	(b) ...	14,839

(a) Includes fines under the Police Act, which are now included under fines under municipal and other Acts.

(b) Owing to the adoption of the revised form of accounts prescribed by the Government of India, these figures are not now readily ascertainable.

(c) This is the income from markets alone. That from slaughter-houses is not readily ascertainable for the above reason.

(d) Excludes fines under the Police Act—*vide* footnote (a).

(e) This is Rs. 1,094 less than the closing balance of 1890-91 as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to corrections made after audit.

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	31,076	40,682
Miscellaneous	(a)1,68,413	14,447
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking fund	570	2,880
Loans	49,600	63,500
Advances recovered	5,035	12,204
Total receipts ...	18,26,380	23,01,028
Total, including balance ...	21,61,019	26,66,597

(a) Owing to the adoption of the revised form of accounts prescribed by the Government of India, these figures are not now readily ascertainable.

There was an increase of Rs. 4,74,648 in the total receipts, which occurred chiefly under the tax on buildings and lands and grants from Government. The increase in the former case was mainly due to the revision of the registers of taxation in several municipalities, while that in the second was owing to the special grant of Rs. 2,13,525 paid to the municipality of Madura in aid of the water-supply project.

Incidence of taxation.

The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was As. 12-9 including tolls and As. 9-4 excluding them, against As. 11-7 and As. 8-4, respectively, in 1890-91. As usual, the incidence including tolls was highest in Ootacamund and Coonoor, being Rs. 2-14-8 and Rs. 2-4-0, respectively, while it was lowest in Vániyambádi, Palni and Periyakulam, being As. 7-11, As. 7-10 and As. 7-9, respectively.

Charges.

The charges under the several heads are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,59,750	2,43,805
Buildings	80,561	1,04,205
Drainage	21,959	84,254
Water-supply	63,998	65,205
Establishment	26,576	27,079
Tools and plant and stores	(a) 11,956	4,963
Grant II—Education	2,55,754	2,82,616
Grant III—Medical services and sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,19,405	2,36,228
Vaccination	17,965	21,780
Registration of births and deaths	12,209	12,604
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering	4,15,454	4,35,214
Contributions	(a) 17,002	23,280
Grant IV—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	83,323	90,071
Markets and slaughter-houses	9,613	9,069
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	21,528	23,178
Avenues	8,166	8,528
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges ...	74,723	72,141
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,53,475	1,64,145
Repayment of loans	13,213	20,889
Interest on debt	12,573	13,758
Advances	13,508	17,131
Refunds	(b) ...	3,626
Pensions and gratuities	(b) ...	266
Investments	1,645	37,084
Total expenditure ...	17,94,356	20,01,119
Closing balance	3,66,663	6,65,478
Total, including balance ...	21,61,019	26,66,597

(a) Includes contributions which are under the revised forms included under Grant III.
(b) The figures that should be entered here are not now readily obtainable. They are shown under Grant IV—Other charges.

Compared with 1890-91, there was an increase of Rs. 2,06,763 in the total charges, which occurs chiefly under "public works."

Roads. Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 2,43,805 or 70·5 per cent. of the total revenue was spent on the construction and maintenance of municipal roads, which generally received a fair share of attention.

Water-supply and drainage. Drainage schemes for the towns of Kumbakónam, Ootacamund and Coonoor were in progress, and estimates for several other schemes for water-supply and drainage were either sanctioned by, or under the consideration of, Government.

Education. Education in municipalities has already been dealt with in chapter VII.

Medical. Each municipality managed one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was in most cases received from the Local Boards. In these institutions 20,423 in-patients and 881,492 out-patients were treated against 18,165 and 878,154, respectively, in the previous year. Medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation have already been noticed in chapter VI.

Lighting. The expenditure incurred in lighting the municipalities amounted to Rs. 90,071 against Rs. 83,323 in 1890-91.

Supervision. The municipal office establishments were maintained on a moderate scale in all the towns except Coonoor, Calicut and Nellore, where there were paid Chairmen and Ootacamund, where there was a paid Secretary.

Miscellaneous. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 2,97,625, towards the repayment of which a Sinking fund, amounting to Rs. 21,020, had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1891-92.)

Financial. The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year 1891-92 are shown below:—

Receipts.

		Rs.
Opening balance	in cash	71,534
	in fixed deposit	1,00,000
	Total ...	1,71,534
Revenue and receipts—		
Taxation		8,79,162
Rents		52,586
Fines and fees		7,816
Contributions from Provincial funds ...		39,511
Miscellaneous		92,316
	Total ...	10,71,391
Suspense		90,769
	Grand Total ...	13,33,694

Charges.

	Rs.
Public Works	2,73,452
Education	10,012
Sanitation	4,13,638
Miscellaneous (lighting, markets, parks, &c.) ...	1,67,332
Supervision and management	87,737
Pensions	5,222
Re-payment of debts including interest... ...	1,94,634
Refunds of other than current collections ...	1,641
Total ...	11,53,668
Suspense	90,214
Closing balance in case	89,812
Closing balance in fixed deposit	...
Grand Total ...	13,33,694

In the preceding year the revenue and receipts amounted to Rs. 10,55,785 and the charges to Rs. 11,56,562. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-15-1 per head of population against Rs. 1-14-10 in 1890-91.

New works—*Roads.* The arch of the culvert in Erucancherry Road was rebuilt and the construction of two water courses on the side of the Cooum in College Road was completed. The improvements to Annah Pillai Street were almost completed.

Buildings. Steps were taken to open a new Protestant cemetery at Kilpauk. The latrines in Jaganathapuram Parchery, Egmore, Rope Godown Parchery, the Cemetery Road, and Oobrapaliam were completed.

Drainage. Sewer No. 2 was opened in August 1891, and 20 silt traps were constructed in connection therewith. The farms at Wall Tax Road and Tirupally Street were closed. 2 house-drains were altered and repaired during the year by the Municipality and 5 by owners, making a total up to date of 8,670 house-drains altered and repaired since the commencement of drainage works. Nothing was done

towards the drainage of Mylapore, pending the report of Mr. E. Cousins, the expert from England. Many other drains of various capacities were constructed, mostly in the 1st division.

New water-supply. No further action could be taken in connection with the new water-supply, pending the report of Mr. E. Cousins, both on this and on the drainage schemes. Every facility was afforded to Mr. Cousins to enable him to understand the existing arrangements. The delivery channel was surveyed and demarcated by the Revenue Survey department, and a plan was in course of preparation. During the year, 2,727 yards of pipes were laid and 38 fountains, 16 valves, 129 stop cocks and 9 flushing pipes were fixed within Municipal limits.

Miscellaneous. Iron railing fencings were fixed to the Railway approaches to Perambore High Road and also in Erucancherry Road.

Repairs—*Roads.* 21 miles of road, 20 feet wide, were laid against 36·4 in 1890. The cost of material, cartage and laying was Rs. 64,894 exclusive of rolling, or about Rs. 3,090 a mile as compared with Rs. 2,914 a mile in the preceding year.

Buildings. 6 pumping stations were repaired at a cost of Rs. 541. Repairs to the General Market amounted to Rs. 1,233. Several smaller works, such as repairing latrines, slaughter-houses and the Municipal office premises, &c., were executed.

Drainage. The chief drains repaired were the Triplicane main drain, the centre covered drain in Arunachella Aucharry Street, Chepauk, and the drain that joins the 1st well with the D'Mellow's Road Sewage Farm.

Water-supply. On the 1st April 1891 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 37·87 and on 31st March 1892 at 37·39. It fell to 35·47 on 10th June 1891, when pumping was commenced and continued till 26th October 1891. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 327,888·049 cubic feet against 334,579·842 in the previous year. The water from the Red Hills lake taken in five different places was, on chemical examination, pronounced bad in each case. 362 new services were laid as against 820 in 1890-91 and 7 meters were fixed during the year. Water for non-domestic purposes was supplied throughout the year at As. 4 per 1,000 gallons.

Miscellaneous. Repairs costing Rs. 442 were executed to dust-bins, and the breaches along the Cooum banks were also attended to.

Education. The amount disbursed for results grants was Rs. 8,753 against Rs. 9,040 in the preceding year. Establishment cost Rs. 1,138 and contingencies Rs. 121, bringing the total amount spent on education up to Rs. 10,012. At the close of the year there were 23 secondary schools with 2,610 pupils and 179 primary schools with 7,906 pupils against 24 secondary schools with 2,790 pupils and 193 primary schools with 8,402 pupils on the 31st March 1891.

Hospitals and dispensaries. During the year, 964 in-patients and 24,539 out-patients were treated in the Triplicane hospital against 887 and 23,697, respectively, in the previous year. The up-keep of this hospital cost Rs. 11,867 against Rs. 10,145 in the year preceding. The increase was due to an increase in the average daily sick. In the Black Town dispensary the number of patients was 25,623 against 22,513 in 1890-91 and the cost Rs. 5,011 against Rs. 5,064. Rs. 20,000 were contributed towards hospitals and Rs. 908 on account of the Medical College. Under orders of Government, the sum of Rs. 50,000 hitherto charged to this head was debited to "other charges." The St. Thomé dispensary received the usual monthly grant of Rs. 50 and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of medicines. The number of patients was 10,075 against 10,116 in 1890-91. A monthly grant of Rs. 20 was allowed to the St. Thomas' Convent, Mylapore, from July 1891 for the purchase of medicine supplied to the sick poor attending it.

Vaccination. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 26,493 against 24,768 in 1890-91. Of these, 25,004 cases were successful, or a percentage of 97·72 against 98·70 in the previous year. The number of infants vaccinated under one year was 15,903 against 15,709 in the previous year, and of these, 15,798 or a percentage of 99·82 were successful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 10,782, and the cost of each successful case was As. 6-7 as against As. 6-6 in the previous year.

18,061 births were registered against 17,569 in the preceding year, giving an annual ratio of 39·9 against 44·0 per mille. Public health—*Births.*

The deaths during the year numbered 23,808 against 17,194, giving a ratio of 52·6 against 43·1 per mille in 1890. The average rate of mortality in the past decade was 40·6. The numbers of deaths from small-pox and cholera during the year were 66 and 1,916, respectively, against 78 and 744 in 1890. *Deaths.*

The expenditure incurred on conservancy amounted to Rs. 3,56,032 against Rs. 3,46,881 in the preceding year. 1,833 coolies, 937 bullocks, 653 carts and 8 trollies were employed on this duty. The system of employing and paying the coolies remained unchanged. Conservancy.

Rs. 16,427 were realized from the sewage farms against Rs. 9,070 in 1890-91. Sewage farms.

From 1st April 1891 the town was lighted till 3 A.M., and 2 Lamp-post Superintendents were appointed. The system of inspection by clerks in the office was abolished. 254 additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 3,989 on the 31st March 1892. Lighting.

The following statement shows the progress made towards the liquidation of loans and the forming of Sinking funds for the same:— Repayment of debts.

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1891.		Receipts during 1891-92.		Total.		Payments during 1891-92.		Balance on 31st March 1892.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Water-works loan of 1869-73 ...	14,30,000	6,33,100	93 9 4	26,500	28,600 0 0	6,59,600	28,693 9 4	...	28,639 14 6	6,59,600	53 10 10
Debenture loan of 1879	20,000	4,700	25 9 2	400	546 8 4	5,100	572 1 6	...	436 14 0	5,100	135 3 6
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	52,700	10 14 11	6,400	7,120 11 1	59,100	7,131 10 0	...	6,985 8 2	59,100	146 1 10
Black town drainage loan of 1882...	1,00,000	21,100	15 6 11	2,600	2,859 13 5	23,700	2,875 4 4	...	2,838 5 10	23,700	36 14 6
Black town drainage loan of 1883...	3,00,000	52,100	44 5 7	7,700	8,200 7 8	59,800	8,244 13 3	...	8,247 13 7	59,800	3 0 4
Black town drainage loan of 1885 ..	3,00,000	32,600	37 6 6	6,900	7,422 7 3	39,500	7,459 13 9	..	7,414 15 6	39,500	44 14 3
Black town drainage loan of 1887...	1,00,000	2,700	33 11 1	700	757 4 9	3,400	790 15 10	...	760 9 10	3,400	30 6 0
Black town drainage loan of 1888...	1,50,000	3,000	79 11 1	1,000	1,111 11 1	4,000	1,191 6 2	...	1,068 7 0	4,000	122 15 2
Black town drainage loan of 1889...	1,50,000	1,900	80 15 11	1,000	1,069 12 9	2,900	1,150 10 8	...	1,094 11 3	2,900	55 15 5
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	200	69 1 3	100	135 15 9	300	205 1 0	...	109 7 7	300	95 9 5
Black town drainage loan of 1890...	50,000	300	11 1 5	...	341 15 4	300	353 0 9	...	...	300	353 0 9
Total ...	28,70,000	8,04,400	501 11 2	53,300	58,166 11 5	8,57,700	58,668 6 7	...	57,596 11 3	8,57,700	1,071 11 4

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1891-92.)

On the 31st March 1892, the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 264, or less by four than in the previous year. Of these, 39 were Government chaplains, 21 were Europeans or Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to European congregations or retired, 41 were European missionaries, 159 were Native clergymen with spiritual or educational charges and 4 were otherwise employed or retired. There were 1 retirement and 11 deaths and 1 European missionary was transferred to the diocese of Mauritius. 8 chaplains and 3 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1892; 2 chaplains were employed on duty in Burma. General.

7 Native Christians were ordained deacons, of whom 1 went to work in Natal; and 2 Europeans and 11 Native deacons were ordained priests. Ordinations.

The number of persons confirmed by the Bishop in the year was 4,685 against 1,478 in the previous year, of whom 483 were Europeans and Eurasians and the rest Natives. Confirmations.

1 church was consecrated (Malapuram) and 1 cemetery (Chikmaglur). Consecrations.

Visitations.

The Bishop visited Bangalore, Cochin, Pondicherry and 8 districts in the Presidency.

Voluntary contributions.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians amounted to Rs. 1,41,476. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,29,475. At the close of the official year, there were 18 clergymen (not being chaplains) ministering to European and Eurasian congregations.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1891-92.)

Receipts and value of stock.

The subjoined abstract shows the results of the year compared with those of 1890-91 :—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	4,51,428	4,40,706
Do. of receipts during the year	4,38,024	3,32,807
Total ...	8,89,452	7,73,513
Value of issues during the year	4,48,746	4,44,114
Balance at the end of the year	4,40,706	3,29,399

The amount of decrease in the receipts under the principal heads was under (*a*) value of stores received from the Secretary of State for India (Rs. 21,826), (*b*) value of stores received from Messrs. Baker and Co. (Rs. 2,105), (*c*) value of country articles purchased locally (Rs. 75,585), and (*d*) value of articles returned by officers (Rs. 9,318).

Issues.

In the year under review, 1,001 indents, consisting of 598 annual and 403 supplemental indents, were received against 992 in the previous year. The following statement shows the issues to the several departments during 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

—	1890-91.	1891-92.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal departments	6,243	2,163
Telegraph department	824	1,311
Office of the Resident in Mysore	86	662
Census establishment	4,444	1,579
Regiments of other Presidencies in Upper Burma	64	21
Secretary, Board of Examiners	...	46
Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta ...	...	6,370
Total ...	11,661	12,152
Provincial.		
Land Revenue	1,60,961	1,39,332
Salt	11,500	21,782
Stamps	290	220
Customs	432	473
Forest	7,962	10,088
Registration	34,386	29,494
General Administration	15,066	19,531
Law and justice	30,553	25,245
Law and justice—Jails	1,964	1,326
Police	14,499	16,874
Education	2,238	4,770
Ecclesiastical department	353	372
Medical department	3,790	4,219
Political do.	326	422
Scientific and other minor departments	1,593	2,574
Stationery and printing	31,199	33,870
Civil Works	28,871	36,022
Army and Military departments	33,444	31,438
Port funds	855	887
	3,80,288	3,78,939
Sales	31,776	33,328
Other issues	25,021	19,695
Total ...	4,48,746	4,44,114

The cost of supplies made to Collectors showed a reduction of Rs. 18,784, notwithstanding extra demands owing to famine relief operations in Bellary, Chingleput and Kurnool. The issues to the Salt department amounted to Rs. 21,782, or nearly twice as much as in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 15,793 represent the cost of stationery supplied to the Board. The increase was also partly due to the formation of new circles and sub-divisions in the department. In the Registration department, there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 5,000, chiefly attributable to the introduction of a cheaper description of paper.

Cash account.

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 41,350 and the charges to Rs. 2,01,984: the corresponding figures in 1890-91 were Rs. 31,287 and Rs. 2,68,741.

Consumption.

The consumption of all articles of stationery increased except under the head "writing paper." Of printing paper, 38,125 reams, or more than 3,000 reams in excess of last year, were consumed.

General.

The operations of the Stationery department during the year were considerably extended owing to the demands made upon it, consequent on the undertaking of famine relief works, the opening of additional munsifs' courts and the formation of new circles and sub-divisions in the Salt, the Forest and Public Works departments. The net saving, therefore, Rs. 1,349 (under Provincial) though small, apparently represents in reality, much economical and efficient administration.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1891-92.)

Accounts.

The cash realizations amounted to Rs. 27,329 and the adjustments to Rs. 26,671, making a total receipt of Rs. 54,000 against Rs. 53,297 in 1890-91. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 2,17,839, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,20,258 against Rs. 2,31,754 in 1890-91. There was an increase of expenditure under establishment (Rs. 2,200), contingencies (Rs. 2,800), supervision (Rs. 500), and pensions (Rs. 700), but a large reduction under miscellaneous (Rs. 7,800), and prison salaries and labour (Rs. 1,400). There was a decrease in the sales and in the issues to public offices of Acts and other publications. The stock of law reports for other presidencies and surplus copies of the Madras series were transferred to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, to form one central depôt in Calcutta for the sale of the complete series of past years. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 3,35,861 against Rs. 2,38,231 in 1890. The additions made in the printing department were an 8vo-sized albion press, a lever galley press, imposing slabs and frames, chases and galleys; in the binding department a paging machine; in the type foundry two type-casting machines. At the Penitentiary Branch, a royal printing machine was added. The value of the materials received from England was Rs. 3,749 against Rs. 4,568 in the previous year.

Printing.

The work done during the year was of the usual description. Volume II, part I, of Dr. Hultzsch's South Indian Inscriptions was completed, and part II taken in hand. The expenditure for printing, binding and paper for the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 6,855, bringing up the total cost to Rs. 55,043. Work was undertaken for 224 offices and departments. Registers, ledgers, &c., were printed for the Census Superintendent. Progress was also made in printing the imperial, village, and talukwar tables. The cost of the work printed was Rs. 2,17,296 against Rs. 2,22,758 in the preceding year. The matter set up and remade-up during the year is shown below :—

—	1891-92.	1890-91.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	170,894	161,199	+ 9,695
Remade-up pages	15,373	13,255	+ 2,118
Impressions struck off	22,863,150	20,073,804	+ 2,789,346
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	4,505	6,245	- 1,740
Impressions struck off	20,421,892	27,975,622	- 7,553,730

There was a further falling off in the total number of impressions struck off during the year, caused by smaller indents for copies, the reduction of three-fourths of the quantity of civil procedure code forms from half to quarter sheets, and by the press being closed for six weeks owing to an outbreak of cholera. At the Government Press there was a decrease in the cost per page of 10 pies compared with last year, while at the Penitentiary Branch it remained the same. The cost per 1,000 impressions in the Government Press decreased from Rs. 1-5-8 to Rs. 1-0-9, but in the Penitentiary it rose from As. 8-3 to As. 10-10, owing to the enhanced rates allowed for prisoners working at the presses and machines.

Binding. The value of the binding done was Rs. 25,892 against Rs. 24,839 in the preceding year.

Type foundry. During the year 2 type-casting machines were added. 2 type moulds, 267 punches, and 281 matrices were also made. The outturn consisted of 10,107 lbs. of English types, 2,491 lbs. of vernacular types, 12,072 lbs. of quadrats, 6,299 lbs. of leads, 3,494 lbs. of quotations, 1,460 lbs. of stereotype plates, and 203 lbs. of clumps, &c. 36,576 lbs. of metal were cast against 25,745 lbs. in 1890. The value of the types cast was Rs. 11,564. Owing to a reduction in the cost of antimony and tin, and the increased number of machines, the cost of production per lb. was lower than it had ever been before, types from double pica to English being made for 4 annas per lb., pica 4½ annas, small pica 5 annas, long primer 5½ annas, and brevier 7 annas; quadrats were from 2¾ annas to 4¾ annas per lb.; leads, quotations, and clumps, 3½ annas. The metal for casting these types, &c., cost 2 annas 4½ pies per lb.

Establishment. On the 31st March 1892, there were in all 869 employés. The average monthly earnings of the compositors were Rs. 15-1-1 at the Government Press and Rs. 10-7-5 at the Penitentiary Branch against Rs. 15-5-3 and Rs. 11-12-0, respectively, in 1890-91.

Convict labour. The average daily attendance of prisoners was 133 against 166 in 1890. 12 prisoners were employed as compositors. During the year 33 long-sentenced convicts were trained as compositors and binders, and after some months a corresponding reduction was effected in the establishment at the Penitentiary and the convict labour substituted.

Expenditure. The cost of the work done and the expenditure is compared below with that of the year before:—

Expenditure.	1891-92.	1890-91.	* Cost of work done.	1891-92.	1890-91.
Government Press.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Printing	1,77,806 14 8	1,80,757 3 1	To cost of Printing work done.	1,97,044 2 7	1,99,888 9 0
Binding	17,280 7 0	14,673 13 4	To cost of Binding work done.	18,682 11 6	15,882 8 11
Type foundry	10,517 12 6	9,657 6 8	To cost of Types, &c., cast.	11,564 7 10	10,209 4 8
Miscellaneous	21,686 3 9	20,891 15 6			
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	19,206 3 2	21,267 7 1	To cost of Printing work done.	20,252 5 5	22,869 14 0
Binding	7,119 1 2	8,860 7 8	To cost of Binding work done.	7,210 3 11	8,956 13 7
Miscellaneous	1,137 5 0	1,698 12 10			
Total ...	2,54,753 15 3	2,57,807 2 2	Total ...	2,54,753 15 3	2,57,807 2 2

* The cost of the work done is calculated with reference to the method prescribed in G.O., dated 27th February 1890, No. 155, Public.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1891.)

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1891 are compared with those of 1890 below :— Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
				Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	7,011	1,79,647	1,74,721	51,484	1,15,226	1,66,710
1891	12,437	1,61,265	1,57,959	29,569	1,29,853	1,59,422

Of the net outturn, Rs. 47,208 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The value of stock increased by Rs. 13,833. There were 20 apprentices at the beginning of 1891 and 17 at its close.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch are compared below with those of 1890 :— Branch accounts.

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
				Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890	4,983	19,057	21,661	10,345	9,827	20,172
1891	2,379	17,686	16,433	9,291	8,209	17,500

The balance outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,159-4-7.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1891-92.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,915	1,776	2,456	7,377	1,587	3,023
Vizagapatam	5,965	4,409	2,581	4,290	2,542	2,293
Godávari	7,198	2,196	2,809	5,237	2,180	2,652
Kistna	4,742	2,258	2,646	5,059	2,404	2,653
Nellore	9,266	732	3,725	7,246	648	3,430
Cuddapah	6,438	796	2,441	6,783	853	2,640
Anantapur	5,181	1,477	2,895	4,910	1,200	3,007
Bellary	8,017	1,383	2,619	7,388	1,375	2,791
Kurnool	9,616	2,400	2,786	7,982	2,051	2,906
Chingleput	5,247	1,418	2,517	5,514	1,418	2,272
North Arcot	9,782	2,350	3,524	8,278	2,147	3,463
South Arcot	6,346	1,601	2,553	7,512	2,202	2,409
Tanjore	11,622	2,136	4,892	11,593	2,641	4,596
Trichinopoly	7,094	1,394	3,824	5,958	1,551	2,414
Madura	9,477	2,726	3,827	7,694	2,458	3,582
Tinnevelly	8,090	3,180	2,335	6,865	3,583	2,674
Coimbatore	7,990	1,645	3,231	7,716	1,667	3,661
Nilgiris	2,734	931	2,107	2,892	884	2,596
Salem	11,455	1,495	3,160	8,944	1,407	3,224
South Canara	6,400	1,977	2,491	5,657	2,318	4,964
Malabar	11,014	1,157	3,624	9,065	2,514	3,124
Total ...	1,61,589	39,437	63,043	1,43,960	39,630	64,374

The value of work turned out amounted to Rs. 1,43,960 against Rs. 1,61,589 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the fact that there was no census work during the year and to the adoption, in some districts, of reduced rates of printing charges. The receipts were Rs. 39,630 as compared with Rs. 39,437 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 1,331 in charges, which was mainly due to the purchase of new machinery, repair of press materials, &c.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1891.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1891 is compared with that performed in 1890 :—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
A.—Medico-legal investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	116	116	499	609
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	84	54	214	151
Blood stains, &c.	44	33	172	99
Seminal stains	3	3	7	5
Total ...	247	206	892	864
B.—Miscellaneous analyses.				
For Government departments and municipalities	745	855	745	855
For private parties and firms	26	30	26	30
Spirits tested for obscuration for the Customs department ...	1,136	...	1,136	...
Total ...	1,907	885	1,907	885
Grand Total ...	2,154	1,091	2,799	1,749

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

The principal increase was in cases of suspected cattle poisoning. There was a falling off in miscellaneous analyses for Government departments and municipalities. The number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined was as follows :—

Year.	A. Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			B. Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1890 ...	92	66	71·74	24	10	41·6	116	76	65·52
1891 ...	83	46	55·42	33	15	45·45	116	61	52·586

Inorganic poisons were found in only 39 cases as against 59 in 1890. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 39, or 15 less than in the preceding year. 26 deaths were due to inorganic, and 13 to organic, poisons as against 47 and 7, the corresponding figures for 1890. The number of cases of suspected cattle poisoning examined was 84, or 30 more than in 1890. Poison was detected in 65 cases, and arsenic was the agent used in no less than 63. The percentage of detections was 77·4 as against 83·3 and 70·6 in 1890 and 1889, respectively. 44 cases of blood stains were examined and blood was detected in 31. In the year under review, 172 examinations of 44 cases resulted in blood being found in 31 instances, while in the preceding year 99 examinations of 33 cases showed blood in 27 cases. 3 cases of spermatic stains were examined, with negative results in all.

Testing spirits by the method of obscuration was introduced during the early part of the year, and a special assistant was deputed to learn the work. 1,136 samples of spirits were tested in this manner for the Customs department, 322 analyses of salt were made for the Board of Revenue, and 171 examinations of water for Government, municipalities and private parties. Miscellaneous analyses.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1891-92.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1892 is compared below with the number on the 1st April 1891. The appointments include those of two Statutory Civilians:—

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Rs. 250 and less	29,194	29,080	5,605	5,597	19·2	19·2	...
„ 250 to 500	3,737	3,785	213	216	6·0	5·7	– ·3
„ 500 to 1,000	2,014	2,093	98	88	4·9	4·2	– ·7
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,104	1,134	43	44	3·9	3·8	– ·1
„ 2,500 to 5,000	397	394	12	13	3·0	3·2	+ ·2
„ 5,000 to 10,000	203	219	3	4	1·5	1·8	+ ·3
Total ...	36,449	36,705	5,974	5,962	16·39	16·26	– ·13

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2, while the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was 16·3 per cent. Out of the 5,962 employed, 5,053 held appointments in the Police department against 5,046 in the previous year. 21 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Character of the surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	Nil.	

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Climate for the year* 1891.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Records not received.
Bangalore	1·88	14·48	8·08	24·44	94·3	71·2	96·7	66·0	81·1	65·8	86·2	64·0	80·1	61·0	84·2	56·9	3	8	6	
Bellary	2·73	4·46	1·90	9·09	103·0	78·9	106·5	71·0	90·5	75·0	94·9	72·9	87·6	63·3	90·4	57·6	1	7	4	
Cochin	20·42	58·10	36·16	114·68	90·3	78·2	93·3	74·2	84·0	74·6	87·2	71·7	89·5	74·1	92·3	72·2	3	7	4	
Coimbatore	5·51	2·66	16·65	24·82	96·3	73·6	100·3	68·1	88·2	70·2	92·3	67·6	86·3	67·8	91·8	62·6	5	5	6	
Cuddapah	1·66	11·65	3·44	16·75	106·2	83·8	109·8	77·9	95·7	78·7	101·2	70·6	88·4	68·8	93·6	61·4	2	7	4	
Kurnool	2·37	9·46	2·33	14·16	104·1	81·1	106·5	73·0	91·7	75·4	97·0	71·4	88·3	61·9	91·5	49·7	1	6	1	
Madras	1·11	5·77	23·56	30·44	95·6	79·5	104·0	76·5	99·2	80·5	104·0	75·0	83·5	72·4	86·5	66·0	4	7	6	
Madura	9·31	6·04	22·21	37·56	99·0	79·0	103·0	75·0	96·3	76·8	101·9	67·1	86·3	72·6	90·8	68·6	3	4	6	
Mangalore	1·33	81·51	9·24	92·08	91·6	79·9	93·3	74·4	83·6	74·7	87·3	70·9	91·4	72·3	93·8	66·5	2	8	3	
Masulipatam	2·17	20·72	4·52	27·41	97·8	81·1	110·7	73·6	92·3	77·9	100·2	73·6	86·2	68·5	89·5	61·2	3	7	3	
Mercara	11·95	92·80	12·86	117·61	82·2	65·5	88·7	60·7	69·0	62·9	76·3	60·7	76·2	59·0	79·3	55·7	5	9	7	
Negapatam	5·21	2·21	48·70	56·12	95·2	80·3	100·1	73·7	97·0	78·3	101·2	74·2	82·8	72·6	87·7	69·7	5	5	7	
Rajahmundry	0·28	23·59	1·15	25·02	102·9	81·6	112·1	79·1	89·3	77·1	98·0	74·1	89·0	66·7	92·0	59·9	4	7	3	
Salem	4·07	11·10	5·59	20·76	101·2	79·2	105·9	74·0	95·3	74·0	100·4	70·5	88·3	67·5	93·9	62·9	3	5	5	
Secunderabad	3·29	14·40	1·07	18·76	103·9	79·2	107·8	71·4	87·4	72·3	98·7	68·4	84·6	58·0	88·6	50·6	3	7	3	
Trichinopoly	8·49	12·24	15·37	36·10	102·0	80·7	106·2	73·4	98·7	78·9	102·1	74·4	85·3	71·5	90·0	66·9	4	7	7	
Wellington	17·49	11·13	47·64	76·26	76·0	57·2	79·2	51·7	71·1	57·4	76·7	54·1	62·0	50·6	67·5	45·8	3	5	6	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3)—*Native States for the year* 1891-92.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to the census taken in 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Travancore	Feudatory ...	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum ...	2,555,074	Rs. 79,58,830 ...	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers, and band not included.	None ...	Pepper, cardamom, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams. *Rice*, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.* Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton-cloths and yarn, pottery, coir-yarn, coir-rope and coir-matting. *Mines.* Plumbago is mined in the Neduvangaud taluk, and a mine is now being worked.
2. Cochin	Do. ...	In money, Rs. 2,00,000	722,906	Rs. 17,72,252-6-1 ...	351 men	None ...	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamom, areca-nut, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir-yarn, coir-mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Do. ...	None	373,010	Rs. 10,00,000 inclusive of jagir, devastanam and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.	157 men	None ...	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi or red-ochre and iron, besides granite.
4. Banganapalle	Do. ...	None	35,506	Rs. 1,75,800	None	None ...	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazza" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arika" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered work and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Do. ...	None	10,532	Rs. 54,511	None	None ...	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery and betel leaves.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—*continued.*

(4)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1891-92.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Ráma Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	The Maharaja (Regent)	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	34	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
Prince Kerala Varmá ...	The Elaya Raja (nephew) ...		27	...	Private life.				
„ Rama Varma ...	The 1st Prince (do.) ...		24	...	Do.				
„ Marthanda Varma (Bachelor of Arts).	The 2nd do. (do.) ...		20	...	Do.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swarupam.									
2. COCHIN STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Virakérala Varma of Perumpadappu Swarupam.	Raja	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	46	Private tuition in English, Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sanad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKOTA.									
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadámba Das, Raja Márthánda Bhairava Tondaman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondaman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Hinduism, Siva sect.	16	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossley, B.A., Trinity College).	Being a minor, the young Raja is being educated and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sanad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.	
Principal male member of the Raja's family.—Balasubramania Raghunatha Tondaman, cousin of His Highness the Raja.	Has a jagir which has descended to him from his father, the Raja's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	29	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jágirdar ...	.....	.....	Has two sons.	
4. BANGANAPALLE.									
Saiyid Fath 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Mussalman, Shia sect and Saiyid.	44	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	.....	.....	Yes.	

| | | |

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,369	1,896,803	Berhampore ... 25,658	6,988
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		Hill Munsifs	7				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	17,242	2,802,992	Vizagapatam ... 34,487	12,982
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	23				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	10				
Godavari.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,857	2,078,782	Cocanada ... 40,553	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	4				
Kistna.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,397	1,855,582	Masulipatam ... 38,809	1,940
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,765	1,463,736	Nellore ... 29,336	1,901
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	18				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,730	1,272,072	Cuddapah ... 17,379	1,340
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	District Munsifs	2	5,572	708,549	Anantapur ... 6,994	966
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	6,616	900,126	Bellary 59,467	743
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,514	817,811	Kurnool ... 24,376	786
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1891-92.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (2nd do.). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 2 Magisterial Bench (2nd do.). 1 — 31	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,114	6,71,871	14,40,995	18,58,314
Civil ... 21 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 1st-class Magistrate ... ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 — 40	Civil ... ... 48 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue ... ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... ... 116 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 116 Revenue 150	18 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,705	8,94,209	13,29,860	19,22,941
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 26 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Agency Magistrate (1st class). 1 Agency Magistrates (2nd do.). 5 Special Magistrate (1st do.). 1 Do. (2nd do.). 1 Do. (3rd do.). 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 45	Civil ... ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Revenue ... ... 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,096	9,86,922	51,48,071	65,92,890
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 25 Do. (3rd do.). 9 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.). 3 Special Magistrate (1st do.). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 4 — 47.	Civil ... ... 78 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 78	20 25 12 25	1,216	6,48,092	51,24,112	64,55,483
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 34	Civil ... ... 100 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 70	37 24 10 24	1,162	4,46,762	20,96,158	25,23,713
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (1st class). 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... 8 Magisterial Bench (3rd class). 1 — 39	Civil ... ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 80	25 29 10 29	1,021	4,97,035	15,72,641	21,73,030
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 20 Other Magistrates (3rd do.). 5 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 31	Civil ... ... 65 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 65	28 27 12 27	536	3,23,571	3,95,525	8,88,695
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (1st class). 2 Other Magistrates (2nd do.). 19 Other Magistrates (3rd do.). 4 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.). 3 — 36	Civil ... ... 75 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue 62	30 25 13 25	669	6,29,038	6,50,671	14,53,221
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Special Magistrates (1st class). 2 Special Magistrate (3rd do.). 1 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 32	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	1,046	5,68,898	10,06,565	15,17,105

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil		1	29	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	21
	Criminal	Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue		1				
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1	2,842	1,136,928	Saidápet ... 5,702	2,073
		District Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,677	2,180,487	Chittoor ... 9,965	3,724
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,213	2,162,851	Cuddalore ... 47,355	2,948
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,710	2,228,114	Tanjore ... 54,390	3,883
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,631	1,372,717	Trichinopoly ... 90,609	1,634
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,658	2,608,404	Madura ... 87,428	5,404
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindari Division	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,387	1,916,095	Tinnevelly ... 24,768	1,621
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,860	2,004,839	Coimbatore ... 46,383	1,558
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	957	99,797	Ootacamund ... 15,053	48
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,471	1,962,591	Salem ... 67,710	4,429
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1891-92—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil ... ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates ... 5 Revenue 7	3 2·5 3	1,100	36,13,034	79,248	38,28,716
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) ... ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... 5 Special Magistrate (1st class) 1 — 33	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 26 Revenue ... 75	16 22 9 22	637	8,32,478	10,72,983	15,56,067
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 27 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 — 46	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue ... 95	20 28 14 28	1,384	10,35,995	15,59,864	30,39,225
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 8 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 6 — 44	Civil ... ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue ... 64	28 38 21 38	929	6,23,412	35,42,635	46,82,744
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other Magistrates (2nd class) 24 Do. (3rd do.) 5 Special Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 — 44	Civil ... ... 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,198	14,61,166	44,45,525	66,42,300
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 14 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 22	Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 46	15 15 9·5 15	711	4,68,074	14,81,501	20,49,928
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 2 — 35	Civil ... ... 77 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 87	24 24 13 26	1,083	10,69,781	24,82,945	35,99,195
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 6 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) 4 — 41	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue 50	16 19 9 19	1,060	6,94,017	27,40,619	35,23,972
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 10	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates ... ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 39	Civil ... ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 98 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 98	22 28 9 28	908	12,25,965	26,96,881	37,36,167
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 3 Special Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 10	Civil ... ... 52 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35 Revenue 35	35 14 13 14	180	4,10,978	1,35,878	3,44,979
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 27 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 9 — 44	Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 69	27 26 12 26	1,104	7,58,807	10,01,301	12,17,530

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,002	1,056,081	Mangalore ... 40,922	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,586	2,652,565	Calicut ... 66,078	436
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	19				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	6				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	141,985	35,630,440	...	59,269

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1891; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 4,199 and Rs. 1,77,47,609, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 4,199; assessed taxes, Rs. 58,164; salt, Rs. 1,76,81,809; and stamps, Rs. 3,437. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue.
	Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	17,64,937
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	20,67,187
3. Cocanada	9,05,334
4. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	8,01,478
5. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	22,96,315
6. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	25,97,077
7. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	22,23,671
8. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	29,24,513
9. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	95,213
10. Arcot	624
11. Erode	4,563
12. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	897
Total ...	1,76,81,809

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1891-92—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 8 Revenue 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 12 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 2 — 25	Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 46 Revenue ... 66	14 21 12 21	537	4,61,258	13,31,344	18,98,365
Civil ... 25 Revenue 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 6 Other Magistrates (1st class) 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 30 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 6 — 52	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 128 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 128	18 44 17 48	1,338	15,13,950	19,70,307	32,98,561
305	774	...	...	21,734	* 1,98,55,213	4,33,05,579	6,55,05,141

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkári Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 14,71,235, and Rs. 21,73,977, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkári.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
	Rs.		Rs.
Balasore	58,846	Erode	1,01,504
Chatrapur (Puri)	27,135	Calicut	1,62,164
Do. (Madras)	42,808	Central office	1,03,239
Chicacole	1,24,144	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	59,353
Cocanada	74,170	Madras town Abkári	21,760
Masulipatam	76,398	Total ...	14,71,235
Nellore	77,440		
Chingleput	1,31,397		
Arcot	1,12,977		
Negapatam	1,70,125		
Tinnevelly	1,27,775		

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
Construction—		Construction—*continued.*	
	Rs.		Rs.
Anantapur	2,787	Tank Restoration Scheme	42,618
Architect	76,268	Tinnevelly	53,756
Bellary	52,068	Trichinopoly	44,008
Buckingham Canal	53,769	Vizagapatam	59,312
Chingleput	69,973	West Coast	59,969
Coimbatore	63,394	Examiner's Division	828
Cuddapah	37,571	Direction—	
Ganjam	47,759	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	26,060
Godávari, Eastern	76,385	Do. do. 2nd ,, ...	28,341
Do. Western	37,540	Do. do. 3rd ,, ...	30,462
Gudiváda	29,377	Do. do. 4th ,, ...	34,594
Kistna, Eastern	69,208	Do. do. 5th ,, ...	33,614
Do. Western	59,687	Do. do. 6th ,, ...	27,629
Kurnool	77,084	Superintendent of Works, Periyar No. 1	2
Madura	60,919	Tank Restoration Scheme	10,482
Negapatam	33,668	Secretary to Government, General Branch	1,07,528
Nellore	76,142	Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	60,396
North Arcot	1,02,760	Accounts—	
Periyar, No. I	99,082	Examiner of Public Works Accounts ...	1,08,003
Do. ,, II	52,128	Total ...	21,73,977
P.W. Stores	10,080		
P.W. Workshop	17,324		
Rushikulya	54,209		
Salem	11,498		
South Arcot	56,715		
Tanjore	64,010		

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—*For the year* 1891-92.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number of persons per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above fifteen years of age).		Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam	Particulars not available.	Do.	314,379	427,800	491,039	336,302	333,689	318	329	1,589,477	325	195	198	1,899	1,534,086	5,443	9
Vizagapatam			413,605	559,502	601,450	400,594	380,982	318	365	1,943,211	421	338	679	1,997	1,919,070	21,058	11
Godávari			368,185	552,383	599,920	409,663	389,060	315	304	1,951,645	407	346	555	7,721	1,903,562	39,395	41
Kistna			339,907	567,618	556,017	370,470	360,938	264	275	1,855,582	221	246	312	67,966	1,678,333	108,567	14
Nellore			273,815	466,343	464,018	269,383	262,754	382	356	1,463,736	167	135	244	46,797	1,337,979	78,185	11
Cuddapah			270,121	425,254	409,471	220,856	216,027	230	234	1,272,072	146	131	224	9,370	1,142,727	119,564	29
Anantapur			140,109	233,086	219,490	129,095	126,654	119	105	708,549	134	102	303	1,378	655,105	51,333	813
Bellary			170,929	286,817	273,273	172,009	167,649	176	202	900,126	151	1,124	712	3,447	807,597	85,770	1,463
Kurnool			172,168	267,489	261,473	146,451	141,988	196	214	817,811	109	69	82	22,584	697,616	97,416	39
Madras			60,103	149,713	151,588	76,043	75,055	61	58	452,518	15,604	4,229	11,943	23,570	358,997	53,184	410
Chingleput			177,394	343,778	335,917	228,930	228,132	68	103	1,136,928	400	1,505	1,527	15,939	1,091,376	26,236	326
North Arcot			344,991	674,180	670,782	420,126	414,915	233	251	2,180,487	286	227	675	14,101	2,061,105	96,238	8,130
South Arcot			314,343	658,902	665,274	420,078	418,264	154	179	2,162,851	415	160	356	54,325	2,043,679	58,661	5,652
Tanjore			406,329	646,937	743,771	419,034	418,213	74	85	2,228,114	601	303	741	84,327	2,022,300	119,864	570
Trichinopoly			240,816	406,214	451,358	257,236	257,639	118	152	1,372,717	378	265	726	69,410	1,264,057	38,271	4
Madura			506,312	753,098	863,116	498,076	493,232	394	488	2,698,404	296	268	374	99,789	2,347,697	160,144	85
Tinnevelly			421,828	566,282	619,379	367,006	363,032	179	217	1,916,095	356	227	166	145,569	1,674,150	95,951	30
Coimbatore			424,564	582,214	626,080	399,374	396,953	112	106	2,004,839	255	235	694	14,637	1,945,010	43,947	305
Nilgiris			21,200	38,286	26,749	17,861	16,888	8	5	99,797	104	1,790	1,236	8,600	83,531	4,600	4
Salem			401,081	577,300	616,808	384,193	384,002	128	160	1,962,591	261	319	488	17,061	1,882,409	61,505	208
South Canara			189,584	298,355	334,828	212,498	210,195	144	121	1,056,031	271	153	204	76,902	862,573	111,983	10,202
Malabar			452,060	767,849	816,571	546,292	521,418	220	215	2,652,565	475	1,064	4,193	42,374	1,834,298	769,857	605
Total ...			6,423,073	10,249,900	10,798,372	6,701,510	6,577,679	4,211	4,524	34,336,196	281	13,431	26,632	824,363	31,147,237	2,247,172	28,461
Banganapalle			7,420	12,363	11,959	5,660	5,506	3	5	35,496	139	...	...	57	28,344	7,094	...
Sandur			2,418	3,649	3,664	2,070	2,005	...	...	11,388	71	5	12	22	9,481	1,868	...
Pudukóta			69,691	108,564	125,853	69,232	60,315	16	16	373,096	339	15	16	13,782	347,978	11,304	...
Total ...			79,529	124,676	141,476	76,962	76,826	19	21	419,980	277	20	28	13,861	385,803	20,266	...
Agency ... { Ganjam			71,492	86,979	80,455	65,955	62,399	5,902	5,636	307,326	88	7	1	513	86,774	71	...
Agency ... { Vizagapatam			189,085	198,416	190,839	126,591	120,066	115,155	108,714	859,781	68	9	1	129	639,191	1,496	...
Agency ... { Godávari			26,340	37,615	36,219	27,152	26,136	9	6	127,137	42	15	8	419	125,043	1,647	...
Total ...			286,917	323,010	307,513	219,698	208,601	121,066	114,356	1,294,244	68	31	10	1,061	851,008	3,214	...
Grand Total ...			6,789,519	10,697,586	11,247,361	6,998,170	6,863,106	125,296	118,901	36,050,420	253	13,482	26,670	839,285	32,384,048	2,270,652	28,461

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(6)—*For the year* 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*cont.*	Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Others (including not stated).	Male agriculturists (adults).	Male non-agriculturists (adults).			
	19	20	21	22	23	24
Ganjam	47,647	226,855	200,945	1, Ooriyah (797,132) ; 2, Telugu (722,287) ; 3, Savara (40,192) ; 4, Khond (17,490) ; 5, Hindustani (8,373) ...	14,553	5,002
Vizagapatam	58	321,327	238,175	1, Telugu (1,881,678) ; 2, Ooriyah (27,916) ; 3, Gadaba (15,602) ; 4, Hindustani (11,071)	12,738	12,154
Godâvari	25	317,870	234,513	1, Telugu (1,914,769) ; 2, Hindustani (27,913)	58	...
Kistna	144	326,152	241,466	1, Telugu (1,739,326) ; 2, Hindustani (95,663) ; 3, Yerukala (9,900)	...	...
Nellore	385	235,669	231,174	1, Telugu (1,364,445) ; 2, Hindustani (64,692) ; 3, Tamil (26,984)	72	...
Cuddapah	27	257,021	168,233	1, Telugu (1,139,891) ; 2, Hindustani (96,723) ; 3, Canarese (10,617) ; 4, Tamil (6,262) ; 5, Yerukala (5,989) ; 6, Mahratti (5,747).	8	...
Anantapur	15	135,639	98,047	1, Telugu (570,921) ; 2, Canarese (79,486) ; 3, Hindustani (41,304) ; 4, Mahratti (5,840)	...	...
Bellary	13	184,208	102,609	1, Canarese (518,585) ; 2, Telugu (267,327) ; 3, Hindustani (74,520) ; 4, Tamil (11,792) ; 5, Mahratti (10,679) ; 6, Lambadi (7,099).	...	...
Kurnool	5	151,255	116,234	1, Telugu (717,140) ; 2, Hindustani (78,183) ; 3, Canarese (8,532)	...	...
Madras	185	6,650	143,063	1, Tamil (270,970) ; 2, Telugu (103,423) ; 3, Hindustani (50,057) ; 4, English (16,071) ; 5, Mahratti (5,892) ...	2,719	665
Chingleput	19	203,959	139,819	1, Tamil (863,094) ; 2, Telugu (242,737) ; 3, Hindustani (19,266) ; 4, Canarese (5,070)	456	...
North Arcot	11	455,984	218,196	1, Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2, Telugu (852,880) ; 3, Hindustani (65,410) ; 4, Canarese (31,483) ; 5, Mahratti (8,794) ...	749	...
South Arcot	18	459,901	199,001	1, Tamil (1,882,159) ; 2, Telugu (227,056) ; 3, Hindustani (34,684) ; 4, Canarese (13,089)	89	1,302
Tanjore	9	389,249	257,688	1, Tamil (2,095,135) ; 2, Telugu (80,630) ; 3, Patnul (18,069) ; 4, Mahratti (13,634) ; 5, Hindustani (11,846) ; 6, Canarese (6,539).	24,440	41,104
Trichinopoly	4	274,693	131,521	1, Tamil (1,157,689) ; 2, Telugu (161,342) ; 3, Canarese (29,162) ; 4, Hindustani (15,947)	38	...
Madura	47	481,982	271,116	1, Tamil (2,081,102) ; 2, Telugu (367,613) ; 3, Canarese (104,641) ; 4, Patnul (35,197) ; 5, Hindustani (14,424).	28,212	55,761
Tinnevelly	2	327,853	238,429	1, Tamil (1,627,915) ; 2, Telugu (259,048) ; 3, Canarese (14,776) ; 4, Hindustani (7,508)	40,849	41,608
Coimbatore	11	337,534	244,680	1, Tamil (1,297,174) ; 2, Telugu (440,307) ; 3, Canarese (238,114) ; 4, Hindustani (21,693)	214	...
Nilgiris	36	22,063	16,223	1, Badaga (30,633) ; 2, Tamil (28,038) ; 3, Canarese (14,125) ; 4, Malayalam (8,775)	...	...
Salem	1	380,711	196,589	1, Tamil (1,395,130) ; 2, Telugu (360,915) ; 3, Canarese (139,414) ; 4, Hindustani (47,240) ; 5, Mahratti (8,631) ; 6, Patnul (7,548).	10	...
South Canara	64	179,417	118,938	1, Tulu (460,209) ; 2, Canarese (213,551) ; 3, Malayalam (191,696) ; 4, Konkani (130,191) ; 5, Mahratti (34,925) ; 6, Hindustani (16,602).	...	...
Malabar	174	421,075	346,774	1, Malayalam (2,484,974) ; 2, Tamil (106,399) ; 3, Telugu (20,309) ; 4, Canarese (14,958) ; 5, Hindustani (7,424).	...	...
Total ...	48,900	6,096,467	4,153,433	.....	125,205	156,596
Banganapalle	1	5,666	6,697	1, Telugu (28,021) ; 2, Hindustani (6,482)	...	...
Sandur	...	2,137	1,512	1, Canarese (7,232)	...	...
Pudukota	1	76,868	31,796	1, Tamil (353,770) ; 2, Telugu (10,797)	...	...
Total ...	2	84,671	40,005	.....	...	...
Agency ... Ganjam	219,960	67,561	19,418	1, Khond (148,891) ; 2, Uriya (80,994) ; 3, Savara (61,056)	...	...
Agency ... Vizagapatam	218,955	120,294	78,122	1, Ooriyâh (382,685) ; 2, Telugu (113,052) ; 3, Khond (24,509) ; 4, Poroja (15,037) ; 5, Gadaba (13,251) ; 6, Koya (7,762) ; 7, Gond (5,689).	...	...
Agency ... Godâvari	5	27,837	9,778	1, Telugu (96,784) ; 2, Koya (27,942)	...	...
Total ...	438,920	215,692	107,318	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	487,822	6,396,830	4,300,756	.....	125,205	156,596

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1891-92.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1891.			Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1891.				Surveyed during 1891-92.			Cost of survey during 1891-92.		Total surveyed up to 31st March 1892, square miles.			Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1892.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam'	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267
Vizagapatam ...	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264	...	...	...	...	...	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264
Godávari ...	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	108	...	...	...	...	205	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,14,038	108
Kistna	3,043	6,037	4,920	86,180	28	5,99,216	99	26	438	438	1,474	55,474	3,069	6,475	5,358	87,654	29	6,54,690	101
Kurnool ...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170	...	...	...	...	...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170
Bellary	791	5,357	4,978	26,741	34	7,11,786	133	...	7	7	...	9,467	791	5,364	4,985	26,741	34	7,21,253	134
Anantapur ...	629	1,971	1,572	38,869	62	3,47,405	176	74	704	704	698	58,998	703	2,675	2,276	39,567	56	4,06,403	152
Cuddapah ...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225
Nellore	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106	...	...	...	...	...	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106
Chingleput ...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176	...	...	...	...	1,132	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,72,458	176
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119
North Arcot ...	4,652	2,854	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164	...	...	...	...	...	4,652	2,854	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164
South Arcot ...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123	...	...	...	...	...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123
Salem	4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138	...	...	...	...	...	4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138
Coimbatore ...	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183	...	...	...	...	...	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183
Nilgiris	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,37,179	1,046	...	...	...	...	1,044	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,38,223	1,048
Malabar ...	1,142	1,639	1,587	1,36,857	120	7,37,967	450	...	572	572	...	1,41,710	1,142	2,211	2,159	1,36,857	120	8,79,677	398
Trichinopoly ...	945	2,721	2,145	9,697	10	2,24,555	83	...	...	...	...	...	945	2,721	2,145	9,697	10	2,24,555	83
Do. Resurvey.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	932	...	17,931	...	932	932	...	...	17,931	19
Tanjore	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,02,885	273	...	...	...	...	325	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,03,210	272
Madura	5,383	3,133	2,634	1,78,152	33	6,81,210	217	37	...	...	8,184	563	5,420	3,133	2,634	1,86,336	34	6,81,773	218
Tinnevelly ...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225
South Canara ...	...	385	385	...	...	57,679	150	302	292	292	15,391	53,938	302	677	677	15,391	51	1,11,617	165
Total ...	57,432	65,625	52,884	20,81,742	Average 36	1,17,13,265	Average 178	439	2,945	2,945	25,747	3,40,787	57,871	68,570	55,829	21,07,489	Average 36	1,20,54,052	Average 176

FISCAL—*continued.*

(8)—*Settlement for the year* 1891-92.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		Rs.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891-96	Godávari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1899-1908	Salem.
	4,395	19,03,896	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902-1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1893-1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907-1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903-1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907-1913	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	2,083	15,83,210	1914-1918	Madura.
	821	1,80,607	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	411	1,99,972	1910-1919	Nilgiris.
	362	4,25,571	1919	Vizagapatam.
Total ...	43,443	2,44,62,487	...	
In progress	18,329	...	...	In South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore and Malabar (except Wynaad).
Settlement during the year ... Detailed	1,471	...	...	Two taluks of the Anantapur district and portions of Tirukoilur and Chidambaram taluks of the South Arcot district.
Settlement during the year ... Summary	...	...	...	

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1891-92.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari, or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land revenue assessed.	Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area.			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjam	Ryotwary	2,675,845	2,252,607	423,238	8,47,763	762,166	1 1 10	7,95,002	1 14 1	1 15 8	762,166	1 0 8	3	60,284
	Zamindari	2,589,411	813,440	1,775,971	4,35,027	1,041,701	0 6 8	4,35,027	0 3 11	...	1,041,701	0 6 8		
	Whole Inam Villages	90,904	90,904	...	24,684	92,936	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam	Ryotwary	932,324	757,517	174,807	4,59,648	230,706	1 15 11	4,44,329	2 8 8	2 12 2	230,706	1 14 10	7	130,183
	Zamindari	10,009,354	...	10,009,354	10,63,691	2,530,436	0 6 9	10,63,691	0 1 8	...	2,530,436	0 6 9		
	Whole Inam Villages	93,202	93,202	...	23,388	44,814	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...		
Godávari	Ryotwary	2,800,306	1,708,060	1,092,246	43,15,073	1,271,914	3 6 3	32,73,127	2 15 11	3 5 8	1,271,914	2 9 2	7	149,622
	Zamindari	2,037,540	224,608	1,812,932	7,36,505	725,680	1 0 3	7,36,505	0 6 6	...	725,680	1 0 3		
	Whole Inam Villages	191,562	191,562	....	53,395	81,188	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna	Ryotwary	3,947,368	1,492,073	2,455,295	48,19,560	1,395,829	3 7 3	43,53,832	1 12 4	2 2 10	1,395,829	3 1 11	4	93,490
	Zamindari	1,115,032	...	1,115,032	2,91,955	359,906	0 13 0	2,91,955	0 4 2	...	359,906	0 13 0		
	Whole Inam Villages	311,680	311,680	...	32,522	99,847	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore	Ryotwary	2,901,760	1,379,009	1,522,751	22,85,202	852,744	2 10 11	24,06,681	1 9 3	2 0 8	852,744	2 13 2	2	40,196
	Zamindari	2,375,040	645,760	1,729,280	4,06,376	515,085	0 12 7	4,06,376	0 3 9	...	515,085	0 12 7		
	Whole Inam Villages	332,800	332,800	...	82,357	95,907	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool	Ryotwary	4,678,400	3,089,165	1,589,235	13,99,009	796,471	1 12 1	15,18,798	0 15 3	1 1 2	796,471	1 14 6	2	35,113
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	130,560	130,560	...	10,692	21,340	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary	Ryotwary	3,635,281	1,127,865	2,507,416	14,87,744	879,790	1 11 1	15,06,333	0 9 7	0 15 7	879,790	1 11 5	5	119,499
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	140,407	140,407	...	12,875	20,336	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur	Ryotwary	3,241,298	1,008,798	2,232,500	9,82,134	682,945	1 7 0	12,47,824	0 8 11	1 7 11	682,945	1 13 3	1	10,283
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	134,382	134,382	...	13,923	25,604	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah	Ryotwary	5,313,212	3,572,921	1,740,291	15,92,630	1,215,077	1 5 0	20,06,868	1 2 5	0 14 6	1,215,077	1 10 5	1	17,379
	Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	274,850	274,850	...	42,829	56,995	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...		
North Arcot	Ryotwary	2,541,440	1,373,358	1,168,082	20,90,872	1,385,783	1 8 2	21,64,925	1 13 8	2 6 0	1,385,783	1 9 0	7	121,667
	Zamindari	2,179,840	...	2,179,840	4,76,071	715,969	0 10 8	4,76,071	0 3 6	...	715,969	0 10 8		
	Whole Inam Villages	76,800	76,800	...	26,892	78,735	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...		
Chingleput	Ryotwary	1,382,585	643,647	738,938	16,52,939	843,856	1 15 4	14,95,155	2 0 4	2 9 8	843,856	1 12 4	2	55,685
	Zamindari	239,376	10,439	229,437	1,02,376	153,248	0 10 8	1,02,376	0 7 2	...	153,248	0 10 8		
	Whole Inam Villages	195,377	195,377	...	73,831	139,824	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...		

* Represents population as per census of 1891, whereas last year's figures represent the population as per census of 1881.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zamindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land revenue assessed.	Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area.			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Madras	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	16,891 764 665	4,225 ... 665	12,666 764 ...	76,465 425 282	452,518	0 2 8	76,461 425	* 6 0 7 0 8 11 ...	† 2 2 3	452,518	0 2 8	1	452,518
South Arcot	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	3,110,734 166,177 57,966	1,184,010 151,620 57,966	1,926,724 14,557 ...	35,70,482 8,611 22,521	2,074,478 20,519 67,854	1 11 6 0 6 9 0 5 4	39,43,464 8,611 ...	2 0 9 0 9 5 ...	2 6 2	2,074,478 20,519 ...	1 14 5 0 6 9 ...	4	92,211
Salem	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	3,468,402 1,111,675 201,136	1,744,909 108,269 201,136	1,723,493 1,003,406 ...	18,92,600 4,50,839 42,509	1,410,714 387,559 164,318	1 5 6 1 2 7 0 4 2	22,59,680 4,50,839 ...	1 5 0 0 7 2 ...	1 8 1	1,410,714 387,559 ...	1 9 8 1 2 7 ...	5	123,940
Coimbatore	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	4,873,451 106,880 50,069	1,905,633 23,436 50,069	2,967,818 83,444 ...	28,65,770 27,691 8,686	1,941,012 52,295 11,532	1 7 7 0 8 6 0 12 0	30,95,287 27,691 ...	1 0 8 0 5 4 ...	1 0 5	1,941,012 52,295 ...	1 9 6 0 8 6 ...	3	69,463
Trichinopoly	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	1,803,520 391,680 128,640	616,379 ... 128,640	1,186,641 391,680 ...	15,40,341 52,338 10,597	1,094,029 190,701 87,987	1 6 6 0 4 5 0 1 11	16,86,271 52,338 ...	1 6 9 0 2 2 ...	1 6 0	1,094,029 1,90,701 ...	1 8 8 0 4 5 ...	2	112,241
Tanjore	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	1,677,265 190,842 525,058	516,096 16,346 525,058	1,161,169 174,496 ...	42,52,655 32,186 1,52,439	1,745,037 96,896 386,181	2 7 0 0 5 4 0 6 4	42,69,249 32,186 ...	3 10 10 0 2 11 ...	3 12 3	1,745,037 96,896 ...	2 7 2 0 5 4 ...	9	263,666
Madura	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8	189,623
Tinnevelly	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	1,957,474 928,950 209,773	423,543 209,721 209,773	1,533,931 719,229 ...	29,27,079 3,07,131 55,690	1,358,114 444,211 113,770	2 2 6 0 11 1 0 7 10	26,79,096 3,07,131 ...	1 11 11 0 6 11 ...	2 9 9	1,358,114 444,211 ...	1 15 7 0 11 1 ...	12	194,866
Nilgiris	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	612,627	371,638	240,989	1,39,251	99,797	1 6 4	1,95,590	0 13 0	2 10 9	99,797	1 15 4	1	15,053
Malabar	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	3,573,442 3,614 ...	2,670,196	903,246 3,614 ...	19,64,653 15,000 ...	2,622,406 30,159 ...	0 12 0 0 7 11 ...	19,16,783 15,000 ...	2 1 11 4 2 5 ...	Not available.	2,622,406 30,159 ...	0 11 8 0 7 11 ...	5	177,774
South Canara	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	2,497,280	2,075,130	422,150	13,95,521	1,056,081	1 5 2	14,03,864	3 5 2	3 6 3	1,056,081	1 5 3	1	40,922
Total ‡	Ryotwary Zamindari Whole Inam Villages	57,640,905 23,446,675 3,145,831	29,917,279 2,203,639 3,145,831	27,723,626 21,243,036 ...	4,25,57,391 44,06,222 6,90,112	24,165,249 7,270,583 1,589,168	1 12 2 0 9 8 0 6 11	4,27,38,619 44,06,222 ...	1 8 8 0 3 4 ...	... ...	24,165,249 7,270,583 ...	1 12 4 0 9 5 ...	92	2,565,678

* Quit rent in the town.

† Assessment on cultivated land in transferred villages.

‡ Exclusive of Madura.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year* 1891-92.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	14	9,183	14	7,139,597	509,971	1,96,372 6 10
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	2	188,160	188,160	59,928 0. 0
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	46	9,750	47	11,456,354	249,051	14,936 8 8
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	78	1,574	127	1,541,578	19,764	11,553 12 4
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	72	994	82	918,097	12,751	1,844 2 11
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	560	2,275	876	2,031,794	3,628	1,291 13 5
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	3	60	3	44,010	14,670	32 5 4
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	25	460	109	230,978	2,431	55 8 11
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	29,51,129	29,356	4,848,328	21,824,069	7	14 15 7
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. (a) In perpetuity	434,668	28,337	795,257	8,010,053	18	7 5 2
(b) For life or lives	1,647	702	2,265	30,298	19	8 10 2
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	562	169	668	4,866	9	0 4 3
8. Purchasers of waste lands	619	140	712	31,357	51	72 5 1
9. Others *	14	812	14	106,146	7,582	9,188 4 7
Total ...	3,389,508	...	5,648,504	53,558,057	15·8	15 9 4

* Represents renters of estates in the Vizagapatam District and lease-holders of gold mines in the Nilgiri District.

(11)—*Register of transfers of Landed Property during the official year* 1891-92.

Districts.	Class of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	390	2,190	1,831	7,543
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	8	89	29	390
Vizagapatam	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	28	295	418	2,204
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	30	476	130	2,295
Godavari	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	105	4,417	947	24,188
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	102	2,180	404	6,436
Kistna	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	51	5,421	260	30,177
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	11	1,305	86	6,606
Nellore	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	96	2,389	360	12,318
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	24	59	162	310
Kurnool	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	32	2,263	241	15,363
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	24	822	199	5,852
Bellary	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	53	2,515	723	26,797
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	21	640	277	8,291
Anantapur	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	62	2,093	504	11,946
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	6	74	53	928
Cuddapah	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	79	3,023	442	12,189
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	21	159	118	1,016
North Arcot	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	89	6,031	1,012	9,618
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	2	230	14	729
Chingleput	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	134	4,556	1,130	12,400
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	141	1	494
Madras	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	12	669	12	175
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	625	11,425	1,383	17,941
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	11	...	18
Salem	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	166	5,510	2,677	53,009
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	2	44	2	1,264
Coimbatore	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	255	8,516	1,109	58,257
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	37	8	325
Trichinopoly	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	61	4,983	171	15,698
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	29	...	231
Tanjore	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	1,069	8,982	2,068	20,724
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	7	338	19	3,863
Madura	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	309	4,404	607	10,378
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	4	15	15	44
Tinnevelly	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	570	12,356	1,568	28,957
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	56	1	1,223
Nilgiris	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	8	322	119	4,682
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	56	2,156	214	4,407
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	28	3,013	Not available.	
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	49		
Total ...	Do. ... Revenue paying ...	4,278	97,529	24,796	3,78,971
	Wholly or partially revenue free ...	265	6,754	1,518	40,306

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in* 1891-92, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and for other purposes.	The Hon. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur.	This enactment is purely technical in character and its object is to improve and enlarge the provisions of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867, and further to shorten the language to be used in future Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and to make certain further provisions relating thereto.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd April 1891 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th May 1891.
An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886. *The Madras Harbour Trust Act.*	By Government	The object of this enactment is to give power to the Harbour Trust Board to make byelaws for the conduct of all porterage operations exclusively by the Board and to charge fees for performing such operation. It also removes certain doubts as to the validity of the action taken by the Board with the sanction of Government under Act II of 1886, by giving the amending Act retrospective effect.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th Aug. 1891 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd Feb. 1892.
An Act to amend Acts I and VII of 1874 (Madras).	The Hon. Mr. (now Sir Richard) Barlow and Government.	This is an enactment amending certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, as amended by Madras Act VII of 1884. The principal changes introduced into it are as follow:—(1) The public works, revenue transactions and sanitation of the City are placed in charge of three officers to be appointed by Government and the entire executive control is vested in the President assisted by these officers. The title of Vice-President is thus abolished and the appointment of a special Sanitary officer rendered compulsory; (2) the maximum salary of the President is reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem; (3) the Municipality is authorized with the previous sanction of Government to make contributions towards any public ceremony or entertainment in the City; (4) provision is made for the refund of nine-tenths of the import duty upon timber when the same is exported from Municipal limits; (5) restrictions are imposed upon the growth of parcherries; (6) a number of minor provisions have been introduced for improving the sanitation of the City.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 15th January 1892 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March 1892.

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1891-92.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. S. Subrahmaniya Aiyar.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a Committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided, that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a puttah for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.	.....	Ordered to lie over.
No. 2 of 1890.	A Bill for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers and for carrying out other purposes connected with the village service.	By Government.	The objects of this Bill are to provide for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers, for its imposition in any part of the Presidency and for its appropriation in the district in which it is levied or *elsewhere* to the remuneration of village officers or to other purposes connected with village service.	Introduced 15th December 1891.	.....	Under the consideration of the Select Committee.
...	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	The Hon. Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family in the acquisition of such knowledge.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th February 1891. Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 10th March 1891.	.....	Referred to certain Hindu gentlemen for favor of opinion.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1891-92—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1892.	A Bill to amend the law in regard to Karnams and other village officers in estates permanently settled, &c.	By Government.	This is in a sense a revival of the Bill introduced in 1883, and abandoned in 1888. It is proposed in this Bill to repeal Regulation XXIX of 1802 (so far as it relates to Kurnams or Village Accountants in permanently settled estates) which has been found to be defective in many essential points. Under the Regulation Kurnams are placed under the control of the Civil Courts, and they cannot be punished for any neglect or breach of duty except by the sentence of a Civil Court—a procedure which is scarcely ever resorted to on account of the expense and delay involved. Their position in regard to Collectors or Revenue officers is thus quite independent and the latter officers have no means of enforcing the submission of vital and agricultural statistics, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. The Bill, therefore, proposes to transfer the control over these Kurnams or Village Accountants to the ordinary Reveuue officers and to vest in the latter the power of appointment, punishment and dismissal, their decision being subject to appeal to the Collector and the Board of Revenue. Opportunity is also taken to introduce certain reforms in the village administration of proprietary estates, and provision is made for the extension of the proposed enactment to village servants other than Kurnams.	Published under Rule XXV in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 1st March 1892.	.....	.....
No. 2 of 1892.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection of game and fish in the Nilgiri District and certain other Hill Tracts in the Madras Presidency.	Do. ...	This is a Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1879, and is identical in most respects with that which was abandoned in 1891, in deference to the opinion of the Government of India. Of the two provisions which were objected to by the Government of India, the one relating to the licensing of sportsmen has been altogether omitted, and the other relating to the power of extending the Act has been limited to the Palni and Shevaroy Hills. The Bill also provides for the prohibition in perpetuity of the killing or capture of females or young of any species of game.	Published under Rule XXV in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 12th April 1892.	.....	.....
...	A Bill to provide a form of marriage for Hindus following the Marumakkatayam law.	TheHon Mr. C. Sankaran Nair.	The object of this Bill is to provide a form of marriage for persons subject to the law of nepotism, such persons being held at present to be incapable of entering into a legal state of matrimony.	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1890.	.....	The report of the Committee appointed in G.O., 4th May 1891, No. 25, Legislative, is under the consideration of Government.
...	A Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments.	By Government.	The object of the Bill is to repeal certain Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans on the Madras roads and other ports in the Madras Presidency. The more important provisions of these enactments have been embodied in the rules promulgated under Act X of 1889 of the Governor-General in Council, and the Acts have therefore become obselete and useless.	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 15th December 1891.	.....	.....

(14)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during* 1891-92.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—POLICE.

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 5).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.	18
	Chief Office	2	* 1	...	...	...	18	...	19	...	...	† 71,416	6,600	...	...	...	2,113	...
	Madras City Police	...	‡ 3	14	32	4	938	44	1,035	...	...	...	30,710	...	§ 8,277	53,077	1,25,067	4,397
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,685	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	3	15	4	...	1,101	...	1,123	...	...	...	23,507	3,028	...	20,770	1,17,275	6,669
	Vizagapatam	...	3	16	12	...	1,256	...	1,287	...	...	...	18,689	4,085	...	32,712	1,38,613	6,493
	Jeypore	...	2	5	4	...	432	...	443	...	...	...	12,055	3,909	...	11,663	52,297	3,761
	Godávari	...	2	16	6	...	1,095	...	1,119	...	...	...	11,314	3,624	...	26,102	1,21,427	5,980
	Kistna	...	2	11	10	...	1,133	...	1,156	...	...	...	11,988	2,039	...	21,412	1,17,485	7,254
	Total	1	12	63	36	...	5,017	...	5,128	...	...	20,685	77,553	16,685	...	1,12,659	5,47,097	29,557
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,829	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	2	13	6	...	1,053	...	1,074	...	...	...	13,461	2,076	...	26,378	1,06,653	7,026
	Kurnool	...	2	13	8	...	954	...	977	...	...	...	11,015	1,975	...	23,909	92,790	6,201
	Bellary	...	1	10	7	...	712	...	730	...	...	...	10,094	2,036	...	16,011	71,776	7,087
	Anantapur	...	1	7	5	...	523	...	536	...	...	...	7,200	1,642	...	13,947	54,595	4,851
	Cuddapah	...	2	14	8	...	1,075	...	1,099	...	...	...	14,785	2,421	...	25,469	1,06,584	8,988
	North Arcot	...	2	12	10	...	1,273	...	1,297	...	...	...	12,736	3,119	...	26,609	1,27,726	13,375
	Chingleput	...	1	9	4	...	638	...	652	...	...	...	8,400	875	...	17,793	65,638	11,961
	South Arcot	...	2	12	7	...	923	...	944	...	...	...	14,507	2,603	...	23,185	98,308	8,579
	Tanjore	...	2	12	7	...	1,179	...	1,200	...	...	...	13,165	2,323	...	24,191	1,23,898	8,978
	Trichinopoly	...	1	6	6	...	640	...	662	...	...	...	8,663	831	...	12,416	69,978	10,961
	Madura	...	2	15	9	...	1,049	...	1,075	...	...	...	16,021	3,165	...	30,819	1,15,557	10,277
	Tinnevelly	...	2	11	9	...	939	...	961	...	...	...	15,062	2,905	...	20,858	1,01,595	9,653
	Salem	...	2	13	10	...	1,087	...	1,112	...	...	...	14,038	1,881	...	25,979	1,15,667	9,605
	Coimbatore	...	3	14	10	...	1,040	...	1,067	...	...	...	23,034	3,007	...	31,894	1,21,200	10,341
	Malabar	...	4	15	19	...	1,317	...	1,355	...	...	...	27,164	4,490	...	34,772	1,50,664	12,826
	South Canara	...	1	6	5	...	532	...	544	...	...	...	7,845	751	...	12,718	57,567	3,551
	Total	1	30	182	130	...	14,943	...	15,285	...	...	16,829	2,17,190	36,100	...	3,66,948	15,80,196	1,44,255
	Grand Total	4	46	259	198	4	¶ 20,916	44	21,467	...	...	1,08,930	3,32,053	52,785	8,277	5,32,684	22,54,473	** 1,78,209

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government, Special Branch).
‡ 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.
‖ Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, 4 boys and a driver of prison van (not Police officers).
** Includes Rs. 51,805 on account of Railway fare of Police escorts, &c.
† Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 39 clerks and 11 servants (not Police officers).
§ Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers).
¶ Includes 174 village watchers.

NOTE.—The figure of sanctioned strength in this statement is as it stood on 31st March 1892.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.*						Distribution of force.										Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.								On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.		
								Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	Rupees 10½ per mensem.	Rupees 9 per mensem.	13,324	93,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	3	18	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police			31,122	2,52,650	...	...	...	10	41	838	8	138	49	986	1,025	...	29	452,518
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			3,912	24,597	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam			27,555	1,98,804	...	...	...	...	16	813	6	288	22	1,101	104	...	8,370	1,896,803
	Vizagapatam			29,811	2,30,403	...	...	...	...	25	982	6	274	31	1,256	99	...	8,742	2,325,270
	Jeypore			10,311	93,396	...	...	...	11	8	331	3	90	11	432	...	...	8,500	477,722
	Godávari			19,931	1,88,378	...	...	...	14	20	884	4	197	24	1,095	112	...	7,857	2,078,782
	Kistna			21,225	1,81,403	...	...	...	46	19	867	4	220	23	1,133	133	...	8,397	1,855,582
	Total			1,12,745	9,16,981	...	...	...	71	89	3,877	23	1,069	112	5,017	448	...	41,866	8,634,159
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			793	17,622	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore			17,271	1,72,865	...	...	...	18	18	895	3	140	21	1,053	77	...	8,765	1,463,736
	Kurnool			18,431	1,54,321	...	...	...	7	19	739	4	208	23	954	48	...	7,514	817,811
	Bellary			14,934	1,21,938	...	...	...	5	14	583	4	124	18	712	104	8	5,975	900,126
	Anantapur			9,159	91,394	...	...	...	...	11	400	2	123	13	523	8	...	5,275	708,549
	Cuddapah			17,949	1,76,191	...	...	...	8	21	880	3	187	24	1,075	45	...	8,722	1,272,072
	North Arcot			23,132	2,06,697	...	...	...	30	20	1,049	4	194	24	1,273	84	...	7,616	2,180,487
	Chingleput			12,217	1,16,884	...	...	...	13	11	483	3	142	14	638	34	68	2,842	1,136,928
	South Arcot			18,931	1,66,113	...	...	...	23	17	752	4	148	21	923	84	...	5,217	2,162,851
	Tanjore			22,028	1,94,583	...	...	...	36	17	920	4	223	21	1,179	344	...	3,709	2,228,114
	Trichinopoly			10,946	1,13,795	...	...	...	16	10	493	3	140	13	649	142	...	3,631	1,372,717
	Madura			22,462	1,98,301	...	...	...	...	22	882	4	167	26	1,049	127	...	8,808	2,608,404
	Tinnevelly			16,506	1,66,579	...	...	...	...	18	773	4	166	22	939	112	...	5,387	1,916,095
	Salem			20,992	1,88,162	...	...	...	12	22	893	3	182	25	1,087	165	...	7,529	1,962,591
	Coimbatore			19,672	2,09,148	...	...	...	4	23	843	4	193	27	1,040	114	3	8,817	2,104,636
	Malabar			27,949	2,57,865	...	...	...	...	29	1,005	9	312	38	1,317	160	45	5,585	2,652,565
	South Canara			10,370	92,802	...	...	...	12	9	398	3	122	12	532	43	...	3,902	1,056,081
	Total			2,83,742	26,45,260	...	...	...	184	282	11,988	61	2,771	343	14,943	1,631	124	99,294	26,543,763
	Grand Total			4,40,933	39,08,344	...	...	...	265	412	16,703	95	3,996	507	20,964	3,104	124	141,189	35,630,440

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	To area. Of district exclusive of towns.	To area. Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	To population. Of district exclusive of towns.	To population. Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	'03	...	...	433	...	433	'03	...	...	515	...	515	28,986	33
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	7·4	...	...	1,688	1,817	422	10·08	...	...	2,285	2,552	422	6,345	8
	Vizagapatam	6·8	...	...	1,807	1,880	931	8·7	...	...	2,309	2,459	931	3,956	4
	Jeypore	19·7	...	...	1,106	1,106	...	25·07	...	...	1,409	1,409	...	1,001	3
	Godávari	7·2	...	...	1,904	2,021	878	8·7	...	...	2,300	2,501	878	6,987	8
	Kistna	7·6	...	...	1,672	1,814	623	9·5	...	...	2,094	2,354	623	7,940	9
	Total ...	8·3	...	...	1,711	1,809	708	10·6	...	...	2,177	2,364	708	26,229	7
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8·3	...	...	1,385	1,453	522	9·6	...	...	1,601	1,701	522	3,556	4
	Kurnool	7·7	...	...	843	861	507	9·9	...	...	1,078	1,118	507	2,545	3
	Bellary	8·2	...	...	1,242	1,311	824	10	...	...	1,508	1,652	824	5,835	10
	Anantapur	9·8	...	...	1,322	1,329	874	12·7	...	...	1,711	1,741	874	2,370	6
	Cuddapah	8	...	...	1,166	1,200	386	9·7	...	...	1,412	1,466	386	4,780	5
	North Arcot	6·01	...	...	1,721	1,796	660	7·1	...	...	2,040	2,157	660	4,536	4
	Chingleput	4·4	...	...	1,779	1,809	1,251	5·8	...	...	2,301	2,379	1,251	6,245	13
	South Arcot	5·7	...	...	2,348	2,506	786	6·8	...	...	2,813	3,061	786	5,697	7
	Tanjore	3·2	...	...	1,914	2,459	617	4	...	...	2,378	3,400	617	8,157	9
	Trichinopoly	5·6	...	...	2,125	2,501	790	7·2	...	...	2,729	3,492	790	4,677	9
	Madura	8·2	...	...	2,426	2,638	847	9·7	...	...	2,885	3,218	847	9,790	11
	Tinnevelly	5·6	...	...	1,904	2,176	612	6·8	...	...	2,422	2,721	612	5,214	7
	Salem	6·8	...	...	1,784	1,872	953	8·2	...	...	2,145	2,299	953	6,824	7
	Coimbatore	8·3	...	...	1,980	2,122	794	10·2	...	...	2,430	2,678	794	6,348	7
	Malabar	4·1	...	...	1,958	2,071	1,111	5·4	...	...	2,565	2,832	1,111	11,571	11
	South Canara	7·3	...	...	1,985	2,076	952	9·6	...	...	2,595	2,789	952	2,032	5
	Total ...	6·6	...	...	1,758	1,878	765	8·1	...	...	2,163	2,378	765	90,177	7
	Grand Total ...	* 6·7	...	...	* 1,681	* 1,860	* 646	8·2	...	...	2,082	2,403	646	145,392	8

* The proportion is of the force excluding State guards (21,471—278 included in cols. 26 to 28).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1891.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1891.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.*			Punishments.														Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Number of men punished by black marks only.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.									Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.†	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 334, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Other offences.			By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1		1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office,..	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	...
	Madras City.	46	1,039	46	1,059	...	215	885	...	7	3	229	42	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	61	46	974	...	56	61	517	507	21	...	25	7	10	5	12	45·1	1·1
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	17	1,086	19	1,092	1,009	90	...	...	7	1	163	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	16	17	671	1	56	68	494	546	29	1	5	7	...	6	21	168	1·9
	Vizagapatam.	26	1,247	26	1,255	998	258	...	1	26	7	231	311	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	50	26	980	3	94	130	599	544	31	1	14	27	6	8	35	266·5	2·7
	Jeypore ...	7	425	9	432	430	...	...	...	5	1	61	46	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	7	214	...	45	41	249	145	1	...	12	5	2	2	15	412·5	3·5
	Godávari ...	19	1,088	22	1,105	821	295	2	1	7	...	159	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	19	720	3	104	91	472	550	27	2	24	8	10	3	22	553·7	2
	Kistna ...	21	1,100	21	1,100	504	579	...	...	16	2	78	224	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	11	20	777	3	123	126	563	431	22	...	15	16	5	7	21	58·4	1·9
	Total ...	90	4,946	97	4,984	3,762	1,222	2	2	61	11	692	881	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	68	13	86	89	3,362	10	422	456	2,377	2,216	110	4	70	63	23	26	114	274·3	2·3
Southern Range.	Nellore ...	19	949	19	953	490	481	...	...	9	1	175	210	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	22	19	527	...	79	66	541	427	31	1	9	9	...	3	16	80·1	1·7
	Kurnool ...	21	937	21	941	451	440	...	...	3	2	178	88	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	360	3	86	130	432	396	21	1	8	3	...	13	17	71·8	1·8
	Bellary ...	17	669	17	674	323	340	...	...	17	1	133	173	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	12	17	367	...	143	111	341	232	8	1	28	17	4	16	12	104·8	1·7
	Anantapur ...	12	516	12	523	265	263	...	...	4	...	88	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	21	12	261	...	43	37	299	218	12	...	15	4	...	1	5	62·3	·9
	Cuddapah ...	22	1,011	22	1,019	474	367	194	...	11	2	113	432	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	2	22	622	3	79	70	523	437	13	1	21	11	6	7	17	102	1·6
	North Arcot.	21	1,211	22	1,211	532	668	...	...	7	4	160	220	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	37	21	1,083	6	218	121	649	462	19	5	24	7	5	7	17	58·6	1·4
	Chingleput ...	13	624	13	634	266	313	27	...	7	...	125	97	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	13	624	1	85	86	214	293	12	1	13	7	7	1	7	30·9	1·1
	South Arcot.	19	906	19	914	426	506	...	...	4	1	163	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	35	19	765	...	77	17	364	544	24	...	7	4	...	2	13	29·1	1·4
	Tanjore ...	19	1,179	19	1,190	481	515	190	...	31	2	184	464	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	24	19	1,164	2	172	116	412	664	36	1	17	31	5	17	11	83·1	·9
	Trichinopoly.	12	643	12	653	295	361	...	1	3	2	73	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	12	643	3	74	52	221	382	22	2	12	4	...	1	6	42·1	·9
	Madura ...	23	1,050	24	1,067	444	637	...	...	11	1	192	244	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	92	23	1,007	2	122	78	507	567	25	...	22	11	2	5	14	117·9	1·3
	Tinnevelly ...	20	943	20	954	367	575	23	...	17	2	188	219	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	26	...	982	4	112	78	576	387	22	1	18	17	6	...	15	122·4	1·6
	Salem ...	20	1,085	21	1,089	430	620	32	...	11	...	205	120	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	20	20	941	2	164	131	642	332	22	3	31	11	3	4	13	125	1·2
	Coimbatore ...	20	837	20	844	378	482	...	...	8	1	121	81	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	20	834	...	89	49	385	425	18	...	21	8	...	2	11	85·1	1·3
	Nilgiris ...	4	176	4	181	61	124	...	...	1	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	174	...	24	18	80	82	3	...	6	1	...	...	6	321·7	3·3
	Malabar ...	33	1,328	34	1,333	627	541	238	...	14	1	224	252	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	35	33	1,285	...	121	67	578	712	28	1	23	14	12	10	24	157·5	1·8
	South Canara.	11	535	11	539	243	307	...	...	3	7	139	85	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	27	11	384	...	47	29	188	358	13	...	8	3	1	4	4	76·7	·7
	Total ...	306	14,599	310	14,719	6,553	7,540	704	1	161	27	2,487	3,038	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	80	109	383	286	11,973	26	1,741	1,256	6,952	6,918	329	18	283	162	51	93	208	92	1·4
	Grand Total.	442	‡20,602	453	‡20,774	10,315	8,977	1,591	3	229	41	3,408	3,961	...	42	...	1	...	3	...	156	122	530	421	16,324	36	2,219	1,773	9,848	9,657	460	22	378	232	84	124	334	133·2	1·6

Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.

† All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons.

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

‡ Includes 166 private guards

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(17)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

Ranges.	Districts.	Race. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District or Assistant Superintendents.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Natives. Constables.	Religion or caste. Officers. Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Rajputs.	Hindus. Nairs.	Hindus. Teers.	Hindus. Oriyahs.	Hindus. Pariahs.	Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Other religions.	Men. Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Rajputs.	Hindus. Nairs.	Hindus. Teers.	Hindus. Oriyahs.	Hindus. Pariahs.	Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Other religions.	Grand Total, officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Chief Office ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	21
	Madras City ...	1	1	7	16	1	...	5	7	1	1	2	9	1,037	37	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	18	203	31	29	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...	1,088
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ganjam	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	7	1,084	6	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	12	44	20	12	...	...	445	14	* 539	...	...	...	1,106
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	9	9	1,241	13	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	9	77	33	26	...	...	243	4	855	...	...	...	1,276
	Jeypore	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	425	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	11	4	12	1	...	186	6	205	...	...	...	434
	Godávari	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	7	7	1,084	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	289	26	8	...	...	1	13	747	...	...	...	1,109
	Kistna	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	6	1,099	8	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	335	63	33	...	...	...	...	662	...	...	...	1,123
	Total ...	2	11	8	9	...	...	4	2	13	...	36	31	4,933	39	3	22	...	...	...	5	...	34	...	...	...	32	756	146	91	1	...	875	37	3,008	...	...	...	5,049
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nellore	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	9	6	948	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	9	408	41	54	...	...	...	10	427	...	...	...	970
	Kurnool	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	10	937	5	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	475	42	63	...	...	...	5	345	...	...	...	960
	Bellary	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	8	669	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	296	62	54	...	...	...	1	254	...	...	...	687
	Anantapur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	516	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	236	26	16	...	...	...	1	236	...	...	...	529
	Cuddapah ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	8	10	1,010	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	493	21	37	...	...	...	1	451	...	...	...	1,035
	North Arcot ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	8	1,207	4	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	336	80	27	...	...	...	...	758	...	...	...	1,234
	Chingleput ...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	622	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39	168	9	12	...	...	...	6	390	...	...	...	638
	South Arcot ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	10	6	905	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	17	299	14	18	...	...	...	4	554	...	...	...	927
	Tanjore	...	2	2	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	8	7	1,174	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	58	95	46	5	...	...	...	...	975	...	...	...	1,200
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	4	...	3	5	637	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	142	14	9	...	...	...	2	447	...	...	...	656
	Madura	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	10	9	1,046	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	21	283	28	7	...	...	...	2	709	...	...	...	1,075
	Tinnevelly ...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	8	943	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	46	128	10	4	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	965
	Salem	...	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	10	7	1,082	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	37	348	101	10	...	...	...	4	585	...	...	...	1,097
	Coimbatore ...	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	10	834	8	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	24	171	86	40	1	...	...	1	514	...	...	...	859
	Nilgiris	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	176	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	43	...	4	5	2	...	7	101	...	...	...	181
	Malabar	...	4	3	7	...	...	5	2	3	...	12	4	1,325	21	† 3	2	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	57	‡ 165	4	7	814	233	...	1	47	...	...	...	1,365
	South Canara ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	535	5	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	157	§ 74	29	1	3	57	5	...	209	...	...	...	547
	Total ...	4	37	24	23	14	...	19	9	19	...	122	109	14,566	115	40	79	3	6	7	...	...	87	...	...	...	536	4,160	613	368	823	292	5	45	7,757	...	...	...	14,936
	Grand Total ...	9	40	39	48	15	...	28	18	33	1	160	149	20,554	194	43	104	4	6	7	5	...	129	...	...	...	587	5,127	790	490	824	292	880	82	11,530	...	...	...	21,094

* Includes 11 Khonds. † Includes 1 Moplah. ‡ Includes 87 Moplahs. § Includes 1 Moplah.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1891, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
							Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.			
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,318	35,630,440	...	21	108	6	...	...	20	125	199,835	443,961	10,753	763	46,41,711	42,05,696
	Criminal...				22	337				21	733	229,432	4,027	7,190	...		
	Revenue...				21	80				21	83	7,546	4,532	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		138,318	35,630,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—

	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	5	1
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges	...	...
Subordinate Judges	1	13

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court ...	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	1	...
Munsifs	...	108

(19)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1891.

Tribunals.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total.		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	108	108
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	* 21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	46	53	99	38	49	87	46	53	† 99
Cantonment Magistrates	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	‡ 3
Special do.	9	54	63	...	...	...	9	54	63
Other paid do.	...	498	498	...	...	...	...	498	§ 498
Benches of do.	2	51	53	...	...	...	2	51	‖ 53
Total ...	109	783	892	84	64	148	109	783	892

* 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
† Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector and 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
‡ 1 of these exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
§ Of these, 18 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
‖ 4 of these were composed of both Europeans and Natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(20)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Description of offences.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 203 Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,265	97	105	2,063	2,089	17,243	10,435	5,266	7	1,535
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	126	18	3	105	107	158	117	32	...	9
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	2,273	67	6	2,200	2,187	2,905	1,192	1,640	3	70
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1,174	53	20	1,101	1,100	1,773	775	884	2	112
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	112	3	7	102	102	119	43	76	...	...
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	263	5	1	257	258	286	97	185	...	4
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	8,463	50	57	8,356	8,254	11,141	2,421	8,583	7	130
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	74	7	2	65	65	288	254	30	...	4
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	768	23	35	710	708	1,310	807	354	11	138
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	66	3	16	47	47	76	48	23	...	5
Hurt	14,050	744	209	13,097	12,653	37,563	31,630	4,995	6	932
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,262	353	64	1,845	1,824	5,374	4,630	557	...	187
Criminal force and assault ...	32,009	2,045	758	29,206	25,309	64,295	57,049	6,675	7	564
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	211	43	19	149	144	363	289	45	...	29
Rape	100	22	8	70	67	88	70	18	...	...
Unnatural offences	10	1	2	7	7	8	6	2	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	19,254	1,869	1,827	15,558	15,647	35,353	20,883	13,185	13	1,272
Extortion	406	69	9	328	324	961	843	79	...	39
Robbery and dacoity	1,022	114	140	768	762	2,928	1,850	697	4	377
Criminal misappropriation of property.	616	51	10	555	562	992	932	332	2	26
Criminal breach of trust ...	2,823	542	118	2,163	2,089	2,805	2,028	619	4	154
Receiving stolen property ...	608	7	5	596	598	849	332	490	...	27
Cheating	1,157	306	28	823	785	1,314	1,102	150	2	60
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	128	15	3	110	109	280	237	28	...	15
Mischief	7,061	770	228	6,063	5,939	17,990	15,020	2,105	4	861
Criminal trespass	10,541	1,088	721	8,732	8,729	22,789	17,113	4,880	5	791
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	280	34	3	243	240	688	548	50	...	90
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	33	6	1	26	26	58	39	18	...	1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	996	112	12	872	833	1,693	1,474	158	1	60
Defamation, Chapter XXI	709	188	3	518	473	1,148	976	148	1	23
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	4,250	368	81	3,801	3,611	7,551	6,481	929	2	139
Offences under Special and Local Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	114,111	9,073	4,501	100,537	95,649	240,390	179,421	53,234	81	7,654

(21)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapters VI and XXV.	14	15	2	9	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	117	573	226	287	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour.	171	283	99	144	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X ...	91	548	45	...	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	113	432	100	44	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560.	661	708	3	705	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	12	13	5	8	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,386	2,386	534	590	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	568	690	120	558	
Total ...	4,133	5,648	1,134	2,345	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	18,281	....	7,835	10,046	...	...	400	11,760	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	10,506	8	3,985	6,259	20	49	185	6,942	4	11,231
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	299,187	85	184,200	100,804	1,102	4,678	8,309	142,117	8	329,102
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	48,472	15	10,875	312	37,108	1	161	42,284	1	28,861
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr.P.C.	1,125	...	231	868	...	13	13	683	5	1,216
Chief Magistrates of Districts	228	...	158	48	13	8	1	118	11	591
Presidency Magistrates	42,550	...	5,696	75	36,641	79	59	36,134	...	17,404
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Courts of Session	2,756	5	1,428	1,063	...	123	137	1,091	27	9,656
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction ...	99	1	32	65	...	...	1	63	44	458
Superior Court. Under Section 307, Cr.P.C. ...	44	...	17	22	...	* 5	...	17	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, Cr.P.C. ...	83	...	12	52	...	* 5	14	59	...	...
Total ...	423,331	114	214,478	119,614	74,884	4,961	9,280	241,268	...	398,519

* In the cases of these persons new trials were ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 10,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	417	70	...	5,829	43	...	...	5,548	275	6	...	...	...	16,712	13,296	293	120	365	2	...	...	3	39	1	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	17,913	1,927	...	84,009	961	386	87	73,142	10,146	543	173	5	...	603,255	462,748	18,974	5,859	13,119	932	17	...	225	545	191	...
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	90	335	...	36,877	...	...	...	36,769	106	1	1	...	...	26,403	25,380	383	407	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	797	28	...	109	68	26	...	23	56	20	10	...	...	5,674	1,893	22	12	224	532	7	...	2	37	29	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	21	8	...	39	...	3	...	19	13	4	1	2	...	2,726	1,635	118	10	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	1,211	190	...	34,989	209	16	...	34,603	269	16	12	1	...	42,085	37,804	736	555	780	66	...	...	87	122	...	5
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Courts of Session	...	168	...	829	48	...	71	12	...	...	16	20	18	12	4	1	11,463	3,596	702	25	108	206	497	41	...	2	10	4
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	1	4	...	54	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	...	7	4	16	31	2	...	1	...	...
Under Section 307, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	8	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 374, Cr.P.C.	39	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	185	...	21,354	12,658	...	161,924	1,294	† 431	87	150,210	10,883	609	209	12	1	708,418	546,352	21,228	6,995	14,632	1,823	560	43	317	746	231	10

* Of these, 2,709 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 98 persons were ordered under Section 106, Cr.P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishments.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	14,089	2	833	6,650	...	1,291	4,340	21	141	1	810	23
To Courts of Session	1,612	1	212	790	...	232	267	4	25	4	77	32
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted ...	822	2	203	296	...	160	54	...	9	...	98	58
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	27	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	9	...	6	58
Total ...	16,550	5	1,248	7,742	...	1,683	4,667	25	184	5	991	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,498	...	1,543	195	...	2	9	40	527	134	48	19
By Courts of Session	1,578	...	616	537	...	1	16	10	155	88	155	37
By Superior Court	2,222	...	582	623	22	96	...	591	148	...	160	...
Total ...	6,298	...	2,741	1,355	22	99	25	641	830	222	363	...
Grand Total ...	22,848	5	3,989	9,097	22	1,782	4,692	666	1,014	227	1,354	...

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Cr.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Cr.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 22.

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(25)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. — Assessors.	2	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	11	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. — Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Act III of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. — Jurors ...	*5	388	...	372	11	5	42	13	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. — Assessors.	*2	...	†647	...	...	...	...	...	467	49	122	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. — Jurors ...	9	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	429	647	413	11	5	42	13	467	49	122	

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).
† Includes 9 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts	556	23	579	629	33	662	1,185	56	1,241
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	32	7	39	39	7	46
		Civil	2	...	2	27	1	28	29	1	30
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	973	69	1,042	1,083	86	1,169	2,056	155	2,211
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	9	...	9	58	1	59	67	1	68
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	941	...	941	898	1	899	1,839	1	1,840
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	6	...	6	20	...	20	26	...	26
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	732	...	732	1,319	...	1,319	2,051	...	2,051
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	288	3	291	313	3	316
		Civil	11	1	12	82	2	84	93	3	96
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	624	...	624	811	1	812	1,435	1	1,436
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts	531	36	567	802	48	850	1,333	84	1,417
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	197	4	201	207	4	211
		Civil	7	...	7	84	2	86	91	2	93
Madras ...	Do. ...	Convicts	671	40	711	2,827	243	3,070	3,498	283	3,781
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	144	6	150	154	6	160
		Civil	3	...	3	33	17	50	36	17	53
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	85	1	86	190	4	194	275	5	280
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	152	4	156	437	17	454	589	21	610
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	61	4	65	62	4	66
		Civil	8	...	8	12	...	12	20	...	20
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts	192	16	208	488	50	538	680	66	746
		Under-trial ...	5	2	7	144	19	163	149	21	170
		Civil	4	...	4	19	3	22	23	3	26
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	185	2	187	542	3	545	727	5	732
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	168	12	180	508	21	529	676	33	709
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	35	6	41	36	6	42
		Civil	1	...	1	19	2	21	20	2	22
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	135	1	136	336	18	354	471	19	490
		Under-trial ...	5	2	7	158	9	167	163	11	174
		Civil	1	1	2	24	...	24	25	1	26
Kurnool ...	Do. ...	Convicts	75	2	77	350	29	379	425	31	456
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	52	3	55	55	3	58
		Civil	4	...	4	19	...	19	23	...	23
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts	269	13	282	540	16	556	809	29	838
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	180	6	186	182	6	188
		Civil	10	...	10	47	1	48	57	1	58
Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	Convicts	141	4	145	935	41	976	1,076	45	1,121
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	272	15	287	285	15	300
		Civil	11	...	11	28	4	32	39	4	43
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	177	7	184	856	44	900	1,033	51	1,084
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	78	5	83	86	5	91
		Civil	7	...	7	36	1	37	43	1	44
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	271	5	276	678	37	715	949	42	991
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	86	3	89	88	3	91
		Civil	20	2	22	89	...	89	109	2	111
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts	304	12	316	928	26	954	1,232	38	1,270
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	327	9	336	330	10	340
		Civil	29	1	30	121	3	124	150	4	154
Tinnevelly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	232	1	233	728	20	748	960	21	981
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	159	6	165	180	6	186
		Civil	7	...	7	51	...	51	58	...	58
Calicut ...	Do. ...	Convicts	200	...	200	798	12	810	998	12	1,010
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	91	5	96	99	5	104
		Civil	39	...	39	205	10	215	244	10	254
Mangalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	76	4	80	290	22	312	366	26	392
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	171	8	179	173	8	181
		Civil	9	...	9	51	...	51	60	...	60
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts	7,690	252	7,942	16,973	772	17,745	24,663	1,024	25,687
		Under-trial ...	126	5	131	2,475	118	2,593	2,601	123	2,724
		Civil	192	5	197	1,025	47	1,072	1,217	52	1,269
		Total ...	8,008	262	8,270	20,473	937	21,410	28,481	1,199	29,680

PRISONS.

the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1891.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
667	40	707	518	16	534	517·62	19·75	537·37	523·12	20·40	543·52
36	7	43	3	...	3	1·51	·61	2·12			
25	1	26	4	...	4	3·99	·04	4·03			
980	81	1,061	1,076	74	1,150	988·04	68·77	1,057·71	1,001·74	68·92	1,070·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	...	56	11	1	12	12·80	·15	12·95			
696	1	697	1,143	...	1,143	962·12	...	962·12	965·45	...	965·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	...	24	2	...	2	3·33	...	3·33			
988	...	988	1,063	...	1,063	874·52	...	874·52	902·06	·28	902·34
276	3	279	37	...	37	19·25	·18	19·43			
81	3	84	12	...	12	8·29	·10	8·39			
839	1	840	596	...	596	588·67	·05	588·72	589·54	·05	589·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·87	...	·87			
798	60	858	535	24	559	513·05	20·98	534·03	541·80	21·73	563·53
172	3	175	35	1	36	15·26	·29	15·55			
71	2	73	20	...	20	13·49	·46	13·95			
2,869	257	3,126	629	26	655	670·97	27·30	698·27	684·00	28·09	712·09
130	6	136	24	...	24	11·03	·28	11·31			
32	17	49	4	...	4	2·00	·51	2·51			
196	5	201	79	...	79	62·42	·71	63·13	64·11	·71	64·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	1	...	1	1·69	...	1·69			
445	17	462	144	4	148	136·34	3·92	140·26	142·74	4·11	146·85
56	4	60	6	...	6	2·69	·19	2·88			
19	...	19	1	...	1	3·71	...	3·71			
469	62	531	211	4	215	148·99	6·06	155·05	156·75	6·97	163·72
140	20	160	9	1	10	3·83	·56	4·39			
19	2	21	4	1	5	3·93	·35	4·28			
524	4	528	203	1	204	187·81	·66	188·47	187·81	·66	188·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
509	26	535	167	7	174	162·13	8·26	170·39	168·98	8·54	177·52
35	6	41	1	...	1	·78	·09	·87			
17	1	18	3	1	4	6·07	·19	6·26			
336	14	350	135	5	140	110·62	2·88	113·50	120·12	3·39	123·51
135	11	146	28	...	28	5·40	·31	5·71			
10	1	11	15	...	15	4·10	·20	4·30			
287	17	304	138	14	152	83·29	5·03	88·32	87·48	5·19	92·67
48	3	51	7	...	7	1·85	·16	2·01			
21	...	21	2	...	2	2·34	...	2·34			
520	15	535	289	14	303	286·87	11·24	298·11	304·44	11·75	316·19
145	6	151	37	...	37	10·92	·31	11·23			
48	...	48	9	1	10	6·65	·20	6·85			
890	29	919	186	16	202	147·85	9·49	157·34	167·90	11·14	179·04
266	14	280	19	1	20	15·66	·72	16·38			
33	3	36	6	1	7	4·39	·93	5·32			
789	44	833	244	7	251	192·11	6·76	198·87	203·92	7·24	211·16
82	5	87	4	...	4	4·01	·10	4·11			
38	1	39	5	...	5	7·80	·38	8·18			
717	26	743	232	16	248	266·97	8·96	275·93	291·20	9·08	300·28
86	3	89	2	...	2	3·58	·07	3·65			
85	2	87	24	...	24	20·65	·05	20·70			
928	26	954	304	12	316	315·70	8·21	323·91	357·05	9·99	366·95
284	10	294	46	...	46	27·12	1·00	28·12			
138	4	142	12	...	12	14·23	·69	14·92			
657	21	678	303	...	303	238·79	4·38	243·17	267·91	5·09	273·00
160	6	166	20	...	20	20·06	·71	20·77			
49	...	49	9	...	9	9·06	...	9·06			
844	12	856	154	...	154	229·69	2·28	231·97	255·68	4·00	259·68
94	5	99	5	...	5	5·05	·41	5·46			
221	9	230	23	1	24	20·94	1·31	22·25			
283	20	303	83	6	89	80·59	3·85	84·44	92·85	4·09	96·94
170	8	178	3	...	3	6·48	·24	6·72			
55	...	55	5	...	5	5·78	....	5·78			
16,231	778	17,009	8,432	246	8,678	7,766·06	219·54	7,985·60	8,076·65	231·33	8,307·98
2,315	120	2,435	286	3	289	154·48	6·23	160·71			
1,045	46	1,091	172	6	178	156·11	5·56	161·67			
19,591	944	20,535	8,890	255	9,145	8,076·65	231·33	8,307·98	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	15	...	15	442	...	442	457	...	457
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	416	37	453	24,654	1,951	26,605	25,070	1,988	27,058
		Under-trial ...	871	27	898	25,926	1,021	26,947	26,797	1,048	27,845
		Civil	7	1	8	143	15	158	150	16	166
		Total ...	1,294	65	1,359	50,723	2,987	53,710	52,017	3,052	55,069
	Grand Total ...	Convicts	8,106	289	8,395	41,627	2,723	44,350	49,733	3,012	52,745
		Under-trial ...	997	32	1,029	28,401	1,139	29,540	29,398	1,171	30,569
		Civil	214	6	220	1,610	62	1,672	1,824	68	1,892
		Total of all ...	9,317	327	9,644	71,638	3,924	75,562	80,955	4,251	85,206

—*continued.*

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1891—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
427	...	427	30	...	30	21·68	...	21·68	21·68	...	21·68
24,652 25,512 135	1,960 1,003 15	26,612 26,515 150	418 1,285 15	28 45 1	446 1,330 16	553·78 852·42 11·72	41·23 29·47 1·20	595·01 881·89 12·92	1,417·92	71·90	1,489·82
50,299	2,978	53,277	1,718	74	1,792	1,417·92	71·90	1,489·82	...	...	...
40,883 27,827 1,607	2,738 1,123 61	43,621 28,950 1,668	8,850 1,571 217	274 48 7	9,124 1,619 224	8,319·84 1,006·90 189·51	260·77 35·70 6·76	8,580·61 1,042·60 196·27	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48
70,317	3,922	74,239	10,638	329	10,967	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1891.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry	556	23	455	31	1,011	54	168	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,185	56	1,241	29	...	6	...
2	Vellore	973	69	1,013	65	1,986	134	64	21	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,056	155	2,211	90	...	3	...
3	Trichinopoly	941	...	502	1	1,443	1	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	1	1,340	11	1	9	...
4	Coimbatore	732	...	955	...	1,687	...	350	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	2,051	...	2,051	22	...	8	...
5	Cannanore	624	...	404	1	1,028	1	78	...	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435	1	1,436	29	1	...	...
6	Salem	531	36	799	47	1,330	83	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333	84	1,417	44	14	5	...
7	Penitentiary	671	40	2,481	239	3,152	279	164	2	...	...	11	...	106	1	65	1	3,498	283	3,781	203	2	86	...
	Total ...	5,028	168	6,609	384	11,637	552	1,223	26	331	...	22	...	119	1	65	1	13,397	580	13,977	428	18	117	...
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	85	1	190	4	275	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	5	280	5	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	152	4	432	17	584	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	21	610	29	1	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	192	16	406	50	598	66	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	66	746	23	1	...	...
11	Parvatipur	185	2	540	3	725	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	5	732	78	...	...	...
12	Guntur	168	12	33	6	201	18	2	...	473	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	33	709	69	...	2	...
13	Nellore	135	1	309	18	444	19	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	19	490	29	2	...	...
14	Kurnool	75	2	350	29	425	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	31	456	23	...	2	...
15	Bellary	269	13	530	16	799	29	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	29	838	33	...	3	...
16	Cuddapah	141	4	935	41	1,076	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	45	1,121	265	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	177	7	836	44	1,013	51	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	51	1,084	145	4	...	...
18	Tanjore	271	5	596	33	867	38	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	42	991	64	...	...	1
19	Madura	304	12	901	22	1,205	34	25	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	38	1,270	209	5	1	...
20	Tinnevelly	232	1	725	20	957	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	21	981	114	4	1	...
21	Calicut	200	...	797	11	997	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	12	1,010	101	1	...	...
22	Mangalore	76	4	290	22	366	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	26	392	16	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,662	84	7,870	336	10,532	420	259	9	475	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,266	444	11,710	1,203	18	9	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	7,690	252	14,479	720	22,169	972	1,482	35	806	15	22	...	119	1	65	1	24,663	1,024	25,687	1,631	36	126	1
23	Subsidiary Jails	416	37	14,484	1,657	14,900	1,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,170	294	...	...	25,070	1,988	27,058	10,630	293	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,106	289	28,963	2,377	37,069	2,666	1,482	35	806	15	22	...	10,289	295	65	1	49,733	3,012	52,745	12,261	329	126	1

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
		Released during the year.																									
		A.		B.		C.		D.																			
								By order of Government.																			
								a.		b.																	
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	41	2	473	34	80	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	33	1	518	16	534	517·62	19·75	537·37
2	Vellore	52	5	701	63	88	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	2	...	28	2	1,076	74	1,150	988·94	68·77	1,057·71
3	Trichinopoly	98	...	372	...	141	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	46	...	1,143	...	1,143	962·12	...	962·12
4	Coimbatore	104	...	733	...	88	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	27	...	1,063	...	1,063	874·52	...	874·52
5	Cannanore	57	...	662	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	596	...	596	588·67	·05	588·72
6	Salem	120	6	572	37	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	535	24	559	513·05	20·98	534·03
7	Penitentiary	19	...	2,310	246	54	1	1	...	1	...	147	8	...	...	2	...	2	...	44	...	629	26	655	670·97	27·30	698·27
	Total ...	491	13	5,823	380	544	14	8	1	12	...	147	8	5	...	22	...	8	1	232	5	5,560	140	5,700	5,115·89	136·85	5,252·74
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	14	...	174	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	...	79	62·42	·71	63·13
9	Berhampore	47	...	366	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	144	4	148	136·34	3·92	140·26
10	Vizagapatam	15	2	416	59	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	211	4	215	148·99	6·06	155·05
11	Parvatipur	5	...	428	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	1	203	1	204	187·81	·66	188·47
12	Guntur	63	5	365	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	167	7	174	162·13	8·26	170·39
13	Nellore	18	...	286	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	135	5	140	110·62	2·88	113·50
14	Kurnool	36	2	224	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	188	14	152	83·29	5·03	88·32
15	Bellary	99	1	329	12	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	289	14	303	286·87	11·24	298·11
16	Cuddapah	125	1	490	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	186	16	202	147·85	9·49	157·34
17	Cuddalore	20	1	617	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	244	7	251	192·11	6·76	198·87
18	Tanjore	89	2	543	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	232	16	248	266·97	8·96	275·93
19	Madura	103	...	601	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	3	...	304	12	316	315·70	8·21	323·91
20	Tinnevelly	146	7	385	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	303	...	303	238·79	4·38	243·17
21	Calicut	64	...	658	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	154	...	154	229·69	2·28	231·97
22	Mangalore	52	2	211	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	83	6	89	80·59	3·85	84·44
	Total ...	896	23	6,093	292	84	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	30	1	71	2	2,872	106	2,978	2,650·17	82·69	2,732·86
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,387	36	11,916	672	628	15	8	1	13	...	147	8	6	...	28	...	38	2	303	7	8,432	246	8,678	7,766·06	219·54	7,985·60
23	Subsidiary Jails	375	11	13,619	1,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	11	...	418	28	446	553·78	41·23	595·01
	Grand Total ...	1,762	47	25,535	2,328	628	15	8	1	13	...	147	8	6	...	45	...	38	2	314	7	8,850	274	9,124	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	1	...	2	...	17	1	435	30	...	...	...	...	15	...	383	26
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	5	2	59	1	942	61	7	1	...	...	10	1	868	56
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	435	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	419	1
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	...	905	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	813	...
5	Cannanore	...	...	1	...	3	...	135	1	265	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	357	...
6	Salem	...	...	1	...	3	...	52	1	743	46	...	...	...	...	9	1	689	35
7	Penitentiary	11	...	32	1	63	4	264	10	2,111	224	...	...	...	...	69	11	2,134	203
	Total ...	11	...	38	1	77	6	590	14	5,886	362	7	1	...	...	127	13	5,663	321
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	189	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	157	4
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	424	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	367	16
10	Vizagapatam	1	...	1	...	2	...	10	2	392	48	...	...	...	...	6	1	280	32
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	465	3
12	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	5
13	Nellore	...	...	1	...	3	...	25	4	280	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	278	13
14	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	17	...	38	3	295	26	...	...	...	...	2	...	301	22
15	Bellary	...	...	1	...	2	...	83	1	444	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	386	12
16	Cuddapah	...	...	1	...	5	...	201	6	728	35	...	...	...	...	2	...	790	32
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	814	44	...	...	...	...	7	3	730	30
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	12	2	33	1	550	30	1	...	...	...	4	4	501	25
19	Madura	1	...	2	...	6	...	65	...	827	22	...	...	...	...	5	1	761	19
20	Tinnevelly	...	...	1	...	9	1	60	...	655	19	...	...	...	...	6	1	624	17
21	Calicut	...	...	...	...	15	1	288	5	492	5	1	...	*1	...	8	1	683	10
22	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	28	4	75	...	187	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	229	20
	Total ...	2	...	7	...	101	8	914	22	6,848	306	2	...	1	...	52	13	6,593	260
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	13	...	45	1	178	14	1,504	36	12,729	668	9	1	1	...	179	26	12,256	581
23	Subsidiary Jails	6	...	8	...	361	38	1,022	43	13,086	1,575	1	1	...	...	274	42	11,960	1,217
	Grand Total ...	19	...	53	1	539	52	2,526	79	25,815	2,243	10	2	1	...	453	68	24,216	1,798

* Jew.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	54	5	3	...	25	6	69	163	24	46	122	11	...	19	1	455	31	486
2	Vellore	131	7	4	1	12	6	94	514	98	103	186	42	2	21	...	1,013	65	1,078
3	Trichinopoly	70	...	11	...	22	5	128	260	23	53	11	...	...	1	...	502	1	503
4	Coimbatore	121	...	2	...	28	15	86	524	129	140	33	...	...	...	...	955	...	955
5	Cannanore	39	1	5	...	19	39	15	133	52	13	133	1	...	...	...	404	1	405
6	Salem	97	11	4	...	19	53	333	317	41	19	17	37	4	6	...	799	47	846
7	Penitentiary	256	21	22	4	70	426	631	308	144	45	857	101	39	58	41	2,481	239	2,720
	Total ...	768	45	51	5	195	550	1,356	2,219	511	419	1,359	192	45	105	42	6,609	384	6,993
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	31	...	1	...	16	4	9	86	25	21	29	2	...	2	...	190	4	194
9	Berhampore	54	1	7	...	63	16	160	90	26	17	60	4	1	12	...	432	17	449
10	Vizagapatam	100	15	10	2	28	8	38	163	35	17	117	24	5	21	...	406	50	456
11	Parvatipur	66	...	7	...	12	4	29	325	20	84	66	2	...	1	...	540	3	543
12	Guntur	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	2	17	4	...	2	...	33	6	39
13	Nellore	28	3	1	...	13	34	9	45	13	3	192	9	2	7	...	309	18	327
14	Kurnool	41	5	6	2	11	35	7	110	19	20	148	16	2	11	...	350	29	379
15	Bellary	132	4	11	...	38	7	49	256	38	59	83	6	1	5	4	530	16	546
16	Cuddapah	133	8	10	1	29	19	32	251	68	48	488	25	...	15	1	935	41	976
17	Cuddalore	96	11	3	...	14	7	63	548	38	53	113	27	5	10	2	836	44	880
18	Tanjore	80	4	11	...	20	25	84	266	58	71	72	20	6	7	...	596	33	629
19	Madura	119	2	16	...	20	2	23	508	27	49	272	15	2	5	...	901	22	923
20	Tinnevelly	85	1	10	1	16	13	84	324	52	69	167	14	1	5	...	725	20	745
21	Calicut	90	...	16	...	11	36	335	322	66	27	...	9	2	...	...	797	11	808
22	Mangalore	60	2	...	...	9	3	101	99	50	27	1	14	2	6	...	290	22	312
	Total ...	1,116	57	109	6	300	213	1,029	3,401	535	567	1,825	191	29	109	7	7,870	336	8,206
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,884	102	160	11	495	763	2,385	5,620	1,046	986	3,184	383	74	214	49	14,479	720	15,199
23	Subsidiary Jails	2,114	380	136	18	124	1,002	775	5,102	696	1,700	5,085	892	113	633	19	14,484	1,657	16,141
	Grand Total ...	3,998	482	296	29	619	1,765	3,160	10,722	1,742	2,686	8,269	1,275	187	847	68	28,963	2,377	31,340

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	...	10	6	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	22
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	12	...	223	14	94	7	68	...	6	...	8	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	425	24	449
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	14	...	234	20	97	8	73	...	13	...	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	455	31	486
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	9	...	54	2	96	..	81	6	130	3	81	3	8	1	37	1	21	...	1	...	518	16	534
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	2	8	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	246	20	375	26	171	9	46	...	17	1	8	...	2	...	10	1	2	...	2	...	879	57	936
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	25	...	62	1	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	1	110
2	Vellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Total admissions ...	...	2	255	23	408	28	237	10	69	...	20	1	8	...	2	...	10	1	2	...	2	...	1,013	65	1,078
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	66	8	277	17	205	9	108	4	73	11	136	13	...	...	119	10	90	2	2	...	1,076	74	1,150
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	163	...	204	...	28	...	39	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	16	1	2	...	1	...	466	1	467
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
3	Trichinopoly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total admissions ...	...	...	171	...	213	...	31	...	48	...	15	...	4	...	1	...	16	1	2	...	1	...	502	1	503
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	30	...	132	...	90	...	191	...	412	...	213	...	13	...	33	...	29	...	...	...	1,143	...	1,143
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3	...	483	...	241	...	73	...	54	...	63	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	932	...	932
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
4	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	3	...	494	...	245	...	77	...	55	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	955	...	955
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	62	...	155	...	137	...	152	...	160	...	187	...	15	...	91	...	103	...	1	...	1,063	...	1,063

5	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	3	...	199	...	104	...	26	...	12	...	17	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	379	...	379
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		Total admissions ...	3	...	211	1	112	...	30	...	13	...	17	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	404	1	405
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	12	...	18	...	47	...	35	...	62	...	122	...	143	...	12	...	47	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	596	...	596
6	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	17	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	1	356	27	279	11	62	1	33	1	28	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	771	42	813
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	...	1	373	31	286	12	63	1	34	1	29	...	11	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	799	47	846
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	61	8	112	7	74	1	61	2	84	1	21	5	6	...	36	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	535	24	559
7	Penitentiary...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	64	7	8	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	10	86
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	1,421	185	502	37	248	5	76	1	35	1	40	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,341	229	2,570
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	13	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
		Total admissions ...	1,486	192	528	38	273	7	82	1	45	1	48	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,481	239	2,720
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	10	3	135	8	109	4	69	1	47	2	100	5	58	3	2	...	38	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	629	26	655
8	*District.* Russellkonda.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	83	1	60	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	169	1	170
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	...	...	89	4	70	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	190	4	194
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	17	...	35	...	8	...	10	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	79
9	Berhampore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	22	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	36
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	12	...	183	7	126	...	38	1	2	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	385	11	396
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	15	...	205	12	140	1	42	1	2	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	432	17	449
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	73	...	25	...	24	1	2	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	144	4	148
10	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	9	13	8	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	36
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	51	14	157	15	64	6	30	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	361	35	396
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	60	27	165	16	76	7	40	...	11	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	406	50	456
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	40	2	66	2	41	...	12	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	211	4	215

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	3	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	107	1	277	1	45	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	2	450
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
11	Parvatipur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	13	...	21	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
		Total admissions ...	...	...	110	1	320	2	70	...	30	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	3	543
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	17	...	131	1	30	...	18	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	1	204
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	3	1	2	...	13	3	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	33
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	6	2	4	...	13	3	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	39
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	18	1	71	6	48	...	13	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	167	7	174
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	32	4	156	3	63	6	24	1	13	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	298	16	314
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	38	6	161	3	63	6	24	1	13	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	309	18	327
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	5	...	41	...	43	5	21	...	18	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	135	5	140
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	3	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	...	...	157	15	116	9	39	...	10	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	339	25	364
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kurnool ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	1	1	160	16	117	11	45	...	10	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	350	29	379
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	44	8	50	5	28	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	138	14	152

		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	2	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	183	7	143	4	108	1	38	...	25	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	12	...	519	15	534
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
15	Bellary ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	185	7	148	5	110	1	39	...	26	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	12	...	530	16	546
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	25	3	44	2	81	2	62	1	49	1	18	3	...	...	5	2	1	...	4	...	289	14	303
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	26	1	6	2	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	42
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	81	5	265	18	329	11	101	3	55	...	33	...	12	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	2	...	887	38	925
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
16	Cuddapah ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	107	6	272	20	334	11	104	3	58	...	37	...	12	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	2	...	935	41	976
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	5	1	93	9	73	3	7	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	186	16	202
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	18	8	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	33
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	445	28	231	6	68	1	25	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	800	35	835
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
17	Cuddalore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	2	...	464	36	240	6	70	2	28	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	836	44	880
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	97	5	119	1	16	1	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	7	251
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	12	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3	...	247	17	209	8	43	4	32	...	19	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	562	29	591
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
18	Tanjore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	3	...	259	18	222	10	47	4	36	1	20	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	596	33	629
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	1	3	95	5	52	4	52	4	27	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	16	248
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	40	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	49
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	263	5	206	6	138	2	99	2	94	1	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	14	1	828	20	848
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
19	Madura ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total admissions ...	...	...	303	5	215	8	143	2	116	2	96	1	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	14	1	901	22	923
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	2	...	65	3	76	2	35	4	42	...	75	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	304	12	316
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	45	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	53
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	247	11	235	3	52	...	64	...	15	...	12	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	8	1	644	17	661
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
20	Tinnevelly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	...	...	307	13	249	4	54	...	68	...	16	...	12	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	8	1	725	20	745
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	....	...	71	...	130	...	16	...	61	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	303	...	303

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgated for this total.

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		b. For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	10	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	72	2	369	4	165	2	80	...	33	...	27	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	1	...	11	...	767	9	776
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
21	Calicut ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	75	2	380	6	174	2	80	...	40	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	11	...	797	11	808
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	62	...	55	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	154	...	154
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	43	6	126	9	66	4	16	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	278	19	297
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
22	Mangalore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	43	7	135	10	67	4	18	1	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	290	22	312
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	17	2	27	4	29	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	6	89
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	117	28	261	41	63	16	20	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	88	552
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1,737	218	5,162	239	3,848	118	1,308	24	639	6	453	5	125	1	4	...	133	13	22	2	75	4	13,506	630	14,136
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	25	...	112	1	101	1	83	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	2	354
	Total, Central and District Jails.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	...	17	...	59	...	34	...	29	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	157
		Total admissions ...	1,856	246	5,465	280	4,082	135	1,463	27	754	7	499	5	126	1	4	...	133	13	22	2	75	4	14,479	720	15,199
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	97	4	1,055	60	1,903	66	1,144	25	1,013	20	1,301?	21	898	27	57	1	422	19	519	2	23	1	8,432	246	8,678
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,715	492	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,739	499	3,238
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	11,437	1,141	260	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,697	1,155	12,852
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	43
	Total Subsidiary Jails.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total admissions ...	14,197	1,636	287	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,484	1,657	16,141
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	381	25	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	28	446

| | | |

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	455	31	486	69	2	27	...	17	...	113	2	115	24·83	6·45	23·66	15	...	15	2	...	2
2	Vellore	1,013	65	1,078	97	4	25	...	15	..	137	4	141	13·52	6·15	13·08	10	1	11	1	1	2
3	Trichinopòly	502	1	503	38	...	11	...	14	...	63	...	63	12·55	...	12·52	2	...	2	1	...	1
4	Coimbatore	955	...	955	83	...	26	...	22	...	131	...	131	13·72	...	13·72	19	...	19	4	...	4
5	Cannanore	404	1	405	22	...	10	...	12	...	44	...	44	10·89	...	10·86	3	...	3	2	...	2
6	Salem	799	47	846	53	3	30	...	15	1	98	4	102	12·27	8·51	12·06	9	1	10	1	...	1
7	Penitentiary	2,481	239	2,720	159	5	69	5	108	...	336	10	346	13·54	4·18	12·72	69	11	80	8	...	8
	Total ...	6,609	384	6,993	521	14	198	5	203	1	922	20	942	13·95	5·21	13·47	127	13	140	19	1	20
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	190	4	194	25	...	7	...	...	...	32	...	32	16·84	...	16·49	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	432	17	449	43	2	12	1	11	...	66	3	69	15·28	17·65	15·37	4	...	4	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	406	50	456	34	...	10	2	21	...	65	2	67	16·01	4·00	14·69	6	1	7	3	...	3
11	Parvatipur	540	3	543	82	...	15	...	9	...	106	...	106	19·63	...	19·52	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	Guntur	33	6	39	7	1	1	...	..	...	8	1	9	24·24	16·67	23·08	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Nellore	309	18	327	19	...	7	...	7	...	33	...	33	10·68	...	10·09	2	2	4	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	350	29	379	20	5	3	...	1	...	24	5	29	6·86	17·24	7·65	2	...	2	1	...	1
15	Bellary	530	16	546	50	1	7	1	8	...	65	2	67	12·26	12·50	12·27	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	935	41	976	32	1	7	...	9	...	48	1	49	5·13	2·44	5·02	2	...	2	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	836	44	880	116	1	29	...	16	...	161	1	162	19·26	2·27	18·41	7	3	10	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	596	33	629	47	5	17	1	9	...	73	6	79	12·25	18·18	12·56	4	4	8	1	1	2
19	Madura	901	22	923	49	3	29	1	11	...	89	4	93	9·88	18·18	10·08	5	1	6	...	1	1
20	Tinnevelly	725	20	745	57	...	11	...	9	...	77	...	77	10·62	...	10·34	6	1	7	...	...	...
21	Calicut	797	11	808	55	...	26	...	13	...	94	...	94	11·79	...	11·63	8	1	9	2	...	2
22	Mangalore	290	22	312	10	...	6	...	4	...	20	...	20	6·90	...	6·41	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,870	336	8,206	646	19	187	6	128	...	961	25	986	12·21	7·44	12·02	52	13	65	7	2	9
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	14,479	720	15,199	1,167	33	385	11	331	1	1,883	45	1,928	13·00	6·25	12·68	179	26	205	26	3	29
23	Subsidiary Jails	14,484	1,657	16,141	270	23	21	6	10	1	301	30	331	2·08	1·81	2·05	274	42	316	2	...	2
	Grand Total ...	28,963	2,377	31,340	1,437	56	406	17	341	2	2,184	75	2,259	7·54	3·16	7·21	453	68	521	28	3	31

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1890 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	*2	...	...
2	Vellore	*	7	3	10	...	7	7	...	3	3	2	1	7
3	Trichinopoly	...	3	1	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	3
4	Coimbatore	5	4	...	4	...	3	3	5	1	6	...	3	1
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...
	Total ...	8	14	8	22	...	18	18	8	4	12	6	5	11
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	2	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	2	...	...
12	Guntur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Nellore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	†	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...
20	Tinnevelly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	1	5	6	2	4	6	8	2	10	4	2	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	18	15	13	28	2	22	24	16	6	22	10	7	11
23	Subsidiary Jails	8	5	12	17	4	16	20	4	1	5	17	...	...
	Grand Total ...	26	20	25	45	6	38	44	20	7	27	27	7	11

* Two struck off, having escaped more than ten years ago.
† One struck off, having escaped more than ten years ago.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

1	2	3		4		5								6																		7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																					
														A.		B. By jail officers.																C.		
																a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.					Total punishments	Ratio of column 6-C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6-d to the total number of the other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F						
	Central Prisons.																																	
1	Rajahmundry	517·62	19·75	2	...	15	...	37	...	31	...	85	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	26	...	11	...	11	...	6	26	...	85	15·82	7·59			
2	Vellore	988·94	68·77	9	...	124	5	327	11	216	8	676	24	9	...	...	...	133	8	251	8	3	...	11	1	12	257	7	700	66·18	1·81			
3	Trichinopoly	962·12	...	4	...	37	...	141	...	60	...	242	...	4	...	...	...	43	...	87	...	14	...	15	...	8	71	...	242	25·15	3·42			
4	Coimbatore	874·52	...	5	...	87	...	89	...	216	...	397	...	5	...	...	...	66	...	33	...	90	...	43	...	3	157	...	397	45·40	·76			
5	Cannanore	588·67	·05	3	...	68	...	58	...	150	...	279	...	3	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	75	...	279	47·39	...			
6	Salem	513·05	20·98	4	...	37	...	238	...	159	...	438	...	4	...	...	...	87	...	17	...	15	...	39	...	12	264	...	438	82·02	2·82			
7	Penitentiary	670·97	27·30	3	...	64	...	96	...	160	9	323	9	3	...	...	...	82	2	22	3	8	...	45	...	10	205	4	332	47·55	3·19			
	Total ...	5,115·89	136·85	30	...	432	5	986	11	902	17	2,440	33	30	...	...	...	465	10	436	11	141	...	262	1	51	1,055	11	2,473	47·08	2·13			
	District Jails.																																	
8	Russellkonda	62·42	·71	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22·18	...			
9	Berhampore	136·34	3·92	1	...	16	...	7	...	26	...	50	...	1	...	...	...	36	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	50	35·65	2·04			
10	Vizagapatam	148·99	6·06	1	...	13	...	2	...	20	2	36	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	19	2	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	38	24·51	12·50			
11	Parvatipur	187·81	·66	3	...	42	...	43	...	51	...	139	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	86	...	...	...	1	...	1	45	...	139	73·75	·72			
12	Guntur	162·13	8·26	1	...	13	...	7	...	10	5	31	5	1	...	...	...	1	2	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	21·13	...			
13	Nellore	110·62	2·88	...	...	7	...	...	...	22	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	1	2	...	29	25·55	3·57			
14	Kurnool	83·29	5·03	...	...	10	...	2	...	18	1	30	1	...	...	...	...	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	35·16	...			
15	Bellary	286·87	11·24	...	...	90	...	139	...	117	7	346	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	87	2	...	...	134	1	...	124	4	353	118·41	...			
16	Cuddapah	147·85	9·49	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	12	7·63	...			
17	Cuddalore	192·11	6·76	3	...	47	...	1	...	23	...	74	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	38	...	2	...	9	...	1	7	...	74	37·21	1·37			
18	Tanjore	266·97	8·96	...	...	25	...	27	...	49	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	8	19	...	101	36·60	8·60			
19	Madura	315·70	8·21	...	...	7	...	6	...	37	5	50	5	...	...	...	...	34	4	6	1	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	55	16·98	2·04			
20	Tinnevelly	238·79	4·38	...	...	4	...	21	...	25	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	50	20·56	2·04			
21	Calicut	229·69	2·28	...	...	5	...	25	...	28	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	16	...	13	...	...	1	...	58	25·00	...			
22	Mangalore	80·59	3·85	...	...	17	...	14	...	3	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	13	...	4	...	...	2	...	34	40·27	...			
	Total ...	2,650·17	82·69	9	...	307	...	298	...	439	21	1,053	21	8	...	...	...	248	7	342	9	36	...	188	1	18	213	4	1,074	39·30	1·74			
	Total, Central and District Jails.	7,766·06	219·54	39	...	739	5	1,284	11	1,431	38	3,493	54	38	...	...	...	713	17	778	20	177	...	450	2	69	1,268	15	3,547	44·42	2·02			
23	Subsidiary Jails ...	553·78	41·23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·02	...			
	Grand Total ...	8,319·84	260·77	40	...	739	5	1,284	11	1,431	38	3,494	54	39	...	...	...	713	17	778	20	177	...	450	2	69	1,268	15	3,548	41·35	2·01			

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1891.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	455	31	442	31	9	...	4	...	517·62	19·75	3·20	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...
2	Vellore	1,013	65	879	65	82	...	52	...	988·94	68·77	16·78	·83	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...
3	Trichinopoly	502	1	395	1	52	...	55	...	962·12	...	·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	955	...	770	...	147	...	38	...	874·52	...	4·05	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	404	1	373	1	27	...	4	...	588·67	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	799	47	735	47	52	...	12	...	513·05	20·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	2,481	239	2,044	238	274	...	163	1	670·97	27·30	8·44	...	44	...	29	...	1	...	14	...	28	...	2	...	14	...
	Total ...	6,609	384	5,638	383	643	...	328	1	5,115·89	136·85	32·63	·83	82	...	67	...	1	...	14	...	52	...	13	...	17	...
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	19)	4	161	4	18	...	11	...	62·42	·71	1·20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
9	Berhampore	432	17	345	17	54	...	33	...	136·34	3·92	1·36	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	406	50	366	50	29	...	11	...	148·99	6·06	1·27	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	540	3	529	3	9	...	2	...	187·81	·66	·62	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
12	Guntur	33	6	32	6	1	...	...	...	162·13	8·26	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nellore	309	18	277	18	23	...	9	...	110·62	2·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	350	29	318	29	26	...	6	...	83·29	5·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	530	16	473	16	16	...	41	...	286·87	11·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	935	41	892	41	17	...	26	...	147·85	9·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	836	44	690	42	110	1	36	1	192·11	6·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	596	33	389	32	110	...	97	1	266·97	8·96	·64	·72	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
19	Madura	901	22	706	22	136	...	59	...	315·70	8·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	725	20	615	20	56	...	54	...	238·79	4·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Calicut	797	11	641	11	148	...	8	...	229·69	2·28	14·32	...	12	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	5	...	1	...
22	Mangalore	290	22	252	22	33	...	5	...	80·59	3·85	·45	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,870	336	6,686	333	786	1	398	2	2,650·17	82·69	11·71	·72	33	2	26	2	4	...	3	...	8	...	21	2	4	...
	Grand Total ...	14,479	720	12,324	716	1,429	1	726	3	7,766·06	219·54	44·34	1·55	115	2	93	2	5	...	17	...	60	...	34	2	21	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6			7		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Central Prisons.					RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	539·50	2·12	1·90	543·52	11,880	21 14 11	22,768	41 14 3	973	1 12 8	47 11 2	...	...	5,637	10 5 11	41,258	75 14 7
2	Vellore	1,066·17	...	4·49	1,070·66	27,299	25 9 8	25,135	23 7 7	1,524	1 6 9	40 1 10	2,553	2 6 4	5,162	4 13 2	61,673	57 9 8
3	Trichinopoly	964·25	...	1·20	965·45	27,311	28 5 2	26,565	27 8 3	2,134	2 3 4	59 0 3	2,473	2 9 0	4,400	4 8 11	62,833	65 2 2
4	Coimbatore	874·93	19·43	7·98	902·34	27,584	30 13 6	26,100	28 14 10	885	0 15 8	71 6 10	3,084	3 8 5	5,282	5 13 8	62,935	69 11 11
5	Cannanore	589·59	...	...	589·59	14,668	24 14 1	18,952	32 2 4	1,008	1 11 4	66 11 4	1,494	2 8 7	3,559	6 0 7	39,681	67 4 10
6	Salem	539·22	15·55	8·76	563·53	18,145	32 11 4	18,129	32 2 9	984	1 11 11	103 0 7	3,193	5 14 9	4,167	7 6 4	44,618	79 2 9
7	Penitentiary	*700·78	11·31	...	*712·09	18,163	26 3 2	23,312	33 10 0	1,962	2 13 3	184 11 11	2,971	4 5 8	21,035	30 5 5	67,443	97 4 5
	Total ...	*5,274·44	48·41	24·33	*5,347·18	1,45,050	27 5 7	1,60,961	30 3 4	9,470	1 12 5	66 9 5	15,768	3 0 0	49,242	9 3 10	3,80,491	71 6 6
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	64·82	...	...	64·82	1,275	19 10 9	3,912	60 5 8	135	2 1 4	35 6 11	21	0 5 2	428	6 9 8	5,771	89 6 6
9	Berhampore	143·07	2·88	·90	146·85	3,351	22 15 4	4,905	33 6 5	104	0 11 4	59 12 4	319	2 3 8	1,488	10 2 1	10,167	69 3 9
10	Vizagapatam	158·60	4·39	·73	163·72	4,766	29 3 10	5,768	35 3 8	376	2 4 9	116 0 9	769	4 13 7	2,761	16 13 10	14,440	88 3 2
11	Parvatipur	188·47	...	...	188·47	3,834	20 5 6	6,596	35 0 0	509	2 11 3	44 10 5	499	2 10 4	1,232	6 8 7	12,670	67 3 7
12	Guntur	170·39	·87	6·26	177·52	5,041	29 6 11	4,724	26 9 9	137	0 12 4	50 0 0	1,143	6 11 4	1,593	8 15 7	12,638	71 3 1
13	Nellore	117·44	5·71	·36	123·51	3,109	25 3 11	4,361	35 4 11	62	0 8 0	31 5 0	345	2 15 0	952	7 11 4	8,829	71 7 9
14	Kurnool	89·14	2·01	1·52	92·67	2,253	24 11 6	4,261	45 15 8	77	0 13 4	44 4 1	127	1 6 10	1,083	11 11 0	7,801	84 2 11
15	Bellary	301·52	11·23	3·44	316·19	9,397	30 0 9	8,757	27 11 2	490	1 8 10	146 11 4	956	3 2 9	3,109	9 13 4	22,709	71 13 2
16	Cuddapah	159·84	16·38	2·82	179·04	4,883	27 11 4	5,011	27 15 10	121	0 10 10	30 2 10	391	2 7 2	2,425	13 8 9	12,831	71 10 8
17	Cuddalore	203·17	4·11	3·88	211·16	6,304	30 6 7	6,264	29 10 8	192	0 14 7	51 7 7	754	3 11 5	1,706	8 1 3	15,220	72 1 3
18	Tanjore	289·42	3·65	7·21	300·28	6,731	22 15 6	9,384	31 4 0	286	0 15 3	56 8 4	991	3 6 9	1,835	6 1 9	19,227	64 0 6
19	Madura	328·17	28·12	10·66	366·95	11,270	31 10 1	7,156	19 8 0	75	0 3 3	26 12 7	783	2 6 2	2,589	7 0 11	21,873	59 9 9
20	Tinnevelly	243·17	20·77	9·06	273·00	6,373	24 2 4	10,302	37 11 9	154	0 9 0	69 5 11	375	1 8 8	2,217	8 1 11	19,421	71 2 3
21	Calicut	239·22	5·46	15·00	259·68	5,114	20 14 5	6,269	24 2 3	540	2 1 3	65 3 6	895	3 11 10	2,203	8 7 9	15,021	57 13 6
22	Mangalore	86·01	6·72	4·21	96·94	1,789	19 4 8	4,337	44 11 10	46	0 7 7	12 0 2	227	2 10 3	643	6 10 2	7,042	72 10 3
	Total ...	2,782·45	112·30	66·05	2,960·80	75,490	26 1 3	92,007	31 1 2	3,304	1 1 10	55 2 3	8,595	3 1 5	26,264	8 13 11	2,05,660	69 7 4
23	European Prison	...	...	...	...	33	...	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	2,298	...
24	Debtors' Prison	...	...	21·68	21·68	...	...	2,262	104 5 4	32	1 7 7	27 5 7	...	...	290	13 6 0	2,584	119 3 0
	Total, Jails ...	*8,056·89	160·71	112·06	*8,329·66	2,20,573	26 14 5	2,56,718	30 14 3	12,806	1 8 8	62 15 10	24,363	3 0 6	76,573	9 3 5	5,91,033	71 1 10
25	Subsidiary Jails	602·95	881·89	4·98	1,489·82	49,197	33 2 2	12,164	8 2 8	...	...	...	549	0 14 7	10,272	6 14 4	72,182	48 7 2
	Grand Total ...	*8,659·84	1,042·60	117·04	*9,819·48	2,69,770	27 13 9	2,68,882	27 7 0	12,806	1 4 11	62 15 10	24,912	2 14 2	86,845	8 13 9	6,63,215	67 10 9

* In calculating the cost per head the average strength (18·77) of the criminal leper ward is excluded, the charges of this institution not having been adjusted during the year.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.										
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.								
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works. (*a*) Public Works Jails.	Public Works. (*b*) Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (*f*) K.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	3·46	531·30	20·40	16·55	...	38·06	54·16	16·55	88·88	8·57	4·09	...	...	...	284·04	...	...	...	7·16	10·19	53·46
2	Vellore	5·62	930·84	37·99	28·15	...	94·00	95·67	118·97	147·43	15·13	...	...	...	...	392·85	...	...	·65	10·10	10·28	42·20
3	Trichinopoly	6·30	958·84	36·02	104·57	...	66·83	78·17	109·87	189·27	6·90	64·15	13·15	...	...	289·91	...	...	...	6·97	8·15	30·24
4	Coimbatore	6·78	867·74	12·32	18·32	...	78·92	71·75	84·31	103·26	26·23	44·77	...	...	...	432·86	...	...	...	8·52	8·27	49·88
5	Cannanore	2·55	569·54	15·06	31·11	...	51·45	58·53	69·80	195·76	33·58	...	5·50	...	...	108·75	...	...	...	9·03	10·28	19·09
6	Salem	8·46	485·73	9·38	40·22	...	53·83	51·06	51·87	103·03	11·95	7·23	1·00	...	...	156·16	...	...	...	11·08	10·51	32·15
7	Penitentiary	5·74	600·34	10·16	2·19	...	86·31	77·09	25·82	59·27	47·96	...	...	...	...	291·54	...	...	...	14·38	13·13	49·67
	Total ...	38·91	4,944·33	141·33	241·11	...	464·40	486·43	477·19	886·90	150·32	120·24	19·65	...	...	1,956·11	...	...	·65	9·39	9·86	39·67
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	4·27	52·86	3·13	·27	...	6·14	8·95	22·63	11·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·62	16·93	...
9	Berhampore	6·08	133·53	1·65	2·30	...	6·58	13·92	38·35	50·10	5·62	13·83	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·92	10·42	...
10	Vizagapatam	3·89	151·04	2·80	3·68	...	8·18	12·29	12·67	56·61	...	41·03	...	...	...	13·78	...	...	...	5·42	8·14	9·12
11	Parvatipur	4·46	153·82	11·40	3·26	...	8·18	16·09	9·83	36·75	3·09	·01	·95	...	...	...	...	64·26	...	5·32	10·46	...
12	Guntur	5·50	164·89	2·72	9·68	...	1·33	17·09	30·64	82·75	14·70	4·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·56	·81	10·31	...
13	Nellore	·83	110·70	1·97	2·74	...	5·18	12·93	16·71	16·58	1·89	12·97	...	...	...	39·73	...	...	...	4·68	11·68	35·89
14	Kurnool	2·99	84·99	1·72	1·58	...	...	8·06	35·15	19·14	5·18	...	...	...	...	14·16	...	...	...	...	9·48	16·66
15	Bellary	5·64	282·92	3·34	...	...	33·41	30·47	7·55	30·72	9·05	...	...	...	...	168·38	...	...	...	11·81	10·77	59·51
16	Cuddapah	2·27	127·10	3·96	·05	...	7·31	21·92	21·77	22·51	19·89	3·13	·60	...	...	22·35	...	...	3·61	5·75	17·25	17·58
17	Cuddalore	6·60	190·70	3·68	7·77	...	5·50	22·50	27·08	65·20	5·23	...	...	...	...	51·83	...	...	1·91	2·88	11·80	27·18
18	Tanjore	4·68	266·24	4·73	1·63	...	18·16	21·15	19·03	33·78	2·67	...	·58	...	...	164·51	...	...	...	6·82	7·94	61·79
19	Madura	8·75	310·14	2·72	15·05	...	15·89	24·78	69·46	127·65	12·51	...	...	...	...	41·24	...	...	·84	5·12	7·99	13·30
20	Tinnevelly	8·25	200·99	2·00	3·57	...	15·74	21·46	27·04	55·86	14·01	3·52	12·59	...	...	45·20	...	...	...	7·83	10·68	22·49
21	Calicut	5·96	221·95	8·13	16·61	...	12·00	24·83	30·16	22·58	1·15	...	·27	...	...	106·22	...	...	...	5·41	11·19	47·86
22	Mangalore	4·31	80·13	3·64	12·85	...	1·55	8·40	7·93	12·50	3·91	2·02	...	...	...	27·33	...	...	...	1·93	10·48	34·11
	Total ...	74·48	2,532·00	57·59	81·04	...	145·15	264·75	376·00	644·47	98·90	81·02	13·17	...	...	694·73	...	64·26	7·92	5·73	10·46	27·44
	Total, Jails ...	113·39	7,476·33	198·92	322·15	...	609·55	751·18	853·19	1,531·37	249·22	201·26	35·82	...	...	2,650·84	...	64·26	8·57	8·15	10·07	35·52
23	Subsidiary Jails ...	70·36	490·04	5·19	9·23	...	...	...	135·40	71·52	* 232·33	·08	...	...	...	20·95	...	15·34	...	...	...	4·28
	Grand Total ...	183·75	7,966·37	204·11	331·38	...	609·55	751·18	988·59	1,602·89	481·55	201·34	35·82	...	...	2,671·79	...	79·60	8·57	7·65	9·45	33·59

* Employed in cleaning and keeping the jails and cutcheries in order.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 34).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 34).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	41,257 9	75 15 0	5,088 3 0	9 6 0	36,169 6 0	66 9 0
2	Vellore	61,672 15	57 10 0	26,882 9 0	25 2 0	34,790 6 0	32 8 0
3	Trichinopoly	62,882 12	65 2 0	9,244 6 0	9 9 0	53,638 6 0	55 9 0
4	Coimbatore	62,934 14	69 12 0	2,490 9 0	2 12 0	60,444 5 0	67 0 0
5	Cannanore	39,681 15	67 5 0	5,264 12 0	8 15 0	34,417 3 0	58 6 0
6	Salem	44,618 3	79 3 0	.....	.....	44,618 3 0	79 3 0
7	Penitentiary	67,443 7	97 4 0	1,975 13 0	2 12 0	65,467 10 0	94 6 0
	Total ...	3,80,491 11	71 7 0	48,570 15 0	9 1 0	3,31,920 12 0	62 5 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	5,770 11	89 1 0	65 4 0	1 0 0	5,705 7 0	88 1 0
9	Berhampore	10,167 6	69 4 0	198 11 0	1 6 0	9,968 11 0	67 14 0
10	Vizagapatam	14,440 2	88 3 0	.....	.....	14,440 2 0	88 3 0
11	Parvatipur	12,670 3	67 4 0	818 8 0	4 5 0	11,851 11 0	62 15 0
12	Guntur	12,637 12	71 3 0	95 1 0	0 9 0	12,542 11 0	70 10 0
13	Nellore	8,829 2	71 3 0	195 4 0	1 9 0	8,633 14 0	69 15 0
14	Kurnool	7,800 15	84 3 0	301 13 0	3 4 0	7,499 2 0	80 15 0
15	Bellary	22,709 0	71 13 0	5,659 0 0	17 14 0	17,050 0 0	53 15 0
16	Cuddapah	12,830 9	71 10 0	696 1 0	3 14 0	12,134 8 0	67 12 0
17	Cuddalore	15,220 6	72 1 0	739 0 0	3 8 0	14,481 6 0	68 9 0
18	Tanjore	19,227 1	64 1 0	5,239 7 0	17 7 0	13,987 10 0	46 10 0
19	Madura	21,873 1	59 10 0	836 13 0	2 4 0	21,036 4 0	57 6 0
20	Tinnevelly	19,420 11	71 2 0	.....	.....	19,420 11 0	71 2 0
21	Calicut	15,020 15	57 14 0	1,174 11 0	4 8 0	13,846 4 0	53 6 0
22	Mangalore	7,042 2	72 10 0	204 4 0	2 2 0	6,837 14 0	70 8 0
	Total ...	2,05,660 0	69 7 0	15,773 5 0	5 5 0	1,89,886 11 0	64 2 0
23	European Prison	2,297 10	.....	1,880 3 0	.....	417 7 0	.....
24	Debtors' Prison	2,583 8	119 3 0	.....	.....	2,583 8 0	119 3 0
	Total, Jails ...	5,91,032 13	71 2 0	66,224 7 0	7 15 0	5,24,808 6 0	63 3 0
25	Subsidiary Jails	72,181 14	48 7 0	44 10 0	.....	72,137 4 0	48 7 0
	Grand Total ...	6,63,214 11	67 11 0	66,269 1 0	6 12 0	5,96,945 10 0	60 15 0

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1891.

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	980	44	1,024	517·62	19·75	537·37	560	25	585	626	2	628	20·20	·20	20·40	34	1	35
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	1·51	·61	2·12	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2	3·99	·04	4·03	9	*...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	982	44	1,026	523·12	20·40	543·52	...	...	...	626	2	628	20·20	·20	20·40	34	1	35
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	993	90	1,083	988·94	68·77	1,057·71	1,096	82	1,178	880	33	913	36·12	1·87	37·99	28	2	30
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12·80	·15	12·95	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	993	90	1,083	1,001·74	68·92	1,070·66	...	...	...	880	33	913	36·12	1·87	37·99	28	2	30
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	1,202	...	1,202	962·12	...	962·12	1,165	...	1,165	1,042	...	1,042	36·02	...	36·02	48	...	48
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3·33	...	3·33	7	...	7	1	...	1	·14	...	·14	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,202	...	1,202	965·45	...	965·45	...	...	...	1,043	...	1,043	36·16	...	36·16	48	...	48
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,330	...	1,330	874·52	...	874·52	1,089	...	1,089	432	...	432	12·32	...	12·32	27	...	27
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	19·25	·18	19·43	62	2	64	4	...	4	·05	...	·05	1	...	1
		Civil ...	24	...	24	8·29	·10	8·39	15	1	16	2	...	2	·02	...	·02	2	...	2
		Total ...	1,384	...	1,384	902·06	·28	902·34	...	...	...	438	...	438	12·39	...	12·39	30	...	30
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	865	30	895	588·67	·05	588·72	644	1	645	353	...	353	15·11	...	15·11	30	...	30
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	·87	...	·87	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	865	30	895	589·54	·05	589·59	...	...	...	353	...	353	15·11	...	15·11	30	...	30
6	Salem	Convicts ...	558	27	585	513·05	20·98	534·03	562	35	597	358	7	365	9·14	·24	9·38	21	2	23
		Under-trial.	10	4	14	15·26	·29	15·55	52	1	53	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13·49	·46	13·95	28	1	29	7	...	7	·14	...	·14	...	...	...
		Total ...	568	31	599	541·80	21·73	563·53	...	...	...	367	7	374	9·31	·24	9·55	21	2	23
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts ...	651	43	694	670·97	27·30	698·27	800	33	833	435	26	461	9·61	·55	10·16	44	...	44
		Under-trial.	44	12	56	11·03	·28	11·31	24	2	26	9	1	10	·16	·03	·19	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2·00	·51	2·51	4	1	5	1	2	3	·23	·04	·27	1	2	3
		Total ...	695	55	750	684·00	28·09	712·09	...	...	...	445	29	474	10·00	·62	10·62	45	2	47
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts ...	129	11	140	62·42	·71	63·13	86	1	87	46	2	48	3·49	·13	3·62	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1·69	...	1·69	3	...	3	1	...	1	·19	...	·19	...	...	...
		Total ...	129	11	140	64·11	·71	64·82	...	...	...	47	2	49	3·68	·13	3·81	1	...	1
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts ...	143	31	174	136·34	3·92	140·26	163	4	167	43	1	44	1·63	·02	1·65	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	2·69	·19	2·88	11	*...	11	2	3	5	·06	·03	·09	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	3·71	...	3·71	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	161	35	196	142·74	4·11	146·85	...	...	...	45	4	49	1·69	·05	1·74	3	...	3
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	245	29	274	148·99	6·06	155·05	213	† 4	217	51	5	56	2·64	·16	2·80	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	3·83	·56	4·39	8	1	9	6	1	7	·05	·01	·06	...	...	...
		Civil ...	8	...	8	3·93	·35	4·28	4	1	5	7	2	9	·30	·07	·37	1	...	1
		Total ...	267	29	296	156·75	6·97	163·72	...	...	...	64	8	72	2·99	·24	3·23	4	...	4
11	Pârvatipur ...	Convicts ...	122	10	132	187·81	·66	188·47	249	1	250	176	4	180	11·14	·26	11·40	9	1	10
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	122	10	132	187·81	·66	188·47	...	...	...	176	4	180	11·14	·26	11·40	9	1	10
12	Guntur	Convicts ...	157	9	166	162·13	8·26	170·39	215	†6	221	90	8	98	2·62	·10	2·72	9	...	9
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	·78	·09	·87	5	1	6	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	6·07	·19	6·26	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	174	9	183	168·98	8·54	177·52	...	...	...	91	8	99	2·64	·10	2·74	9	...	9
13	Nellore	Convicts ...	208	14	222	110·62	2·88	113·50	135	5	140	68	4	72	1·74	·23	1·97	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	5·40	·31	5·71	28	*...	28	2	...	2	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·10	·20	4·30	15	*...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	222	14	236	120·12	3·39	123·51	...	...	...	70	4	74	1·75	·23	1·98	2	...	2
14	Kurnool	Convicts ...	63	3	66	83·29	5·03	88·32	153	14	167	54	5	59	1·58	·14	1·72	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	1·85	·16	2·01	14	1	15	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	2·34	...	2·34	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	66	3	69	87·48	5·19	92·67	...	...	...	55	5	60	1·60	·14	1·74	1	...	1
15	Bellary	Convicts ...	244	21	265	286·87	11·24	298·11	328	†10	338	61	3	64	3·26	·08	3·34	1	1	2
		Under-trial.	27	5	32	10·92	·31	11·23	37	*...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	18	5	23	6·65	·20	6·85	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	289	31	320	304·44	11·75	316·19	...	...	...	61	3	64	3·26	·08	3·34	1	1	2

* No females on that day. † Less number of females on that day.

continued.

in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1891.

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1	17	...	17	...	...	...	1,209·38	101·27	1,168·65	39·02	10·13	37·96	...	...	...	65·68	50·63	65·13	65·68	50·63	65·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	17	...	17	...	...	...	1,196·67	98·04	1,155·43	38·61	9·80	37·53	...	...	...	64·99	49·02	64·39	64·99	49·02	64·39
2	1	3	7	1	8	10	...	10	889·84	479·86	863·19	36·52	27·19	35·92	10·11	...	9·45	18·20	29·08	18·91	28·31	29·08	28·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	7	1	8	10	...	10	878·47	478·82	852·74	36·06	27·13	35·48	9·98	...	9·34	17·97	29·02	18·68	27·95	29·02	28·02
1	...	1	20	...	20	8	...	8	1,083·02	...	1,083·02	37·44	...	37·44	8·32	...	8·32	41·57	...	41·57	49·89	...	49·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300·30	...	300·30	42·04	...	42·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	20	...	20	8	...	8	1,080·33	...	1,080·33	37·45	...	37·45	8·29	...	8·29	41·43	...	41·43	49·72	...	49·72
...	...	...	8	...	8	7	...	7	493·99	...	493·99	14·09	...	14·09	8·00	...	8·00	22·87	...	22·87	30·87	...	30·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	207·79	...	205·87	2·60	...	2·57	51·95	...	51·47	...	...	...	51·95	...	51·47
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	241·25	...	238·38	2·41	...	2·38	120·63	...	119·19	120·62	...	119·19	241·25	...	238·38
...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	485·55	...	485·40	13·73	...	13·73	9·98	...	9·97	23·28	...	23·27	33·26	...	33·24
4	...	4	14	...	14	...	...	...	599·66	...	599·61	25·67	...	25·67	...	...	...	50·96	...	50·96	50·96	...	50·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	14	...	14	...	...	...	598·77	...	598·72	25·63	...	25·63	...	...	...	50·89	...	50·88	50·89	...	50·88
2	...	2	3	1	4	5	...	5	697·79	333·65	683·48	17·81	11·44	17·56	9·74	...	9·36	31·19	95·33	33·71	40·93	95·33	43·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131·06	...	128·62	1·97	...	1·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518·90	...	501·79	10·38	...	10·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	3	1	4	5	...	5	677·37	322·14	663·67	17·18	11·04	16·95	9·23	...	8·87	29·53	92·04	31·94	38·76	92·04	40·81
...	...	...	1	...	1	36	...	36	648·31	952·38	660·20	14·32	20·15	14·55	53·65	...	51·55	11·92	...	11·46	65·57	...	63·01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815·96	3,571·43	884·17	14·51	107·14	16·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	3,921·57	1,195·22	115·00	78·43	107·57	...	...	...	500·00	3,921·57	1,195·22	500·00	3,921·57	1,195·22
...	...	...	1	...	1	36	...	36	650·58	1,032·40	665·65	14·62	22·07	14·91	52·63	...	50·55	13·16	71·20	15·45	65·79	71·20	66·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736·94	2,816·90	760·34	55·81	183·10	57·34	...	...	...	16·02	...	15·84	16·02	...	15·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591·72	...	591·72	112·43	...	112·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733·11	2,816·90	755·94	57·40	183·10	58·78	...	...	...	15·60	...	15·43	15·60	...	15·43
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	315·39	255·10	313·70	11·96	5·10	11·76	...	...	...	22·00	...	21·39	22·00	...	21·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743·49	15,789·47	1,736·11	22·30	157·89	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	315·26	973·24	333·67	11·84	12·16	11·85	...	...	...	21·02	...	20·43	21·02	...	20·43
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	342·30	825·08	361·17	17·72	26·40	18·06	...	...	...	20·14	...	19·35	20·14	...	19·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566·58	1,785·71	1,594·53	13·05	17·86	13·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,781·17	5,714·29	2,102·80	76·34	200·00	86·45	...	...	...	254·45	...	233·64	254·45	...	233·64
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	408·29	1,147·78	439·77	19·07	34·43	19·73	...	...	...	25·52	...	24·43	25·52	...	24·43
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	937·12	6,060·61	955·06	59·32	393·94	60·49	...	...	...	47·92	1,515·15	53·06	47·92	1,515·15	53·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	937·12	6,060·61	955·06	59·32	393·94	60·49	...	...	...	47·92	1,515·15	53·06	47·92	1,515·15	53·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	555·11	968·52	575·15	16·16	12·11	15·96	49·34	...	46·95	6·17	...	5·87	55·51	...	52·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282·05	...	1,149·43	25·64	...	22·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	538·53	936·77	557·68	15·62	11·71	15·43	47·34	...	45·07	5·92	...	5·63	53·26	...	50·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	614·72	1,388·89	634·36	15·73	79·86	17·36	18·08	...	17·62	...	...	...	18·08	...	17·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370·37	...	350·26	1·85	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	582·75	1,179·94	599·14	14·57	67·85	16·03	16·65	...	16·19	...	...	...	16·65	...	16·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648·34	994·04	668·03	18·97	27·83	19·47	...	...	...	12·01	...	11·32	12·01	...	11·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540·54	...	497·51	10·81	...	9·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628·71	963·39	647·46	18·29	26·97	18·78	...	...	...	11·43	...	10·79	11·43	...	10·79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212·64	266·90	214·69	11·36	7·12	11·20	...	...	...	3·49	88·97	6·71	3·49	88·97	6·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200·37	255·32	202·41	10·71	6·81	10·56	...	...	...	3·28	85·11	6·33	3·28	85·11	6·33

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
	District Jails—continued.																			
16	Cuddapah ...	Convicts ...	136	16	152	147·85	9·49	157·34	251	15	266	56	7	63	3·82	·14	3·96	8	...	8
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	15·66	·72	16·38	29	*...	29	2	...	2	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·39	·93	5·32	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	136	16	152	167·90	11·14	179·04	...	...	...	58	7	65	3·87	·14	4·01	8	...	8
17	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	160	12	172	192·11	6·70	198·87	314	22	336	105	1	106	3·64	·04	3·68	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	4·01	·10	4·11	14	4	18	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil ...	13	...	13	7·80	·38	8·18	15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	191	12	203	203·92	7·24	211·16	...	...	...	106	1	107	3·69	·04	3·73	2	...	2
18	Tanjore	Convicts ...	282	20	302	266·97	8·96	275·93	308	11	319	157	4	161	4·59	·14	4·73	12	...	12
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	3·58	·07	3·65	8	*...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	20·65	·05	20·70	31	*...	31	5	...	5	·33	...	·33	2	...	2
		Total ...	324	20	344	291·20	9·08	300·28	...	...	...	162	4	166	4·92	·14	5·06	14	...	14
19	Madura	Convicts ...	312	21	333	315·70	8·21	323·91	413	16	429	57	...	57	2·72	...	2·72	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	24	...	24	27·12	1·00	28·12	69	4	73	1	...	1	·07	...	·07	...	...	...
		Civil ...	44	...	44	14·23	·69	14·92	31	2	33	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	1	...	1
		Total ...	380	21	401	357·05	9·90	366·95	...	...	...	59	...	59	2·80	...	2·80	4	...	4
20	Tinnevelly ...	Convicts ...	258	20	278	238·72	4·38	243·17	303	10	313	77	3	80	1·94	·06	2·00	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	20·06	·71	20·77	54	3	57	5	...	5	·22	...	·22	1	...	1
		Civil ...	12	...	12	9·06	...	9·06	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	300	20	320	267·91	5·09	273·00	...	...	...	82	3	85	2·16	·06	2·22	3	...	3
21	Calicut	Convicts ...	140	7	147	229·69	2·28	231·97	312	5	317	186	5	191	7·97	·16	8·13	12	...	12
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	5·05	·41	5·46	21	3	24	3	...	3	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
		Civil ...	28	...	28	20·94	1·31	22·25	25	2	27	3	1	4	·10	·01	·11	...	1	1
		Total ...	198	14	212	255·68	4·00	259·68	...	...	...	192	6	198	8·11	·17	8·28	12	1	13
22	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	185	28	213	80·59	3·85	84·44	118	6	124	88	7	95	3·31	·33	3·64	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	21	5	26	6·48	·24	6·72	25	1	26	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	11	8	19	5·78	...	5·78	14	...	14	3	...	3	·17	...	·17	...	...	...
		Total ...	217	41	258	92·85	4·09	96·94	...	...	...	92	7	99	3·50	·33	3·83	3	...	3
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,363	486	9,849	7,766·06	219·54	7,985·60	...	...	...	5,441	127	5,568	194·61	4·85	199·46	303	7	310
		Under-trial.	316	37	353	154·48	6·23	160·71	...	...	...	40	5	45	·85	·07	·92	2	...	2
		Civil ...	186	13	199	156·11	5·56	161·67	...	...	...	31	5	36	1·63	·12	1·75	7	3	10
		Total ...	9,865	536	10,401	8,076·65	231·33	8,307·98	...	...	...	5,512	137	5,649	197·09	5·04	202·13	312	10	322
23	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	29	3	32	21·68	...	21·68	37	...	37	59	...	59	1·17	...	1·17	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	3	32	21·68	...	21·68	...	...	...	59	...	59	1·17	...	1·17	...	...	...
24	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	553·78	41·23	595·01	...	...	...	396	22	418	2·80	·18	2·98	11	...	11
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	852·42	29·47	881·89	...	...	...	118	9	127	2·37	·19	2·56	12	1	13
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11·72	1·20	12·92	...	...	...	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	1	...	1
		Total ...	3,840	1730	5,570	1,417·92	71·90	1,489·82	...	...	...	515	31	546	5·21	·37	5·58	24	1	25
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	8,319·84	260·77	8,580·61	...	...	...	5,837	149	5,986	197·41	5·03	202·44	314	7	321
		Under-trial	...	...	...	1,006·90	35·70	1,042·60	...	...	...	158	14	172	3·22	·26	3·48	14	1	15
		Civil ...	...	...	...	189·51	6·76	196·27	...	...	...	91	5	96	2·84	·12	2·96	8	3	11
		Total ...	13,734	2269	16,003	9,516·25	303·23	9,819·48	...	...	...	6,086	168	6,254	203·47	5·41	208·88	336	11	347

* No females on that day.

continued.

jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1891—continued.

10			11			12			13											
									Ratio per mille of average strength.											
									A.			B.			C.			D.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	378·76	737·62	400·41	25·84	14·75	25·17	6·76	...	6·35	47·35	...	44·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127·71	...	122·10	3·19	...	3·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	345·44	628·37	363·04	23·05	12·57	22·40	5·96	...	5·58	41·69	...	39·10
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	546·56	147·93	533·01	18·95	5·92	18·50	...	...	...	10·41	...	10·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249·38	...	243·31	12·47	...	12·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	519·81	138·12	506·72	18·09	5·52	17·66	...	...	...	9·81	...	9·47
...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	1	588·08	446·43	583·48	17·19	15·62	17·14	3·75	...	3·62	41·20	...	39·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	242·13	...	241·55	15·98	...	15·94	...	...	...	96·85	...	96·62
...	...	...	8	...	8	1	...	1	556·32	440·53	552·82	16·90	15·42	16·85	3·43	...	3·33	44·64	...	43·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	180·55	...	175·97	8·62	...	8·40	3·17	...	3·09	6·33	...	6·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·87	...	35·56	2·58	...	2·49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	70·27	...	67·02	·70	...	·67	70·27	...	67·02	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	165·24	...	160·78	7·84	...	7·63	5·60	...	5·45	5·60	...	5·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322·46	684·93	328·99	8·12	13·70	8·22	...	...	...	8·38	...	8·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249·25	...	240·73	10·97	...	10·59	...	...	...	49·85	...	48·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306·07	589·39	311·36	8·06	11·79	8·13	...	...	...	11·20	...	10·99
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	809·79	2,192·98	823·38	34·70	70·17	35·05	...	...	...	52·24	...	51·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594·06	...	549·45	7·92	...	7·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	143·27	763·36	179·77	4·78	7·63	4·94	...	...	...	...	763·36	44·94
1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	750·94	1,500·00	762·48	31·72	42·50	31·88	...	...	...	46·93	250·00	50·06
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,091·95	1,818·18	1,125·06	41·07	85·71	43·11	...	...	...	37·22	...	35·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·32	...	148·81	3·09	...	2·98	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519·03	...	519·03	29·41	...	29·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	990·85	1,711·49	1,021·25	37·70	80·68	39·51	...	...	...	32·31	...	30·95
12	1	13	90	2	92	79	...	79	700·61	578·48	697·25	25·06	22·09	24·98	10·17	...	9·89	28·84	31·88	28·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	258·93	802·57	280·01	5·50	11·24	5·72	6·47	...	6·22	6·47	...	6·22
...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	198·58	899·28	222·68	10·44	21·58	10·82	12·81	...	12·37	32·03	539·57	49·48
12	2	14	92	2	94	82	...	82	682·46	592·23	679·95	24·40	21·79	24·33	10·15	...	9·87	28·48	43·23	28·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,721·40	...	2,721·40	53·97	...	53·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,721·40	...	2,721·40	53·97	...	53·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	5	715·09	533·59	702·51	5·06	4·37	5·01	9·03	...	8·40	10·83	...	10·09
4	1	5	2	...	2	2	...	2	138·43	305·40	144·01	2·78	6·45	2·90	2·35	...	2·27	11·73	33·93	12·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	85·32	...	77·40	3·41	...	3·10	85·32	...	77·40	...	...	...
5	1	6	3	...	3	8	...	8	363·21	431·15	366·49	3·67	5·15	3·75	5·64	...	5·37	11·28	13·91	11·41
3																				
14	1	14	91	2	93	84	...	84	701·58	571·38	697·62	23·73	19·29	23·59	10·10	...	9·79	27·64	26·84	27·62
	1	5	2	...	2	3	...	3	156·92	392·16	164·97	3·20	7·28	3·34	2·98	...	2·88	10·92	28·01	11·51
...	1	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	480·19	739·64	489·12	14·99	17·75	15·08	15·83	...	15·29	26·38	443·79	40·76
17	3	20	95	2	97	90	...	90	639·54	554·03	636·90	21·38	17·84	21·27	9·46	...	9·17	25·85	36·28	26·17

13									
Ratio per mille of average strength.									
E.									
Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.									
M.	F.	Total.							
54·11	...	50·84							
...	...	...							
...	...	...							
47·65	...	44·68							
10·41	...	10·06							
...	...	...							
...	...	...							
9·81	...	9·47							
44·95	...	43·49							
...	...	...							
96·85	...	96·62							
48·07	...	46·62							
9·50	...	9·26							
...	...	...							
70·27	...	67·02							
11·20	...	10·90							
8·38	...	8·22							
49·85	...	48·15							
...	...	...							
11·20	...	10·99							
52·24	...	51·73							
...	...	...							
...	763·36	44·94							
46·93	250·00	50·06							
37·22	...	35·53							
...	...	...							
32·31	...	30·95							
39·01	31·88	38·82							
12·94	...	12·44							
44·84	539·57	61·85							
38·63	43·23	38·76							
...	...	...							
...	...	...							
...	...	...							
...	...	...							
19·86	...	18·48							
14·08	33·93	14·74							
85·32	...	77·40							
16·92	13·91	16·78							
37·74	26·84	37·41							
13·90	28·01	14·39							
42·21	443·79	56·05							
35·31	36·28	35·34							

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(38)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1891.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry ...	7	...	32	7	39	7	46	1·51	·61	2·12	21	4	25	15	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	3
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	25	...	288	3	313	3	316	19·25	·18	19·43	170	2	172	105	...	105	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	37	...	37
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	10	...	197	4	207	4	211	15·26	·29	15·55	108	2	110	64	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	36
7	Penitentiary ...	10	...	144	6	154	6	160	11·03	·28	11·31	43	2	45	85	4	89	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	24	...	24
	Total ...	52	...	661	20	713	20	733	47·05	1·36	48·41	342	10	352	269	8	277	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	99	1	100
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	1	...	61	4	62	4	66	2·69	·19	2·88	28	1	29	28	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
10	Vizagapatam ...	5	2	144	19	149	21	170	3·83	·56	4·39	40	7	47	96	13	109	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
11	Parvatipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	1	...	35	6	36	6	42	·78	·09	·87	12	3	15	21	2	23	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	Nellore	5	2	158	9	163	11	174	5·40	·31	5·71	63	2	65	72	9	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
14	Kurnool	3	...	52	3	55	3	58	1·85	·16	2·01	25	3	28	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
15	Bellary	2	...	180	6	182	6	188	10·92	·31	11·23	81	3	84	62	3	65	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
16	Cuddapah ...	13	...	272	15	285	15	300	15·66	·72	16·38	164	12	176	102	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
17	Cuddalore ...	8	...	78	5	86	5	91	4·01	·10	4·11	34	5	39	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
18	Tanjore	2	...	86	3	88	3	91	3·58	·07	3·65	44	3	47	41	...	41	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
19	Madura	3	1	327	9	330	10	340	27·12	1·00	28·12	132	4	136	151	6	157	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
20	Tinnevelly ...	21	...	159	6	180	6	186	20·06	·71	20·77	118	2	120	41	3	44	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	20	...	20
21	Calicut	8	...	91	5	99	5	104	5·05	·41	5·46	41	3	44	47	2	49	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
22	Mangalore ...	2	...	171	8	173	8	181	6·48	·24	6·72	98	3	101	72	5	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total ...	74	5	1,814	98	1,888	103	1,991	107·43	4·87	112·30	880	51	931	804	48	852	16	2	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	157	2	159
	Total, Central & District Jails...	126	5	2,475	118	2,601	123	2,724	154·48	6·23	160·71	1,222	61	1,283	1,073	56	1,129	17	·3	20	1	...	1	2	...	2	286	3	289
23	Subsidiary Jails.	871	27	25,926	1,021	26,797	1,048	27,845	852·42	29·47	881·89	8,785	365	9,148	10,444	473	10,917	6,313	164	6,377	60	...	60	12	1	13	1285	45	1,330
	Grand Total ...	997	32	28,401	1,139	29,398	1,171	30,569	100690	35·70	104260	10005	426	10,431	11,517	529	12,046	6,230	167	6,397	61	...	61	14	1	15	1571	48	1,619

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(39)—*For the year* 1891-92.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	7	651	46,472	69,099	...	...	1,187	2	1	4	Medicine, food, clothing, bedding and medical advice.
(2) Poor houses	4	489	178,489	2,940	1,626	5,376	...	1	2	1	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	174	1,560	588,596	3,151	41,508	6,763	...	158	4	12	Accommodation, water, raw and cooked rice, butter-milk, conjee and firewood.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,475	...	1	3	1	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	96	7,090	1,000	893	108	...	4	...	1	Accommodation, raw rice, food and water.
(2) Do. Brahmans ...	48	1,041	806,453	198	50,802	4,789	...	21	1	26	Food, raw rations and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	58	865	314,400	120	3,874	57	...	54	...	4	Accommodation and water.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	301	110,348	4,800	60	120	300	3	...	1	Accommodation, food, raw rice and money dole.
(2) For travellers	1	10	3,650	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	306	5,074	2,077,399	81,338	98,763	18,688	1,487	245	11	50	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	8	698	212,641	...	...	20,655	2,920	...	2	6	Medicine, diet and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	26	2,186	711,821	2,449	36,743	12,749	6,128	3	5	18	Food, clothing, education, monthly pension, raw rice and passage money for travellers.
(3) For travellers	675	7,965	2,906,114	...	11,575	26,306	17,174	603	11	61	Accommodation, food, raw rice, money, butter-milk, water and firewood.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	174	2,342	854,880	...	20,072	21,465	17,090	61	93	20	Food, accommodation, money, provisions, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Brahmans ...	400	6,456	2,341,827	1,498	99,405	79,278	27,413	306	17	77	Food, accommodation, raw and cooked rice, provisions, light and water.
(3) Do. Byragis	50	976	322,277	...	23,011	18,248	1,377	3	19	28	Food, raw rice, accommodation and rations.
(4) For travellers	718	4,379	1,593,646	...	33,856	26,520	7,165	660	11	47	Food, raw rice, accommodation, light and water.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	188	68,966	...	1,330	90	70	8	1	...	Food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	57	326	119,102	...	310	332	240	57	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
To relieve paupers	1	5	1,830	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Education and daily meal.
Total ...	2,118	25,523	9,133,104	3,947	2,26,302	2,05,643	79,577	1,702	159	257	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	30	2,620	236,825	3,03,678	...	...	27,147	2	15	13	Medicine, diet, bedding and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	3	232	84,967	9,879	...	12,129	2,017	1	...	2	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	12	105	38,209	156	3,220	822	250	10	1	1	Raw rice, accommodation and food.
(4) For orphans	3	199	72,635	1,749	...	...	3,565	3	...	...	Instructions, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	114	47,130	4	3,457	532	3,597	7	...	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmans	20	1,732	599,480	27,427	21,946	3,309	47,556	14	...	6	Food, accommodation and raw rice.
(3) Do. Byragis	1	70	25,200	69	3,000	1,160	...	...	...	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	3	12	4,485	...	61	103	120	3	...	...	Accommodation.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(39)—*For the year* 1891-92—continued.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public—cont.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
C. Muhammadans—											
To relieve paupers	2	70	25,550	2,734	...	240	...	2	...	...	Food and conjee.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	5	570	298,616	16,906	...	17,910	9,285	5	...	...	Food, clothing, education, boarding and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	444	162,504	13,116	...	1,216	24,649	1	...	1	Money payments as pensions and daily allowances for food.
Total ...	89	6,168	1,499,601	3,75,718	31,684	37,361	1,18,186	48	16	25	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	392	14,968	2,579,146	1,44,468	284	1,68,552	61,559	17	221	154	Medicine, diet, accommodation and medical advice.
(2) To relieve paupers	16	818	298,589	...	57,353	13,546	1,664	6	...	10	Food, clothing, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	324	1,214	430,158	11,084	3,249	729	3,141	319	2	3	Food, accommodation, water and light.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	114	43,021	...	19,000	3,361	492	4	...	...	Food.
(2) Do. Brahmans ...	7	346	126,589	1,079	23,635	44	21	4	...	3	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	100	765	317,300	11,915	12,620	2,113	1,210	85	7	8	Accommodation, light, water, raw and cooked rice.
C. Muhammadans—											
For travellers	11	41	14,879	678	194	270	...	8	1	2	Accommodation, water and money dole.
D. Europeans—											
For travellers	17	2	948	291	...	918	946	17	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	871	18,268	3,810,630	1,69,515	1,16,335	1,89,533	69,033	460	231	180	
Grand Total ...	3,384	55,033	16,520,784	6,30,518	4,73,084	4,51,225	2,68,283	2,455	417	512	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(40)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.															Grand Total.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pattahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	8,845	22,635	12,402	4,170	5,498	832	1,040	2,223	240	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,185
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	71,653	17,524	14,192	2,808	3,689	630	10,373	3,344	1,929	2,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,370	1,596	702	14,560	412	83	10	329	7	114	818	...	20	1	5	35	...	955	168,198
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	2	...	...	187	26	4	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	271	13	38	6	8	3	13	16	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	49	4	54	11	3	9	1	6	7	61	...	4	1	1	8	5	106	819
Total ...	80,771	40,172	26,632	7,171	9,221	1,469	11,438	5,602	2,181	2,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,461	1,645	706	14,614	423	86	19	330	13	121	880	...	24	2	6	43	5	1061	227,452
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,695	20	4,688	47	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,521
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,695	20	4,688	47	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,521
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court	9,260	133	1,065	16	8,354	836	1,841	377	54	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,736
Superior Courts	81	2	26	11	10	7	2	5	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	12	...	100	7	3	2	6	6	4	33	1	...	4	...	10	11	5	402
Total ...	9,361	135	1,091	27	8,364	843	1,843	382	68	2,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	12	...	100	7	3	2	6	6	4	33	1	...	4	...	10	11	5	25,138
Grand Total ...	90,132	40,307	27,723	7,198	17,585	2,312	13,281	5,984	2,249	4,775	...	...	1,695	20	4,688	47	...	71	20,862	1,657	706	14,714	430	89	21	336	19	125	913	1	24	6	6	53	16	1066	259,111

* Cases under section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	38,811	19,176	150	26	17	3	2	...	...	...	5,08,108
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	22,407	26,708	51,360	29,465	31,673	3,681	1,910	105	79	810	2,25,95,078
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	40	46	89	41	34	...	...	...	...	...	13,850
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	15	...	2	1	316	17	233	82	82	71	1,19,64,927
Total ...	61,273	45,930	51,601	29,533	32,040	3,701	2,145	187	161	881	3,50,81,963
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,276	1,357	1,465	831	541	32	12	...	...	7	2,74,255
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,276	1,357	1,465	831	541	32	12	...	...	7	2,74,255
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	10,174	4,542	5,158	2,363	2,102	280	117	...	...	...	12,48,167
Superior Courts	...	...	3	...	30	26	186	58	49	50	39,17,188
Total ...	10,174	4,542	5,161	2,362	2,132	306	303	58	49	50	51,65,355
Grand Total ...	73,723	51,829	58,227	32,727	34,713	4,039	2,460	245	210	938	4,05,21,573

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	64,129	...	9,716	11,674	12,637	14,053	1,704	518	351	6,050	1,370	6,056	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	204,840	...	31,562	26,197	10,495	53,306	1,512	1,148	1,328	35,881	12,064	31,347	11,598	125	47
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	299	...	...	7	99	77	27	...	...	25	12	52	18	3	3
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,224	...	134	104	41	122	9	7	3	163	144	497	322	248	133
Total ...	270,492	...	41,412	37,982	23,272	67,558	3,252	1,673	1,682	42,119	13,590	37,952	11,938	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	13,031	...	1,824	522	32	613	239	9	10	2,653	1,644	5,485	3,014	218	90
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,031	...	1,824	522	32	613	239	9	10	2,653	1,644	5,485	3,014	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	27,161	...	2,735	5,727	5,769	8,850	92	130	124	1,224	404	2,106	208	55	31
Superior Courts	775	...	61	...	11	70	5	3	...	117	46	462	361	529	145
Total ...	27,936	...	2,796	5,727	5,780	8,920	97	133	124	1,341	450	2,568	569	...	...
Grand Total ...	311,459	...	46,032	44,231	29,084	77,091	3,588	1,815	1,816	46,113	15,684	46,005	15,521	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—*Civil Courts.*														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	265,043	...	195,400	2,352	13,748	20,226	2,063	70	39	15,957	10,335	4,853	188	21
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	25	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
District Courts	15,923	...	9,781	34	328	2,600	207	...	...	1,052	848	1,073	134	47
Total ...	280,991	...	205,181	2,386	14,095	22,831	2,270	70	39	17,010	11,183	5,926	322	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	4,442	...	2,913	104	2	759	99	...	...	104	41	420	86	66
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,442	...	2,913	104	2	759	99	...	...	104	41	420	86	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	6,287	...	1,484	101	450	3,949	12	5	2	160	102	22	...	1
Superior Courts	* 1,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,831	...	1,484	101	450	3,949	12	5	2	160	102	22	...	...
Grand Total ...	293,264	...	209,578	2,591	14,547	27,539	2,381	75	41	17,274	11,326	6,368	408	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(43)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Decrees.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	3,501	...	52	144	34	18	12	1	1,424	367	415	124	910	377	165	162
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,236	...	414	358	76	88	44	121	2,905	1,025	823	443	3,939	2,228	221	308
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,737	...	466	502	110	106	56	122	4,329	1,392	1,238	567	4,849	2,605	...	470
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	548	...	...	11	5	2	...	...	156	34	39	17	284	239	470	49
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	3,573	...	207	99	34	8	6	2	940	83	137	85	1,972	1,549	408	95
Total ...	4,121	...	207	110	39	10	6	2	1,096	117	176	102	2,256	1,788	...	144
Grand Total ...	17,858	...	673	612	149	116	62	124	5,425	1,509	1,414	669	7,105	4,393	...	614

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Orders.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	18	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	1	2	...	6	2	96	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	786	...	79	38	20	3	16	3	290	22	139	66	110	12	67	8
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	804	...	80	39	20	3	17	3	296	23	141	66	116	14	...	8
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Orders ...	157	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	28	1	17	20	85	71	337	1
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	374	...
Total ...	163	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	29	1	17	21	88	74	...	1
Grand Total ...	967	...	80	45	21	3	17	3	325	24	158	87	204	88	...	9

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			*On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 324, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								RS.	RS.												
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	104,478	517	29,564	17,778	39,081	17,538	2,174	31,90,855	9,67,978	718	6,326	2,038	2,156	8,276	206	1,970	60	6,397	49	42	58,185
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)...	73	...	73	...	...	...	...	84	296	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	968	13	261	151	192	351	153	1,95,882	45,918	6	18	22	6	52	...	12	7	34	...	7	440
Total ...	105,519	530	29,898	17,929	39,273	17,889	2,327	33,84,821	10,04,192	724	6,345	2,060	2,184	8,328	206	1,982	67	6,431	49	49	58,675
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	1,059	...	437	11	12	599	469	6,234	947	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	85	3	...	368
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,059	...	437	11	12	599	469	6,234	947	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	85	3	...	368
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	13,942	502	4,439	621	6,336	2,044	567	1,00,514	83,066	410	395	703	558	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	9,262
Superior Courts	474	35	99	6	22	312	...	...	...	7	10	1	1	6	...	5	...	24	...	...	73
Total ...	14,416	537	4,538	627	6,358	2,356	567	1,00,514	83,066	417	405	704	559	6	...	5	...	92	...	...	9,335
Grand Total ...	120,994	1,067	34,873	18,567	45,643	20,844	3,363	34,91,569	10,88,205	1,141	6,750	2,765	2,745	8,334	206	1,988	67	6,608	52	49	68,378

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882; *in the province of Madras in the year* 1891.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	440	164	18	80	90	2	...	86	18	3	1,752	...	144	127
Chief Courts of Districts	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	445	165	19	80	90	2	...	89	18	3	1,752	...	144	127

G.—REGISTRATION.

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1891-92.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses *b* and *c*, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 123, Clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14*a*	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
										Rs. A. P.										Rs. A. P.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	3	54	1,844	291	2,302	360	...	1,385	6,236	15,556 15 0	...	139	24	109	54	20	209	1	556	1,193 4 0	72,87,231	6	63	215	532	816	3,352 6 0	2	97
Ganjam do.	12	67	2,252	2,792	2,704	133	10	744	8,702	11,801 5 0	...	2,384	51	117	335	413	78	2	3,380	3,063 15 0	26,00,313	...	29	584	581	1,194	1,799 15 0	...	48
Vizagapatam do.	14	100	1,873	1,052	3,286	249	13	894	7,467	12,145 4 0	...	986	73	261	368	608	247	5	2,548	3,130 3 0	36,59,816	1	29	589	373	992	2,188 3 0	...	75
Godávari do.	22	402	6,312	6,700	8,670	944	15	5,016	28,059	36,845 10 0	...	5,955	332	383	2,209	443	280	9	9,611	7,964 3 0	75,75,324	4	196	2,927	1,391	4,518	7,129 7 0	1	175
Kistna do.	18	373	5,073	4,887	5,308	383	14	1,845	17,883	23,922 5 0	...	2,888	148	96	1,614	31	133	5	4,915	3,910 12 0	44,88,158	4	66	468	818	1,356	2,914 11 0	...	103
Nellore do.	17	197	2,119	3,130	3,316	275	90	2,289	11,416	13,491 11 0	...	2,464	108	73	281	12	33	13	2,984	2,581 6 0	24,34,181	3	64	331	240	638	1,274 6 0	...	94
Cuddapah do.	13	202	3,292	7,125	1,182	251	27	235	12,314	12,536 10 0	...	1,143	153	69	105	3	533	1	2,007	1,458 9 0	16,68,447	6	58	144	341	549	1,350 12 0	...	125
Kurnool do.	14	226	1,551	3,021	1,768	172	15	173	6,926	7,782 0 0	...	1,786	79	19	72	...	121	...	2,077	1,608 1 0	12,16,561	4	35	171	175	385	832 12 0	4	81
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	284	2,981	4,107	4,435	268	5	263	12,293	15,645 2 0	...	2,161	58	119	99	1	404	1	2,843	2,399 10 0	27,47,133	6	55	498	454	1,013	2,304 9 0	...	77
Chingleput District	12	123	3,630	5,872	5,197	447	63	692	16,024	20,201 5 0	...	6,812	184	183	246	7	65	...	7,497	5,789 15 0	37,81,165	2	24	552	281	859	1,456 2 0	1	88
North Arcot do.	20	271	6,998	12,468	9,856	672	161	927	31,353	37,801 3 0	...	13,177	281	272	483	7	197	4	14,421	11,310 10 0	68,65,050	9	45	1,086	589	1,729	3,108 9 0	...	201
South Arcot do.	22	184	6,791	16,135	10,220	775	19	891	35,015	39,709 2 0	...	18,203	703	472	665	29	541	1	20,614	15,750 12 0	66,08,167	1	45	774	480	1,300	1,906 6 0	...	177
Tanjore do.	27	500	12,255	11,315	18,601	2,362	84	4,490	49,607	73,627 15 0	...	13,352	636	1,029	4,309	474	1,153	2	21,005	17,764 1 0	1,75,25,703	4	45	1,461	847	2,357	3,905 4 0	...	355
Tinnevelly do.	28	288	13,026	13,497	25,390	2,339	173	871	55,584	78,082 4 0	...	22,174	980	373	767	16	2,127	2	26,439	22,287 7 0	1,61,99,175	1	32	1,938	950	2,921	4,004 6 0	...	142
Madura do.	27	217	9,522	10,829	22,476	1,160	282	1,116	45,602	63,364 14 0	...	25,704	501	343	651	12	469	6	27,686	21,612 7 0	1,43,42,051	4	22	2,433	883	3,342	5,218 11 0	...	144
Trichinopoly do.	12	152	5,191	7,493	8,461	669	54	1,307	23,327	30,582 12 0	...	7,723	513	365	1,040	1	134	1	9,777	7,556 15 0	60,91,442	5	10	1,454	398	1,867	2,554 9 0	2	126
Salem do.	21	120	5,135	7,332	7,956	806	288	1,132	22,769	27,300 8 0	...	8,887	289	217	385	4	302	5	10,089	7,985 8 0	47,76,649	4	18	1,312	390	1,724	2,387 2 0	...	62
Coimbatore do.	23	172	8,116	7,896	14,085	1,437	154	2,059	33,919	46,509 6 0	...	12,155	681	330	1,032	1	434	...	14,633	11,088 15 0	94,03,492	2	19	2,155	608	2,784	3,949 9 0	...	61
South Canara do.	15	94	1,379	484	4,396	2,427	2,330	1,005	12,115	21,396 3 0	...	947	982	780	374	1	1,037	8	4,129	4,354 0 0	66,28,732	8	172	1,923	1,365	3,468	4,406 4 0	...	52
Tellicherry do.	16	623	1,049	427	8,567	3,326	36	14,549	28,577	28,354 10 0	...	11,580	6,430	1,770	4,877	1	605	1	25,264	16,124 14 0	53,39,706	8	141	1,811	842	2,802	3,574 4 0	...	18
Calicut do.	28	201	1,973	1,553	14,998	8,100	47	6,320	33,192	48,097 5 0	...	23,720	11,265	10,517	574	9	1,615	11	47,711	33,868 15 0	1,23,09,498	3	169	3,946	2,565	6,683	8,272 8 0	2	56
Nilgiris do.	3	7	211	374	242	63	1	71	969	1,898 8 0	...	110	16	3	1	...	21	...	151	193 1 0	9,14,701	...	3	71	51	125	278 4 0	...	...
Total ...	383	4,807	102573	128,780	183416	27,618	3,881	48,274	499,349	6,66,652 13 0	...	184,450	24,537	17,900	20,541	2093	10,738	78	260,337	2,02,997 7 0	14,44,62,695	85	1,840	26,843	15,154	43,422	68,174 15 0	12	2357

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580 7 2	...	580 7 2	...	580 7 2	(*a*) 1,66,818 0 1	(*a*) This sum includes the following items :—
Madras District ...	1	12	17	10	375	1,208	20,487 7 0	178 8 0	20,665 15 0	157 4 0	20,508 11 0	6,433 9 0	143 14 0	6,577 7 0	137 14 0	6,439 9 0	(*b*) 16,820 7 6	Estimated value of papers for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done in the Govt. Press, Rs. 43,367-9-7; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, Rupees 30-6-6; & amount debited for buildings Rs. 91,695-5-10.
Ganjam do. ...	...	6	4	33	117	915	16,835 4 0	127 5 0	16,962 9 0	71 2 0	16,891 7 0	3,095 2 0	94 0 0	3,189 2 0	46 8 0	3,142 10 0	15,673 4 9	
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	13	5	39	204	1,965	17,737 10 0	312 8 0	18,050 2 0	199 1 0	17,851 1 0	9,641 15 11	119 0 0	9,760 15 11	76 8 0	9,684 7 11	19,759 10 5	
Godávari do. ...	5	8	51	119	350	4,205	52,656 8 0	524 3 0	53,180 11 0	394 9 0	52,786 2 0	11,565 12 9	692 3 0	12,257 15 9	660 15 0	11,597 0 9	35,619 4 2	
Kistná do. ...	1	11	42	249	264	2,076	31,464 12 0	651 15 0	31,816 11 0	380 15 0	31,435 12 0	6,964 3 9	399 10 0	7,363 13 9	268 8 0	7,095 5 9	25,704 15 5	
Nellore do. ...	...	13	23	71	78	1,814	17,723 7 0	268 4 0	17,991 11 0	181 14 0	17,809 13 0	6,323 0 8	156 6 0	6,479 6 8	138 8 0	6,340 14 8	(*c*) 19,875 15 10	
Cuddapah do. ...	...	20	34	62	48	2,677	15,843 13 0	337 12 0	16,181 9 0	235 12 0	15,945 13 0	18,118 1 3	59 8 0	18,177 9 3	48 8 0	18,129 1 3	17,817 1 4	
Kurnool do. ...	...	3	3	21	34	1,332	10,539 12 0	109 0 0	10,648 12 0	85 4 0	10,563 8 0	5,699 9 10	31 7 0	5,731 0 10	31 7 0	5,699 9 10	15,690 11 2	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	6	14	33	111	2,980	20,657 5 0	130 8 0	20,787 13 0	103 12 0	20,684 1 0	12,087 15 9	22 12 0	12,110 11 9	10 8 0	12,100 3 9	22,523 8 4	
Chingleput District ...	2	10	28	46	93	5,335	27,807 6 0	238 6 0	28,045 12 0	188 10 0	27,857 2 0	38,725 6 4	1,444 4 0	40,169 10 4	1,432 8 0	38,737 2 4	22,480 8 5	
North Arcot do. ...	...	65	102	142	141	4,092	53,024 6 0	414 4 0	53,438 10 0	304 12 0	53,133 14 0	21,374 2 5	263 1 0	21,637 3 5	260 4 0	21,376 15 5	35,668 3 0	
South Arcot do. ...	...	132	73	161	99	3,396	58,074 4 0	486 4 0	58,560 8 0	327 8 0	58,233 0 0	13,018 14 6	172 14 0	13,191 12 6	84 6 0	13,107 6 6	37,109 6 9	
Tanjore do. ...	...	294	220	296	656	7,030	96,717 4 0	1,914 8 0	98,631 12 0	1,535 6 0	97,096 6 0	18,671 15 11	965 9 0	19,637 8 11	883 0 0	18,754 8 11	57,360 15 0	
Tinnevelly do. ...	...	3	13	106	270	7,842	1,04,942 1 0	497 0 0	1,05,439 1 0	188 12 0	1,05,250 5 0	23,638 3 10	539 8 0	24,177 11 10	520 2 0	23,657 9 10	59,263 11 2	
Madura do. ...	...	11	39	163	511	5,685	90,772 0 0	626 15 0	91,398 15 0	430 2 0	90,968 13 0	12,417 4 8	581 9 0	12,998 13 8	359 7 0	12,639 6 8	52,055 4 10	
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	33	57	67	167	2,811	41,198 4 0	509 12 0	41,708 0 0	433 0 0	41,275 0 0	7,300 6 7	459 0 0	7,759 6 7	340 12 0	7,418 10 7	27,510 8 1	
Salem do. ...	...	35	73	75	126	3,081	37,917 14 0	327 6 0	38,245 4 0	281 2 0	37,964 2 0	15,069 11 2	247 8 0	15,317 3 2	186 4 0	15,130 15 2	29,500 10 8	(*b*) Includes Rs. 37-10-11, the value of office stationery
Coimbatore do. ...	...	3	15	118	142	4,983	61,791 14 0	539 7 0	62,331 5 0	438 6 0	61,892 15 0	16,033 9 11	347 2 0	16,380 11 11	334 14 0	16,045 13 11	39,618 15 8	
South Canara do. ...	...	6	6	69	276	4,636	30,364 7 0	598 6 0	30,962 13 0	611 10 0	30,351 3 0	10,315 8 7	66 8 0	10,382 0 7	76 9 0	10,305 7 7	24,716 6 8	
Tellicherry do. ...	...	1	6	86	176	4,766	48,125 12 0	239 13 0	48,365 9 0	192 9 0	48,173 0 0	10,610 14 5	121 4 0	10,732 2 5	82 8 0	10,649 10 5	36,076 9 6	(*c*) Includes Rs. 236-14-0, the estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills.
Calicut do. ...	...	27	45	130	486	5,514	90,458 15 0	802 11 0	91,261 10 0	760 9 0	90,501 1 0	13,867 9 10	421 4 0	14,288 13 10	390 4 0	13,898 9 10	64,097 15 5	
Nilgiris do. ...	...	...	...	6	55	437	2,369 13 0	54 12 0	2,424 9 0	62 4 0	2,362 5 0	1,776 13 0	10 3 0	1,787 0 0	10 3 0	1,776 13 0	5,680 8 7	
Total ...	9	712	870	2,042	4,779	78,780	9,47,210 2 0	9,889 7 0	9,57,099 9 0	7,564 3 0	9,49,535 6 0	2,83,330 7 3	7,358 6 6	2,90,688 13 3	6,380 5 0	2,84,308 8 3	8,47,392 10 9	

H.—MILITARY.

(47)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1891-92.

Army service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British															
Cavalry	1,314	716	...	8	8	34	710	1,278	2	...	60	...	149	1,069	1,263
Sappers (R.E.) ...	47	5	...	3	3	...	14	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Artillery	2,480	1,315	...	35	35	88	1,476	2,196	15	72	82	...	328	1,786	2,442
Infantry	10,793	2,921	...	171	171	329	2,282	10,932	11	...	322	...	934	9,676	654
Total ...	14,634	4,957	...	217	217	451	4,482	14,441	28	72	464	...	1,446	12,531	4,359
Native															
Cavalry	1,894	133	...	7	7	114	126	1,780	3	...	38	48	279	1,415	1,927
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	1,313	119	...	31	31	35	45	1,321	1	...	* 22	23	127	1,149	31
Burma Co. Sappers and Miners.	163	29	...	2	2	1	16	173	1	...	4	3	16	150	18
Infantry	25,787	3,702	9	848	857	1,401	1,075	26,156	32	...	271	504	2,613	22,768	718
Total ...	29,157	3,983	9	888	897	1,551	1,262	29,430	37	...	335	578	3,035	25,482	2,694
Grand Total ...	43,791	8,940	9	1,105	1,114	2,002	5,744	43,871	65	72	799	578	4,481	38,013	7,053

* 1 Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary and 1 Sergeant included

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

I.—MARINE.

(48)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1891-92.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power and engines of a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.				RS. A. P.	RS.
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	.....	1	9	5,580 7 9	...
Steam Dredge "Connemara."	.....	...	11	4,815 2 7	...
Steam Dredge at Cuddalore.	12 tons, six horse-power.	1	5	883 10 8	...
Steam Dredge "Wenlock."	407 tons, forty-five horse-power.	2	25	6,820 15 5	...

(49)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1891-92.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
Madras.			RS.	RS.
Port establishment	4	94	55,809	...
Lighthouse do.	...	5	1,968	...
Divers' do.	...	2	1,800	...
Marine police do.	...	...	5,335	...
Marine dispensary	...	2	5,282	...
Pilotage Madras	3	25	17,430	31,604
Coast Ports.				
Port Officers and Conservators	16	145	59,332	...
Lighthouses		72	17,090	...
Pilotage (Pámban and Keelakarai, Cochin and Mangalore)	6	28	10,797	13,096

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(50)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1891-92.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	13,84,254	...	7,93,414	...	*1,25,276	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency)	...	1,05,251	11,00,000	7,93,164	†	*2,18,332 ‡ 125	
Total ...	...	14,89,505	11,00,000	15,86,578	...	3,43,733	

* The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.
† Not known, being included with other metals.
‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(51)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1891-92.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities. Class of securities being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 25,65,010	Rs. 1,60,21,200	Rs. 2,07,04,000	Rs. 13,07,51,995	Rs. 11,96,47,080	Value. Rs. 25,30,195	Rs. 1,76,25,550	Rs. 80,29,500	*Nil.*	Rs. 1,66,99,740	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 20,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
No. 24,442	No. 175,382	No. 9,821			No. 241,290	No. 192,122	No. 7,623							

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 1891-92.

Districts	Prices of Agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.											
	Rice husked.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bazra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, (Gun or Jaggery.)	Cotton cleaned.	Jute.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	3 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 5	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	1 12 2	...	...	...	3 7 3	4 2 8	...	...
Godávari	3 7 8	...	...	2 1 10	...	...	2 12 7	...	4 6 8	4 7 4	...	...
Kistna	3 8 8	3 15 5	...	2 7 0	2 8 5	1 13 5	2 9 9	...	...	...	16 12 0	...
Nellore	3 15 4	...	...	2 7 9	2 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	4 11 11	...	2 4 2	2 10 8	...	2 15 6	4 6 3	...	...	15 4 9	...
Bellary	...	4 6 7	...	2 3 2	2 9 3	...	3 9 6	...	4 14 8	5 2 8	...	...
Anantapur	4 2 0	...	...	2 3 7	2 8 6	...	...	...	4 9 6	5 10 11	14 7 7	...
Cuddapah	4 4	...	...	2 8 0	2 12 9	...	...	...	...	5 1 2	16 10 8	...
North Arcot	4 0 8	...	...	...	3 1 7	...	...	...	4 8 3	5 2 3	...	...
Chingleput	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 9	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	3 9 8	...	...	...	2 4 7	2 9 10	...	...	4 4 0	5 2 4	...	...
Salem	4 0 8	...	...	2 11 3	2 11 3	...	...	...	5 6 3	...	...	...
Coimbatore	3 14 9	3 11 3	...	2 9 10	2 6 4	...	3 3 7	...	4 0 0	5 8 7	17 3 1	...
Trichinopoly	3 12 11	...	...	1 14 9	2 4 7	...	...	...	...	5 14 0	...	...
Tanjore	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	3 11 10	...	...	2 10 4	2 6 1	...	...	...	5 8 1	...	16 8 8	—
Tinnevelly	3 12 0	...	...	2 5 8	2 1 10	...	...	...	5 13 2	2 15 8	16 10 5	...
Nilgiris	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	3 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15 0	...	...	...
South Canara	3 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	3 12 1	4 3 3	3 8 0	2 5 11	2 7 10	2 3 7	3 7	4 6 3	4 11 4	4 14 9	16 3 7	...

NOTE.—The question of the rates of deduction to be applied to the retail prices to arrive at the wholesale prices is still under consideration; only the retail prices have therefore been entered in the statement as in the previous year.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued.*

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.—*cont.*					Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Ghee, clarified butter.	Ragi.	Fodder.								
			Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	27 0 5	1 12 4	0 3 11	0 10 4	...	0 7 4	3 4 6	6 2 0	13 3 9	1 14 4	0 3 5
Vizagapatam	23 7 7	1 14 9	0 8 2	1 7 5	0 9 11	0 6 0	3 4 0	5 11 11	14 6 8	1 15 5	0 2 6
Godávari	28 2 0	...	0 4 5	0 8 1	0 4 8	0 5 8	3 7 2	3 11 3	23 8 7	2 7 6	0 5 5
Kistna	30 10 2	...	0 6 5	0 8 9	0 12 6	0 4 6	3 4 6	4 4 3	52 12 0	2 8 6	0 3 10
Nellore	30 5 3	2 4 1	0 6 4	0 10 5	0 11 1	0 4 4	3 2 0	4 5 6	46 4 8	2 6 8	0 3 1
Kurnool	30 10 1	...	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 2 8	0 3 5	3 7 8	3 0 0	37 3 4	2 9 7	0 4 3
Bellary	39 3 4	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	3 7 2	8 5 7	36 0 0	3 2 3	...
Anantapur	35 1 0	2 1 2	0 6 11	1 1 3	0 8 10	0 7 8	3 8 2	6 3 9	24 5 7	3 6 5	0 3 7
Cuddapah	31 1 5	2 4 0	0 6 7	1 1 9	0 6 8	0 5 8	3 6 3	5 11 10	50 0 0	2 9 0	0 9 4
North Arcot	37 1 0	2 8 3	0 5 3	0 9 5	0 4 8	0 5 0	3 5 9	4 7 9	19 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 11
Chingleput	38 11 1	...	0 6 7	0 6 10	...	0 4 9	3 6 8	3 7 9	19 4 0	3 12 9	0 2 9
Madras	37 3 6	...	0 6 6	1 7 4	...	0 5 2	3 2 5	3 12 0	16 8 3	5 3 3	0 4 8
South Arcot	34 0 3	2 5 10	0 1 8	0 4 10	...	0 2 3	3 4 11	3 15 1	20 6 8	3 2 3	0 3 4
Salem	33 15 8	2 6 1	0 3 7	0 9 3	0 3 4	0 4 1	3 0 6	5 3 10	17 8 10	3 7 2	0 4 1
Coimbatore	32 2 4	2 5 5	0 5 0	0 13 1	0 12 0	0 5 3	3 5 4	4 0 0	22 1 1	2 11 5	0 2 4
Trichinopoly	35 13 2	2 4 9	0 2 7	0 6 2	0 5 4	0 5 0	3 3 2	6 7 0	16 2 4	2 13 2	0 3 3
Tanjore	33 15 11	2 1 2	0 5 6	0 4 5	...	0 6 0	3 0 6	3 11 9	14 8 4	3 4 10	0 1 5
Madura	33 4 11	2 5 0	0 4 5	0 8 8	0 7 2	0 6 9	3 0 10	4 3 11	19 5 4	3 0 7	0 3 6
Tinnevelly	36 7 5	2 5 8	0 4 6	0 5 2	0 9 0	0 5 5	2 15 9	5 0 1	26 0 8	3 11 1	0 2 8
Nilgiris	40 2 3	...	0 10 11	1 3 9	...	0 2 10	4 1 4	...	12 12 0	4 10 4	0 9 9
Malabar	32 11 6	...	0 4 11	0 9 11	...	0 5 5	3 7 8	4 11 7	16 14 1	4 2 5	0 2 4
South Canara	35 15 7	...	0 3 5	0 6 1	...	0 3 8	3 7 6	4 7 11	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 2
Average ...	33 8 7	2 3 7	0 5 9	0 11 5	0 8 9	0 5 0	3 5 2	4 13 0	24 3 10	3 3 7	0 3 10

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour and rates of hire for live and dead-stock per diem for the official year* 1891-92.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead-stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	Town	0 5 11	0 2 4	...	0 5 0	1 14 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Village	0 4 7	0 1 8	...	0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	* 5 0 0	...
Vizagapatam	Town	0 6 5	0 2 1	...	0 7 3	6 4 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 4 0	* 8 4 0	0 7 3
	Village	0 5 11	0 1 9	...	0 6 5	2 8 0	...	0 5 8	...	0 4 0	...	0 6 6
Godávari	Town	0 8 4	0 3 8	...	0 6 11	2 0 3	...	1 1 4	...	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 5 3
	Village	0 7 9	0 3 2	...	0 4 8	1 10 3	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 0	1 12 7	0 4 10
Kistna	Town	0 8 5	0 4 1	...	0 6 4	2 9 0	...	0 10 8	...	0 6 10	§ 12 8 0	0 5 10
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 3	2 0 0	0 6 1	2 1 7	...	0 6 8	...	0 5 2	§ 4 12 0	0 5 4
Nellore	Town	0 8 8	0 3 6	...	0 7 5	2 12 0	...	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 6 6	1 10 8	0 2 1
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 8	...	0 6 8	2 6 5	...	0 9 9	0 0 6	0 6 6	1 8 0	0 1 7
Kurnool	Town	0 10 11	0 7 7	...	0 7 4	2 11 3	...	0 8 0	...	7 0	...	0 3 4
	Village	0 8 3	0 5 6	...	0 6 3	2 3 9	...	0 4 0	...	0 6 2	...	0 2 10
Bellary	Town	0 11 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 4	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 4
	Village	0 6 8	0 2 10	...	0 4 3	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 3
Anantapur	Town	0 11 1	0 3 11	...	0 7 9	3 1 2	...	...	...	0 9 0	...	0 4 5
	Village	0 7 6	0 2 9	...	0 6 3	2 7 5	...	...	...	0 4 3	...	0 2 10
Cuddapah	Town	0 11 2	0 4 3	...	0 6 11	2 2 0	...	0 10 8	...	0 9 0	...	0 4 8
	Village	0 9 1	0 3 0	...	0 6 0	1 13 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 4 0
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 6 0	1 2 0	...	1 14 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 2 0
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 6	...	0 4 0	0 15 0	...	0 9 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 1 6
Chingleput	Town	0 8 4	0 3 4	...	0 4 6	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 7
	Village	0 7 0	0 2 5	...	0 3 5	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	0 14 10	0 1 4
Madras	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	* Rs. 3 to 8 † „ 9 ‡ „ 6	0 4 0
South Arcot	Town	0 6 7	0 3 0	...	0 5 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 7 0	2 7 0	0 2 12
	Village	0 5 0	0 2 6	...	0 3 1	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 5 6	...	0 2 1
Salem	Town	0 9 9	0 2 9	...	0 6 5	1 12 3	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 3
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1	...	0 5 1	1 11 1	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 7
Coimbatore	Town	0 9 1	0 3 8	...	0 6 0	2 1 3	...	0 13 6	...	0 7 9	...	0 3 3
	Village	0 5 10	0 2 4	...	0 4 10	1 13 6	5 0 0	0 12 0	...	0 5 9	...	0 3 0
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖ 0 12 0
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 10	...	0 4 7	1 14 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0
Tanjore	Town	0 11 5	0 3 9	...	0 5 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	0 10 10	1 4 0	0 5 7
	Village	0 8 0	0 2 11	...	0 4 2	1 10 10	...	...	...	0 9 7	0 14 8	0 4 5
Madura	Town	0 11 6	0 4 11	...	0 6 1	2 4 3	...	0 12 2	...	0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 7
	Village	0 7 0	0 3 1	...	0 5 3	1 9 0	...	0 7 6	...	0 5 4	5 0 0	0 5 9
Tinnevelly	Town	0 8 5	0 3 8	...	0 5 0	1 13 0	...	0 9 9	...	0 3 8	1 8 0	0 2 9
	Village	0 6 3	0 2 10	...	0 4 9	1 10 0	...	0 5 4	...	0 2 8	0 14 0	0 2 0
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 5 4	...	1 4 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	2 0 0	...	‖ 1 8 0
	Village	1 0 0	0 4 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...
Malabar	Town	0 7 7	0 3 9	...	0 10 0	...	4 8 0	...	...	1 5 4	0 14 7	0 6 5
	Village	0 4 7	0 2 8	...	0 7 0	...	3 10 8	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 7	0 3 8
South Canara	Town	0 8 2	0 3 5	...	0 7 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	0 15 2	0 3 9
	Village	0 6 5	0 2 11	...	0 6 9	...	10 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 15 2	0 3 6
Average	Town	0 9 3	0 3 10	...	0 7 0	2 6 11	8 4 0	1 1 0	0 1 0	0 10 0	* 10 6 0 2 4 10	0 5 5
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 10	2 0 0	0 5 6	1 15 0	6 3 7	0 8 4	0 0 6	0 6 6	* 4 14 0 1 9 4	0 3 6

* By canal. † Out of harbour. ‡ Within harbour. § Sea-going boats. ‖ Represents the hire of carts including bullocks.

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1891-92.

Districts.	Cereals.											Pulses.						
	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet, cholum or jonna (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet, cumbu or sazza (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Varagu or arikè (Paspalum scrobiculatum).	Italian millet, tenai or korra (Panicum italicum).	Shamai or shamalu (Panicum miliare).	Maize (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare and speltata).	Others.	Total.	Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Horse gram (Dolichos biflorus).	Red gram or dhol (Cajanus indicus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Other pulses.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	280,245	2,659	6,085	77,998	814	5	2,372	699	...	232	371,109	243	13,262	7,462	26,901	3,966	1,571	53,405
Vizagapatam	42,663	9,735	27,023	22,517	2,090	1,034	5,264	2	...	51	110,379	132	15,740	1,201	7,691	352	255	25,371
Godávari	595,768	99,765	11,922	29,564	2,087	4,886	7,613	1,764	303	13,974	767,646	6,842	34,499	4,583	13,333	7,941	3,451	70,649
Kistna	434,096	451,699	197,114	34,999	307,534	23,690	250	30,556	3,119	49,439	1,532,496	34,127	51,694	3,496	3,106	21,468	2,063	115,954
Nellore	181,805	390,011	60,239	70,876	48,327	13,533	5,337	66	42	120,099	890,335	2,035	55,243	2,021	2,606	876	2,079	64,860
Kurnool	51,604	658,350	76,165	29,435	103,720	273,387	643	288	4,735	43,300	1,241,627	24,007	64,373	24,095	10,155	881	3,577	127,088
Bellary	28,821	754,004	59,476	34,321	1,708	187,229	23,948	597	2,927	11,841	1,104,872	10,208	69,981	32,478	15,470	150	11,653	139,940
Anantapur	35,188	347,038	47,840	78,389	9,267	156,431	34,022	306	1,161	4,634	714,776	8,113	84,065	13,227	6,190	...	18,147	129,742
Cuddapah	62,688	447,720	289,028	174,303	22,565	106,800	17,785	8	817	28,069	1,149,783	10,620	130,417	2,595	3,600	403	8,001	155,636
North Arcot	271,850	97,377	86,493	143,698	46,292	510	4,397	246	15	900	651,778	318	68,919	4,641	1,452	3,609	1,240	80,179
Chingleput	336,365	24,856	13,741	66,562	41,356	290	219	...	...	106	483,495	3	7,170	433	1,415	1,333	450	10,804
Madras	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	405,625	150,278	202,550	194,891	198,113	14,225	3,387	3	1	1,857	1,170,930	1,644	42,394	1,357	483	4,335	1,754	51,967
Salem	68,843	116,348	314,396	229,849	51,045	22,286	95,941	278	103	5,371	904,460	3,656	233,355	10,916	16,638	17,717	26,001	308,283
Coimbatore	98,096	720,263	573,045	169,008	3,103	54,463	85,243	7	2,670	285	1,706,183	13,256	247,415	6,971	4,807	11,850	27,699	311,998
Trichinopoly	222,159	125,121	202,380	119,042	145,991	2,058	31,194	...	...	1,288	849,233	790	31,626	17,385	1,485	893	1,470	53,649
Tanjore	1,056,818	20,682	25,467	41,639	72,396	227	583	...	...	1,315	1,219,127	3	2,183	10,748	292	3,584	1,502	18,312
Madura	191,729	162,619	127,660	93,203	92,754	6,763	123,577	...	283	31,287	829,875	1,266	83,950	1,212	3,831	7,585	1,652	99,496
Tinnevelly	299,813	88,656	175,330	3,568	39,878	2,485	143,736	...	...	31,935	835,401	4,656	76,804	2,230	16,955	23,579	23,676	147,900
Nilgiris	5,661	49	...	2,137	7	137	5,977	9	1,489	12,379	27,845	72	96	...	4	...	441	613
Malabar	627,635	436	124	6,329	...	...	17,227	...	...	...	651,751	...	2,039	865	600	1,855	6,221	11,580
South Canara	473,680	...	...	2,977	...	...	30	...	...	...	476,687	...	13,013	163	9,786	10,993	1,848	35,803
Total ...	5,771,182	4,667,666	2,496,078	1,675,805	1,189,047	870,439	608,745	34,829	17,665	358,362	17,689,818	121,991	1,328,238	148,079	146,800	123,370	144,751	2,013,229

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Condiments and spices.							Orchard and garden produce.								Oil-seeds.					Sugars.	
	Chillies (Capsicum frutescens).	Onions and garlic (Allium cepa and sativum).	Coriander (Coriandrum sativum).	Turmeric (Curcuma longa.)	Tamarind (Tamarindus indica).	Others.	Total.	Vegetables, including starches.	Flower gardens.	Plantains (Musa paradisiaca).	Mangoes (Mangifera indica).	Cocoanuts (Cocos nucifera).	Areca nuts (Areaca catechu).	Other fruit trees.	Total.	Gingelly or til (Sesamum orientale).	Castor and lamp-oil seeds (Ricinus communis).	Ground nuts (Arachis hypogæa).	Others.	Total.	Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum).	Palmyras (Borassus flabelliformis).
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	502	591	3	9	646	103	1,854	6,207	10	1,822	7,002	2,294	72	421	17,828	19,714	11,004	...	4,148	34,866	2,435	...
Vizagapatam	845	47	...	...	29	...	921	323	...	70	1,261	132	...	5	1,791	25,561	673	...	...	26,234	6,088	43
Godávari	6,303	5,066	310	1,896	4	432	14,011	3,233	2	4,125	7,882	26,307	881	3,651	46,681	116,127	35,564	1	55	151,747	8,842	551
Kistna	41,632	559	14,615	2,040	3,420	126	62,392	1,051	...	98	4,892	89	...	1,768	7,898	1,517	116,406	10	378	118,311	...	1,030
Nellore	6,884	157	6,995	120	4,615	316	19,087	551	10	175	4,346	245	25	6,650	12,002	946	52,436	14	447	53,843	12	32
Kurnool	12,323	655	238	828	425	24	14,493	1,343	22	76	2,652	72	...	173	4,338	4,579	109,820	14	29,800	144,213	760	...
Bellary	5,194	10,47	427	33	1,727	654	9,082	1,507	9	568	1,962	2,697	57	1,699	8,505	11,040	87,694	...	12,539	111,273	7,771	...
Anantapur	2,545	283	942	117	3,804	55	7,746	696	60	91	1,394	529	1,522	551	4,843	28,204	100,736	357	4,552	133,849	1,528	8
Cuddapah	5,559	522	1,513	2,835	6,891	5,098	22,418	1,658	...	357	8,481	1,453	1	1,909	13,859	4,360	71,215	238	2,919	78,732	4,081	253
North Arcot	3,019	302	428	177	3,835	63	7,914	2,869	164	367	11,501	6,268	...	4,015	25,184	34,039	12,307	22,918	1,726	70,990	5,658	1,200
Chingleput	1,669	85	1	6	512	137	2,410	4,276	56	1,297	705	1,336	...	820	8,490	9,482	258	12,843	773	23,356	117	261
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	5,138	337	3,056	222	2,018	346	11,117	3,744	11	1,061	1,336	4,678	1	6,756	17,587	42,303	5,752	120,611	1,826	170,492	6,895	1,505
Salem	3,855	556	2,564	673	1,095	405	9,148	2,370	10	3,893	1,956	4,834	3,125	647	16,835	37,141	24,376	1,767	562	63,846	2,077	406
Coimbatore	13,648	2,443	966	1,519	18	84	18,678	3,837	...	4,683	148	3,925	297	...	12,890	37,049	31,833	695	62	69,639	3,934	402
Trichinopoly	8,851	1,980	16,333	261	2,170	...	28,995	1,957	175	6,160	1,974	7,754	1	157	18,178	13,669	15,345	11,661	1,580	42,255	6,073	...
Tanjore	3,646	165	138	854	786	328	5,917	4,784	226	9,854	4,182	7,608	9	1,256	27,919	13,272	907	30,170	2,077	46,426	450	59
Madura	43	1,155	49	148	1,464	2,288	7,347	3,058	854	4,365	428	2,466	1	547	11,713	23,982	27,727	44	47	51,800	524	140
Tinnevelly	4,832	908	1,285	360	1,111	172	8,668	5,959	370	5,689	703	3,848	2	84	16,655	67,862	9,283	1	408	77,554	182	2,856
Nilgiris	8	507	9	...	...	189	713	2,220	49	207	...	...	...	21	2,497	43	34	...	27	104	...	...
Malabar	455	...	...	1,245	244	14,918	16,862	8,675	2	9,518	7,148	193,619	31,831	42,384	293,177	26,805	1,015	...	27	27,847	24	533
South Canara ...	1,073	...	...	149	5	5,705	6,932	2,402	48	44	25	24,894	9,246	10	36,669	3,859	369	...	33	4,261	922	387
Total ...	130,224	16,855	49,872	13,492	34,819	31,443	276,705	62,720	2,078	54,520	69,984	295,542	47,071	73,524	605,439	521,554	714,754	201,344	63,986	1,501,638	58,373	9,666

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Sugars.		Fibres.					Dyes (not forest).			Drugs and narcotics.				Pasture and Fodder crops.	Fuel trees and topes.					Grand Total.
	Others.	Total.	Cotton (Gossypium speciosum).	Bombay hemp, pilichai, gogu (Hibiscus cannabinus).	Sunn hemp, shanal, janum (Crotalaria juncea).	Others.	Total.	Indigo (Indigofera tinctoria).	Others.	Total.	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum).	Betel vines (Piper betel).	Others.	Total.		Babul trees (Acacia arabica).	Casuarina (Casuarina muricata).	Canes and Bamboos.	Other trees, including palms not grown for sugar.	Total.	
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	...	2,435	3,071	25	360	...	3,456	74	...	74	403	61	...	464	...	...	343	...	131	474	485,965
Vizagapatam	303	6,434	5,269	44	97	26	5,436	374	...	374	1,325	...	...	1,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	178,265
Godávari	2	9,395	6,022	108	10,757	193	17,080	344	...	344	10,190	64	...	10,254	14	5	27	...	361	393	1,088,114
Kistna	2	1,032	177,829	24,068	...	28,953	230,849	48,280	...	48,280	11,771	97	...	11,868	...	58	4,275	...	5,014	9,347	2,138,427
Nellore	64	108	12,545	2,527	276	30	15,378	33,291	3	33,294	2,519	276	5	2,800	...	11,480	6,344	90	2,999	20,913	1,112,620
Kurnool	...	760	209,942	525	37	...	210,504	21,690	...	21,690	3,759	726	5,410	9,895	...	34	...	...	1,373	1,407	1,776,915
Bellary	...	7,771	156,628	175	155	49	157,007	105	...	105	1,978	619	43	2,640	174	2,004	...	...	8,053	10,057	1,551,426
Anantapur	2,408	3,944	93,779	32	25	8	93,844	6,743	...	6,743	632	986	9	1,627	579	31,549	1	17	14,402	45,969	1,143,662
Cuddapah	1,055	5,389	101,217	137	168	185	101,707	43,974	20	43,994	1,527	1,982	18	3,527	...	6,885	7	...	23,594	30,486	1,605,531
North Arcot	175	7,033	25	28	72	82	207	7,727	32	7,759	672	1,585	30	2,287	...	220	706	265	8,749	9,940	868,271
Chingleput	28	406	1	...	8	...	9	13,085	...	13,085	110	805	16	931	...	2,761	30,363	...	16,429	49,553	592,539
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	50
South Arcot	10	8,410	3,120	207	63	105	3,495	31,306	...	31,306	4,356	817	22	5,195	...	3,045	9,486	15	22,274	34,820	1,505,319
Salem	96	2,579	20,291	51	742	39	21,123	1,522	372	1,894	3,020	1,481	6,666	11,167	...	...	157	...	273	430	1,339,765
Coimbatore	78	4,414	237,554	...	...	241	237,795	...	...	...	18,408	1,641	2,346	22,395	...	131	...	...	13,677	13,808	2,397,800
Trichinopoly	...	6,073	9,988	88	...	19	10,095	1,984	353	2,337	1,171	971	27	2,169	83	1,498	1	87	1,715	3,301	1,016,368
Tanjore	...	509	3,305	...	26	29	3,360	1,225	1,184	2,409	1,602	1,673	...	3,275	...	619	348	2,280	14,516	17,763	1,345,017
Madura	...	664	64,092	1	32	11	64,136	29	4	33	5,165	1,069	3,267	9,501	10,500	424	40	...	724	1,188	1,086,253
Tinnevelly	...	3,038	213,225	2	204	9	213,440	502	5	507	3,226	2,028	5,873	11,127	47,374	39,167	...	...	3,122	42,289	1,403,953
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	39,738	39,747	98	...	...	...	4,593	4,593	76,949
Malabar	144	701	...	7	113	3	123	...	...	...	11	1,128	29,427	30,566	...	...	31	531	5,051	5,613	1,038,220
South Canara ...	...	1,309	139	...	78	...	217	...	...	...	893	600	101	1,594	...	...	30	...	...	30	563,502
Total ...	4,365	72,404	1,318,042	28,025	13,213	29,981	1,389,261	212,255	1,973	214,228	72,747	18,609	92,998	184,354	58,822	99,880	52,159	3,285	147,070	302,394	24,308,292

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92.

Madras Presidency.	Districts.					
	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godávari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	5,356,160	11,034,880	5,029,408	5,374,080	5,609,600	4,972,160
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	163,200
(b) Area for which no returns exist	4,021,091	10,589,834	2,377,013	1,115,032	2,434,236	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,335,069	445,046	2,652,395	4,259,048	3,175,364	4,808,960
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,335,069	445,046	2,656,578	4,259,048	3,175,364	4,808,960
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	352,736	28,517	673,989	427,281	377,935	1,599,489
2. Not available for cultivation	404,346	98,286	412,459	844,743	696,438	619,113
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	91,353	25,204	116,920	365,835	556,759	513,512
4. Current fallows	41,359	152,593	496,707	590,901	489,962	336,897
5. Net area cropped during the year	444,775	140,446	956,503	2,030,288	1,054,270	1,739,949
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	95,589	19,043	500,227	355,442	57,206	56,842
(b) Private canals	30	1,408	320	425	171	150
(c) Tanks	104,357	23,124	39,714	27,105	131,191	26,131
(d) Wells	1,198	...	1,782	11,737	81,517	36,755
(e) Other sources	6,419	6,744	2,156	4,348	8,727	6,686
Total Area Irrigated	207,593	50,319	544,199	399,557	278,812	126,564
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat	...	...	...	2,327	...	202
(b) Other cereals and pulses	209,078	47,207	535,428	254,652	240,113	87,042
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	3,327	8,180	29,788	134,558	29,314	30,915
(d) ,, non-food crops	1,478	702	45,439	8,020	9,385	9,305
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	280,245	42,663	595,768	434,096	181,805	51,604
2. Wheat	...	...	303	3,119	42	4,735
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	2,659	9,735	99,765	451,699	390,011	658,350
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	6,085	27,023	11,922	197,114	60,239	76,165
6. Ragi or mandua	77,998	22,517	29,564	34,999	70,876	29,435
7. Maize	699	2	1,764	30,556	66	288
8. Gram	243	132	6,842	34,127	2,035	24,007
9. Other food-grains, including pulses	56,585	33,678	92,367	462,740	250,121	524,131
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	122	28,499
11. Til or gingelly	19,714	25,561	116,127	1,517	946	4,579
12. Others	15,152	673	35,620	116,794	52,775	111,135
13. Condiments and spices	1,854	921	14,011	62,392	19,087	14,493
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	2,435	6,088	8,842	...	12	760
15. Others	...	346	553	1,032	96	...
Fibres 16. Cotton	3,071	5,269	6,022	177,829	12,545	209,942
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	385	167	11,058	53,020	2,651	562
Dyes 19. Indigo	74	374	344	48,280	33,291	21,690
20. Others	...	...	...	...	3	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	403	1,325	10,190	11,771	2,519	3,759
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	4	...
27. Others	61	...	64	97	277	6,136
28. Fodder crops	...	...	14	...	...	...
29. Orchards and garden produce	17,828	1,791	46,581	7,898	12,002	4,338
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, non-food crops	474	...	393	9,347	20,913	1,407
31. Total	485,965	178,265	1,088,114	2,138,427	1,112,620	1,776,015
32. Area cropped more than once	41,190	37,819	131,611	108,139	58,350	36,066
33. Net area cropped during the year	444,775	140,446	956,503	2,030,288	1,054,270	1,739,949
A. 4.—Agricultural stock.						
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	98,797	38,341	213,531	220,596	113,591	152,528
2. Cows	86,990	24,052	172,098	177,790	133,198	84,797
3. Male Buffaloes	28,518	15,866	57,108	74,155	43,258	18,246
4. Cow Buffaloes	16,772	14,724	87,795	200,269	89,405	124,294
5. Young Stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	49,543	36,344	264,382	399,683	176,836	208,410
6. Sheep	40,175	10,229	64,463	336,997	347,859	403,982
7. Goats	29,980	35,437	76,405	170,070	168,358	153,109
8. Horses and ponies	116	123	1,977	3,706	951	3,111
9. Mules and donkeys	295	509	1,497	5,698	5,421	10,622
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	69,069	24,929	111,122	125,636	65,271	72,026
12. Carts	19,213	5,694	14,077	45,098	18,233	29,589

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.*					
	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	Madras.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,878,728	3,375,680	5,588,062	4,798,080	1,817,838	18,320
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	103,040	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	...	257,003	...	2,179,840	239,876	18,044
3. Net area by professional survey	3,775,688	3,118,677	5,588,062	2,618,240	1,577,962	276
4. Corresponding area in village papers	3,758,719	3,118,677	5,588,062	2,557,007	1,577,962	276
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	224,542	227,348	1,320,826	609,504	143,344	...
2. Not available for cultivation	275,469	300,374	1,534,273	634,256	472,112	6
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	965,319	902,110	518,145	355,389	193,204	113
4. Current fallows	756,153	592,110	393,602	163,279	284,361	111
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,537,245	1,096,735	1,521,216	720,979	484,941	46
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	...	28,795	57,739	66,658	7,846	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (b) Private canals	...	3,245	3,258	990	43	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (c) Tanks	12,544	29,694	66,169	236,513	307,442	50
6. Irrigated during the year from (d) Wells	25,482	58,999	188,916	90,887	19,022	...
6. Irrigated during the year from (e) Other sources	30,136	902	14,186	16,550	18,060	...
Total Area Irrigated ...	68,162	121,635	330,268	411,598	352,413	50
7. Crops irrigated ... (a) Wheat	911	896	801	13	...	...
7. Crops irrigated ... (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	49,180	93,385	225,197	352,985	339,232	30
7. Crops irrigated ... (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	16,336	29,311	72,308	50,875	37,272	...
7. Crops irrigated ... (d) ,, non-food crops ...	1,735	11,219	31,962	7,725	5,718	20
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	28,821	35,188	62,688	271,850	336,365	30
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	2,927	1,161	817	15	...	...
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	754,004	347,038	447,720	97,377	24,856	...
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	59,476	47,340	289,928	86,493	13,741	...
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua	34,321	78,889	174,303	143,698	66,562	...
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	597	306	8	246	...	...
Cereals and pulses. 8. Gram	10,208	8,113	10,620	318	3	...
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food-grains, including pulses ...	354,458	325,983	320,235	131,960	52,772	...
Oil-seeds ... ... 10. Linseed	3,208	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds ... ... 11. Til or gingelly	11,040	28,204	4,360	34,039	9,482	...
Oil-seeds ... ... 12. Others	97,025	105,645	74,372	36,951	13,874	...
13. Condiments and spices	9,082	7,746	22,418	7,914	2,410	...
Sugar ... ... 14. Sugarcane	7,771	1,528	4,081	5,658	117	...
Sugar ... ... 15. Others	...	2,416	1,308	1,375	289	...
Fibres ... ... 16. Cotton	156,628	93,779	101,217	25	1	...
Fibres ... ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... ... 18. Others	379	65	376	182	8	...
Dyes ... ... 19. Indigo	105	6,743	43,974	7,727	13,085	...
Dyes ... ... 20. Others	...	...	20	32	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	1	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	1,978	632	1,527	672	110	...
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	662	994	2,000	1,615	821	...
28. Fodder crops	174	579	...	...	...	...
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	8,505	4,843	13,859	25,184	8,496	...
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. ,, non-food crops ...	10,057	45,909	30,486	9,940	49,553	20
31. Total	1,551,426	1,143,662	1,605,531	863,271	592,539	50
32. Area cropped more than once ...	14,181	38,623	84,315	153,201	58,043	4
33. Net area cropped during the year ...	1,537,245	1,105,039	1,521,216	710,070	534,496	46
A. 4.—Agricultural stock.						
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	203,651	147,698	228,046	275,461	144,842	3,585
2. Cows	111,103	146,204	154,788	183,747	101,792	2,824
3. Male Buffaloes	18,012	37,139	24,886	62,045	45,089	136
4. Cow Buffaloes	77,472	61,461	140,088	57,422	34,901	2,157
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	215,036	210,111	331,068	266,560	132,050	2,473
6. Sheep	* 584,213	* 891,804	766,800	551,142	166,619	* 2,609
7. Goats	...	...	495,172	172,711	99,413	...
8. Horses and Ponies	4,574	3,127	1,562	2,167	704	2,796
9. Mules and Donkeys	9,616	15,943	17,643	5,581	1,625	170
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	84,169	68,805	112,202	155,812	86,825	240
12. Carts	25,735	17,546	40,225	24,575	16,689	3,386

* Includes goats also.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.*				
	South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.					
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,334,877	4,781,213	5,030,400	3,028,480	2,374,176
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	704,640	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist	214,847	1,111,675	221,064	391,680	190,842
3. Net area by professional survey	3,120,030	3,669,538	4,809,336	1,932,160	2,183,334
4. Corresponding area in village papers	3,129,030	3,304,926	4,809,336	1,833,888	2,202,323
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.					
1. Forests	677,663	823,159	1,147,440	157,747	21,815
2. Not available for cultivation	436,256	609,381	562,254	308,257	551,826
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	453,913	555,277	897,373	150,205	124,192
4. Current fallows	222,080	166,946	517,622	286,794	252,479
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,330,118	1,150,163	2,184,647	930,885	1,252,011
6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals	142,369	17,429	109,866	107,653	812,708
(*b*) Private canals	318	477	2,120	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	237,392	55,201	14,105	48,063	104,287
(*d*) Wells	64,650	43,556	353,486	40,689	...
(*e*) Other sources	9,538	6,382	6,728	5,155	7,747
Total Area Irrigated	454,258	123,045	486,257	202,460	924,742
7. Crops irrigated (*a*) Wheat	1	35	2,670	...	...
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses	407,989	123,221	335,649	230,675	987,546
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops	36,376	51,628	122,186	30,711	12,519
(*d*) ,, non-food crops	9,881	2,053	25,752	9,364	8,545
A. 3. Acreage under Crops.					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	405,625	68,843	98,096	222,159	1,056,818
2. Wheat	1	103	2,670	...	...
3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	150,278	116,348	720,263	125,121	20,632
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	202,550	314,396	573,045	202,380	25,467
6. Ragi or mandua	194,891	229,849	169,008	119,042	41,639
7. Maize	3	278	7	...	...
8. Gram	1,644	3,656	13,256	790	3
9. Other food-grains, including pulses	267,905	479,270	441,886	233,390	92,830
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...
11. Til or gingelly	42,303	37,141	37,049	13,669	13,272
12. Others	128,189	26,705	32,590	28,586	33,154
13. Condiments and spices	11,117	9,148	18,678	28,995	5,917
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	6,895	2,077	3,934	6,073	450
15. Others	1,515	502	480	...	59
Fibres 16. Cotton	3,120	20,291	237,554	9,988	3,305
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	375	832	241	107	55
Dyes 19. Indigo	31,306	1,522	...	1,984	1,225
20. Others	...	372	...	353	1,184
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	6,666	1,019	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	4,356	3,020	18,408	1,171	1,602
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	839	1,481	2,963	998	1,673
28. Fodder crops	...	...	...	83	...
29. Orchards and garden produce	17,581	16,835	12,890	18,178	27,919
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...
,, non-food crops	34,826	430	13,808	3,301	17,763
31. Total	1,505,319	1,339,765	2,397,800	1,016,368	1,345,017
32. Area cropped more than once	175,201	189,602	213,153	85,483	93,006
33. Net area cropped during the year	1,330,118	1,150,163	2,184,647	930,885	1,252,011
A. 4.—Agricultural Stock.					
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	325,606	239,921	344,781	204,201	285,303
2. Cows	284,272	376,954	407,441	154,285	191,952
3. Male Buffaloes	56,368	11,323	9,282	15,250	48,376
4. Cow Buffaloes	157,284	53,250	65,999	52,795	80,905
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	256,567	299,824	360,020	178,076	206,471
6. Sheep	652,560	800,527	981,315	563,624	565,246
7. Goats	271,524	361,633	392,560	555,878	...
8. Horses and Ponies	2,557	3,139	3,932	802	1,135
9. Mules and Donkeys	2,008	9,025	16,690	1,784	796
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	7
11. Ploughs	216,177	163,713	214,311	114,736	167,877
12. Carts	34,920	12,527	31,878	18,866	19,875

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.*					
	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Nilgiris.	Malabar.	South Canara.	Total.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	5,631,560	3,445,509	612,627	3,577,056	2,497,280	91,166,174
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	970,880
Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	3,642,048	928,950	...	3,614	...	29,936,689
3. Net area by professional survey	1,975,561	2,516,559	612,627	3,573,442	2,497,280	60,244,654
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,975,561	2,516,559	612,627	3,573,442	2,497,280	59,726,740
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	152,059	376,661	246,352	385,027	1,123,331	11,096,765
2. Not available for cultivation	407,305	366,721	42,862	1,063,492	874,674	11,814,894
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	236,883	79,469	115,620	1,171,397	83,000	7,971,192
4. Current fallows	191,054	489,633	134,550	73,078	40,018	6,672,789
5. Net area cropped during the year	988,260	1,204,075	73,243	880,448	376,257	22,097,500
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	41,419	43,099	There are no irrigation works.	...	There are no irrigation works.	2,519,921
(b) Private canals	283	14		11,400		24,652
(c) Tanks	181,237	172,921		11,614		1,829,754
(d) Wells	104,376	68,577		2,804		1,194,385
(e) Other sources	1,421	2,589		15,413		170,387
Total Area Irrigated	328,736	287,200		41,231		5,739,099
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat	244	...		...		8,100
(b) Other cereals and pulses	279,095	418,211		39,348		5,255,263
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	45,040	24,511		1,883		766,138
(d) ,, non-food crops	4,357	12,396		...		205,656
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	191,729	299,813	5,661	627,635	473,680	5,771,182
2. Wheat	283	...	1,489	...	...	17,665
3. Barley	...	...	3,527	...	...	3,527
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	162,619	88,656	49	436	...	4,667,666
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	127,660	175,330	...	124	...	2,496,078
6. Ragi or mandua	93,203	53,568	2,137	6,329	2,977	1,675,805
7. Maize	...	...	9	...	...	34,829
8. Gram	1,266	4,656	72	...	...	121,991
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	352,611	361,278	15,514	28,807	35,833	4,914,304
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	31,829
11. Til or gingelly	23,982	67,862	43	26,805	3,859	521,554
12. Others	27,818	9,692	61	1,042	402	948,255
13. Condiments and spices	7,347	8,663	713	16,862	6,932	276,705
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	524	182	...	24	922	58,373
15. Others	140	2,856	...	677	387	14,031
Fibres 16. Cotton	64,092	213,225	...	...	139	1,318,041
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	296
18. Others	44	215	...	123	78	71,219
Dyes 19. Indigo	29	502	...	...	...	212,255
20. Others	4	5	...	...	...	1,973
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	8	...	...	...	...	8
22. Coffee	3,238	1,572	24,073	28,704	98	65,371
23. Tea	...	...	5,292	189	...	5,481
24. Tobacco	5,165	3,226	9	11	893	72,747
25. Cinchona	15	...	10,373	411	...	10,799
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	4
27. Others	1,075	6,329	...	1,251	603	29,944
28. Fodder crops	10,500	47,374	98	...	...	58,822
29. Orchards and garden produce	11,713	16,655	2,497	293,177	36,669	605,439
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, non-food crops	1,188	42,289	4,593	5,613	30	302,394
31. Total	1,086,253	1,403,953	76,210	1,038,220	563,502	24,308,292
32. Area cropped more than once	97,993	200,238	2,967	157,772	187,245	2,164,202
33. Net area cropped during the year	988,260	1,203,715	73,243	880,448	376,257	22,144,090
A. 4.—Agricultural stock.						
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and Bullocks	206,486	181,273	12,160	275,158	185,792	4,106,348
2. Cows	191,867	104,615	18,474	293,881	162,198	3,559,422
3. Male Buffaloes	9,936	18,206	2,688	105,508	158,413	859,808
4. Cow Buffaloes	37,149	39,668	12,049	30,279	21,071	1,457,208
5. Young stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	169,194	124,492	22,725	240,401	172,827	4,323,093
6. Sheep	372,998	631,928	2,581	8,422	380	* 8,726,543
7. Goats	322,043	103,221	5,517	60,098	10,119	3,483,248
8. Horses and Ponies	2,652	521	1,359	835	192	42,038
9. Mules and Donkeys	6,691	9,423	116	219	5	121,377
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	7
11. Ploughs	126,094	83,927	5,320	169,030	254,227	2,482,509
12. Carts	19,511	29,177	869	8,529	3,646	439,808

* Includes goats also.

C.—TRADE.

(56)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

C.—TRADE.

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	89,277	...	91,226	...	515	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	15	10,850	7	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	7,64,843	...	8,53,708	...	11,406	...	7,518	...	11,61,635	...	12,85,638	...	9,906	...	10,045	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	7,24,645	...	8,65,862	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	72,673	...	44,123	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1,319	2,59,589	1,580	3,10,953	8	943	12	1,045	2	265	1	90	2	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	54,735	1,35,380	63,175	1,53,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	2,600	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	31,265	...	22,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	490,521	1,46,215	427,256	1,36,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	844	2,244	731	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ..., No.	10,915	55,813	7,091	39,978	41	371	31	130	655	18,670	739	18,115	336	1,106	946	5,289	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ...Tons.	37,510	8,19,317	35,215	6,63,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927	23,160	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	1,104	39,177	3,440	89,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	2,496	16,000	387	3,000	...	...	2,501	25,010	953	8,106	812	6,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	66	10,025	71	8,147	lb. 16	18	lb. 6	8	1	300	2	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	13,816,044	1,06,45,608	14,641,651	1,07,40,824	5,056	3,639	1,960	1,518	4,000	3,600	...	...	23,200	21,060	16,054	13,751	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	75,894,813	1,11,79,556	69,284,791	97,36,093	85	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	10,929,560	18,80,054	16,663,441	27,80,452	794	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	31,534,345	53,75,031	32,049,214	52,13,417	45,240	7,178	7,971	1,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	58,770	...	62,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	49,526	74,699	39,736	64,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	27,673	...	38,414	...	760	...	269	...	270	...	300	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	1,30,174	...	1,30,274	...	672	...	1,420	...	14,405	...	1,920	...	905	...	1,750	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	401	23,512	195	33,570	lb. 50	169	...	...	6	2,200	34	3,786	458	26,242	871	53,027	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	1,25,786	...	1,09,500	...	190	...	1,169	...	200	...	1,500	...	1,360	...	5,937	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	166,352	49,109	114,569	34,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	199,754	68,994	129,504	45,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	14,605	14,356	3,761	3,836	210	138	19	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,200	800	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	78	13,534	21	1,951	62	7,168	117	8,110	124	21,088	68	20,109	45	3,937	105	8,348	18	1,000	10	375
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,67,399	...	1,57,299	...	12,015	...	10,090	...	175	...	2,396	...	6,047	...	15,094				
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	2,234	10,788	2,529	12,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	4,283	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	14,83,122	...	12,17,733	...	15,273	...	10,149	...	3,168	...	1,517	...	20,980	...	42,242	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,88,174	...	2,17,417	...	1,258	...	671	...	1,220	...	3,975	...	20,443	...	32,041	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	68,793	...	43,010	...	150	...	35	...	110	...	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	1,72,296	...	1,98,403	...	555	...	444	...	100	...	290	...	320	...	150	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	524,845	6,14,979	409,757	4,86,547	...	...	...	...	282	777	8	20	14,794	42,644	23,927	66,485	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	84,854	6,29,214	70,536	5,55,391	132	1,760	77	1,969	10,139	89,587	11,103	98,527	19,749	40,243	3,581	16,681	1,584	5,071	1,703	5,622
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	36,354	2,96,596	30,088	2,56,323	2,524	16,404	1,530	6,405	17,298	86,925	14,598	1,02,944	767	5,751	1,065	5,637	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	480	1,812	230	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	15,23,864	...	27,65,827	...	8,130	...	9,947	...	696	...	...	...	1,090	...	110	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	2,22,426	...	2,73,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,382	...	2,03,170	...	...	...	...
Metals—																										
Copper—																										
Unwrought	Cwt.	2,396	1,11,305	2,487	1,10,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	39,243	15,14,486	31,486	12,33,716	70	20,781	101	30,221	243	62,748	28	7,873	27	6,703	36	9,563	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																										
Wrought	Cwt.	408,671	22,89,671	354,981	19,18,992	...	...	20	203	...	...	17	169	333	2,153	2,296	9,930	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	2,700	7,097	2,000	5,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	3,360	41,318	5,058	59,378	...	...	3	54	80	1,040	280	4,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	21,310	2,00,485	18,950	1,66,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	1,206	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																										
Unwrought	Cwt.	18	1,388	63	4,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	238	2,829	502	5,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	3,866	65,700	1,534	29,390	15	385	15	371	...	...	...	...	10	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	516	45,744	406	35,733	13	1,531	3	338	...	...	50	4,500	19	2,344	5	905	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	32,418	60,222	33,837	63,772	578	530	...	...	...	...	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val.	...	2,17,053	...	1,69,681	...	448	...	305	...	...	...	6	...	2,641	...	1,447	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	3,76,794	...	4,73,394	...	23,440	...	36,545	...	580	...	2,497	...	20,646	...	48,115	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	7,92,920	...	8,51,193	...	2,234	...	4,324	...	3,454	...	1,526	...	6,915	...	213	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	58,05,589	...	33,23,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	52	7,973	54	7,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																										
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																										
Piece-goods	Yds.	17,711	20,913	17,592	25,633	...	...	...	...	4,139	7,153	664	1,634	953	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,421	...	4,185	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	4,878	...	...	...	2,097	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	2,163	25,569	312	5,081	117	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	26,354	4,046	47,651	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	20	25	1,552	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																										
Unmanufactured	lb.	769	1,903	1,908	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,741	36,025	39,775	1,00,418	
Manufactured	,,	103,934	1,21,377	118,795	1,26,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	4,841	4,084	2,842	3,602	
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	1,25,306	...	1,54,405	...	1,477	...	1,954	...	765	...	1,440	...	7,750	...	7,158	...	...	...	...	280
Umbrellas	No.	46,627	49,458	58,713	60,084	534	930	514	990	...	...	1,872	2,150	...	...	5,400	5,288	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	8,330	...	6,996	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																										
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																										
Piece-goods	Yds.	342,725	3,42,147	298,449	3,16,419	8,332	10,303	1,286	2,511	2,459	3,765	675	884	4,462	6,334	593	1,660	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	59,208	...	33,910	...	6,136	...	3,771	...	1,248	...	...	...	29,124	...	17,616	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	12,36,494	...	12,93,127	...	19,977	...	25,379	...	7,706	...	12,127	...	25,469	...	53,390	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	4,99,78,318	...	4,74,13,807	...	1,60,558	...	1,86,853	...	13,24,836	...	13,90,923	...	4,64,087	...	6,70,939	...	41,109	...	1,04,675	
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	17,13,203	...	14,96,290	...	18,164	...	8,374	...	1,77,694	...	2,01,491	...	92,661	...	92,141	...	5,071	...	5,622	
Total ...		...	5,16,91,521	...	4,89,10,097	...	1,78,722	...	1,95,227	...	15,02,530	...	15,92,414	...	5,56,748	...	7,63,080	...	46,180	...	1,10,297	
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	16,15,056	...	6,85,422	...	...	...	...	...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	9,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	16,24,421	...	6,85,422	...	...	...	...	...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	5,33,15,942	...	4,95,95,519	...	1,78,722	...	1,95,227	...	15,04,499	...	15,92,414	...	5,56,748	...	7,63,080	...	46,180	...	1,10,297	
Government. { Stores		...	13,33,751	...	50,65,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	13,33,751	...	50,65,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1	50	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	12,890	1,05,923	18,190	1,65,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	6,000	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	1,012	210	18,880	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	2,130	...	1,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	2,062	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	229	10,050	409	13,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	93	402	6	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	950	5,215	430	2,514	46	375	46	182	...	...	4	34	28	110	...	...	...	...	5	39
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	6,265	1,079	9,620	60	300	12	115

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																														
Copper—																														
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	10	3,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																														
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	50	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																														
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	21	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	4,290	...	6,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																														
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																														
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																														
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																														
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																														
Piece-goods	Yds.	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	756	...	7,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	1,35,733	...	2,00,135	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	34	...	6,375	...	9,620	...	70	...	50
Merchandise ... { Dutiable ...	,,	...	5,635	...	2,563	...	375	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	154
Total ...		...	1,41,368	...	2,02,698	...	375	...	452	...	...	...	...	34	...	6,375	...	9,620	...	370	...	204
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,789	...	6,97,275
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,789	...	6,97,275
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	1,41,368	...	2,02,698	...	375	...	452	...	...	...	...	34	...	6,375	...	9,620	...	8,41,159	...	6,97,479
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Treasure—																						
Government. { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	409
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	51,028	1,330	21,974
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	67,446	...	72,435
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	...	5,417
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	766	15	852
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	1,263	370	1,715
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,579	...	7,701
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	55	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	177
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	12,575	395	9,363
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	474	28	178
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,820	75,657	94,249	45,810
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336,049	52,944	462,475	74,054
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,367	5,607	18,098	4,330
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,833	6,081	36,231	7,671
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,920	...	1,446
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	798	3,361	1,501
Other sorts of manufactures .. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,893	...	950
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,182	...	23,048
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191	13,820	8,269	44,988
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,049	...	15,248
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	220	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	160	1,132	515
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	1,80,241	...	98,404
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,767	...	1,658
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	87
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	5,989	...	10,010
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	450
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	167
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	281	453	1,009
Spirits ... ... ,,	½	4	8	98	...	...	...	...	14	551	49	1,806	...	...	...	...	83,202	1,06,308	91,617	1,16,628
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	10	30	1	6	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	2,264	555	2,401
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...	...	...	...	6,571	...	25,533
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	9
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	105	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2,398	30	2,154
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	126	9	335
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	252	2,236	188	1,464
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,146	11,108	6,322	11,527
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	3,050	423	4,894
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	170	99	693
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	240	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	lb. 56	6
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1,086	72	1,015
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	5,921	174	6,532
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716,432	3,35,841	448,931	2,26,154	...	...	...	...	18,708	24,025	39,495	46,032
Paints, colours and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	...	1,587
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	936
Provisions	,,	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,080	...	2,500	...	58,314	...	73,282
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,392	...	7,722
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	369
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	1,212	17,327	28	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	160	...	...	10,668,541	17,26,860	11,148,754	16,03,289
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	...	...	1,397	6,097	1,000	5,313
Tobacco—																		4,459	3,847	12,702	9,956
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317,604	34,964	367,892	42,906
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640	1,815	639	1,014	...	...	...	...	292	236	634	2,480
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	389
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	640	525	1,615
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,618	...	1,71,135
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	459	247	133
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	115	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	470	...	2,500	...	523	...	...	...	6,85,512	...	6,60,237
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	17,482	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	...	20,648	...	13,926	...	2,500	...	33,04,693	...	31,18,325
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	34	...	104	...	...	...	5	...	3,36,392	...	2,17,414	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,265	...	1,26,829
Total ...		...	17,516	...	667	...	...	...	5	...	3,39,472	...	2,38,062	...	13,926	...	2,500	...	34,15,958	...	32,45,154
Treasure ... Gold	Val.	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,972	...	963
Treasure ... Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,13,580	...	6,60,720
Total ...		...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,16,552	...	6,61,683
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	17,705	...	667	...	...	...	5	...	3,39,472	...	2,38,062	...	13,926	...	2,500	...	41,32,510	...	39,06,837
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	310	2	160	...	...	2	17
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	27,469	...	39,120	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	225	1	25	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	165	46	237	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	70	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ...Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	224	200	1,000	450	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,858	421	39,349	8,568	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410,366	3,34,526	1,535,126	3,84,842	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,235	1,088	49,203	17,642	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	107	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	5,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,956	...	5,26,241	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	25	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	772	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,957	...	4,202	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	787	...	351	...	269
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	12	300	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	150	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	...	425	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,298	79,194	4,016	83,503	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	12,296	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,123	...	3,235	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	52	1	7	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	18	185	...	...	18	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																						
Copper—																						
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2,170	48	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																						
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	2,328	212	2,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	61	43	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																						
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505	2,50,998	2,919	2,12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	1,360	487	7,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2,012	154	9,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	998	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials.	Val.	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	2,026	...	4,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	3,426	...	2,744	...	5,958	...	2,364	...	...	23,773	...	27,849	...	57,052	...	1,34,528				
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt. 1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	840	942	4,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																						
Piece-goods	Yds.	738	2,675	126	205	...	...	...	...	...	21	25	314	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	16,800	2,700	1,600	200	...	...	...	...	...	7,341,640	6,08,311	7,867,122	5,07,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	180	3,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	28,922	1,310	24,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	265	184	798	664	...	...	...	...	...	9,665	3,869	6,396	2,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,242	5,593	8,905	11,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	85	60	610	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	103	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,428	...	18,236	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																						
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	1,372	...	1,968	...	4,155	...	857	...	...	1,81,454	...	2,11,023	...	13,040	...	6,439				
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	16,674	...	17,508	...	10,113	...	3,221	...	...	19,35,037	...	21,30,876	...	70,467	...	1,41,253				
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	117	...	22	...	...	...	...				
Total ...		...	16,674	...	17,508	...	10,298	...	3,221	...	...	19,35,154	...	21,30,898	...	70,467	...	1,41,253				
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	7,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,266	...	144	...	19,799	...	450				
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	5,300	...	1,32,694	...	2,000	...	...				
Total ...		...	7,268	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	11,566	...	1,32,838	...	21,799	...	450				
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	23,942	...	17,508	...	11,798	...	3,221	...	...	19,46,720	...	22,63,736	...	92,266	...	1,41,703				
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Government. Treasure—																						
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,800	...	91,970
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	2	180	987	2,95,560	805	2,29,820	...	...	...	...	2,671	3,57,748	2,148	2,53,551
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	35	...	1,275	...	210	...	500	...	3,224	...	755	...	20,46,174	...	22,73,874
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	2,750	...	7,99,752	...	9,19,353
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	½	20	...	...	...	...	lb. 56	45	1,346	2,62,123	1,610	3,13,060
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	360	1,429	3,025	55,328	1,37,168	66,026	1,61,538
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,448	...	36,844	...	32,745
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,363	11,132	54,372	17,762	530,012	1,58,246	484,073	1,54,823
Clocks and watches ... ,, ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,948	75,975	8,931	64,439
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	3,688	73,760	...	...	...	...	491	9,500	4,640	1,01,534	4,500	83,500	46,392	10,07,186	41,528	7,88,602
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	3,032	1,106	29,237	3,516	92,971
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,339	1,30,029	21,890	1,99,616
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	10,385	73	8,445
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	474	28	178
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,610	16,146	8,900	8,465	14,026,954	1,67,71,010	14,763,824	1,08,10,822
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,233,305	1,12,32,963	69,786,615	98,18,775
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,363,087	22,20,537	18,216,665	31,69,624
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,613,665	53,89,588	32,161,499	52,43,313
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,696	...	64,504
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,618	75,797	43,097	65,852
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	150	...	31,196	...	40,083
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	24	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,03,448	...	6,93,763
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	11,429	234	14,175	4,262	77,372	9,639	1,50,318
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,347	...	49,953	...	1,56,167	...	1,87,734
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,352	49,109	114,569	34,474
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,194	69,214	129,504	45,620
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,607	14,846	16,112	5,188
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,918	...	94,565
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	750	557	56,827	768	53,856
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	75	...	330	...	...	...	75,605	...	77,809	...	2,63,981	...	2,64,846
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	96	576	27	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,629	90,568	7,466	1,00,488
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	60	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	7,969	...	13,462	...	15,37,561	...	13,07,649
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	625	...	2,12,060	...	2,55,264
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	81,741	...	47,355
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...	1,74,445	...	1,99,519
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	1,245	204	672	540,462	6,59,926	434,350	5,54,735
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,599	8,275	1,920	6,275	203,399	8,31,637	180,605	8,03,092
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	833	2,560	362	2,082	289	2,578	446	3,366	60,664	4,25,503	50,268	3,91,634
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	1,812	230	694

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,288	...	...	...	16,57,679	...	28,00,597
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	450	...	1,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,272	...	8,210	...	3,75,310	...	4,87,630
Metals—																		
Copper—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	300	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,398	1,11,410	2,848	1,25,276
Wrought	,,	lb. 56	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	352	2	125	39,663	16,12,812	31,731	12,86,460
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	9	335
Iron—																		
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,867	1,42,705	35,441	2,24,528	427,347	24,39,098	393,155	21,57,459
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,870	18,266	8,365	17,195
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	345	...	...	3,784	46,983	5,814	69,076
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,314	2,00,655	19,250	1,68,367
Tin—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,526	2,52,626	2,982	2,16,954
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	2,869	502	5,136
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	28,430	1,485	30,373	5,526	97,196	3,593	68,414
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	528	11	669	759	58,080	824	62,858
Oils	Gals.	...	...	3,377,568	14,84,772	...	...	...	...	2,675,340	12,93,621	26,683	33,353	3,443,484	17,14,243	3,927,516	18,55,107
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,026	...	14,673	...	2,28,377	...	1,88,164
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,354	...	14,029	...	4,39,840	...	5,86,436
Provisions	,,	...	62,367	...	53,290	...	3,125	...	1,105	...	2,640	...	2,595	...	9,45,856	...	11,57,513
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,05,589	...	33,23,149
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	7,979	54	7,145
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,392	...	7,722
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	1,288	4,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	840	2,230	9,476
Manufactures of—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	554	23,562	32,271	19,152	29,030
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	...	11,160
Spices	lb.	...	...	672	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,027,877	23,38,031	19,018,158	21,11,226
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	2,475	...	...	8,931	1,11,630	6,696	83,190
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,409	7,925	21,463	14,685
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	300	1,250	...	...	...	...	177	710	...	...	334,583	78,295	418,780	1,56,910
Manufactured	,,	...	...	302	475	...	...	...	...	150	150	...	...	111,944	1,27,726	123,925	1,34,815
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	1,230	...	50	...	345	...	...	...	14,515	...	11,103	...	1,52,201	...	1,77,619
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,623	51,131	67,045	70,145
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	175	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,585	...	1,97,322
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Manufactures—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	764	700	350	359,389	3,63,847	301,950	3,21,957
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	...	500	...	97,201	...	55,857
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	595	...	1,690	...	5,432	...	19,000	...	12,661	...	21,513	...	21,95,761	...	23,16,899
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	1,39,700	...	77,592	...	3,05,257	...	2,59,925	...	4,96,261	...	6,40,276	...	5,84,17,401	...	5,63,80,339
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	100	...	14,84,777	...	2,560	...	2,082	...	13,05,719	...	11,313	...	37,75,850	...	36,59,017
Total ...		...	1,39,800	...	15,62,369	...	3,07,817	...	2,62,007	...	18,01,980	...	6,51,589	...	6,21,93,251	...	6,00,39,356
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,013	...	...	...	25,07,321	...	13,84,254
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,31,745	...	7,93,414
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,013	...	...	...	32,39,066	...	21,77,668
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	1,39,800	...	15,62,369	...	3,07,817	...	2,62,007	...	18,14,993	...	6,51,589	...	6,54,32,317	...	6,22,17,024
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	13,34,064	...	50,65,241
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	13,34,064	...	50,65,241

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	23,680	20,041	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	340	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	1,485	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	80	193	9,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,24,032	...	1,07,205	...	1,690	...	260	...	2,540	...	136	...	...	...	531
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,44,153	...	1,17,270	...	1,690	...	260	...	2,540	...	136	...	..	...	531
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	150	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2,500	16	2,000
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	57,430	...	67,385	...	100	...	132	...	360	...	350	...	1,070	...	232
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	105,443	66,90,452	143,636	94,23,504	11,703	7,26,432	27,115	17,43,094	79,529	49,43,319	1,01,593	64,43,405	2,840	1,84,031	4,922	3,32,153
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	12,394	88,964	13,554	1,06,489	...	...	56	450	9	80	325	2,608	118	825	293	1,958
Manufactures (excluding ropes) ,,	141,899	12,32,709	172,470	14,50,786	515	4,637	337	3,042	14,092	1,17,098	22,925	1,77,496	2,343	23,337	22,809	2,07,568
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	574,251	1,61,84,636	308,800	78,84,844	28,312	7,18,804	28,995	7,12,500	70,037	17,48,207	57,686	13,45,757	9,483	2,47,866	57,413	13,86,207
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	70	29	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	374,822	57,705	391,411	98,452	...	...	33	24	800	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	7,07,424	...	6,98,918	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	...	1,175	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	12,631	37,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	17,86,558	...	12,58,060	...	1,416	...	560	...	893	...	...	...	5,050	...	15
Dyeing and colouring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	18,640	41,26,366	5,256	11,54,937	287	64,174	128	28,720	3,926	8,41,747	270	60,462	55	12,308	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	148,954	4,52,362	208,681	8,54,782	5	19	738	4,156	3,240	4,610	1,320	5,280	...	...	2,000	8,879
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	15	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	58,264	2,04,123	10,036	37,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jawari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	36	760	241	6,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	250	3,547	44	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																			
Raw	Cwt.	8,833	65,269	6,172	48,040	72	650	...	...	342	2,854	...	...	44	500	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																			
Hides, raw	Cwt.	238	8,363	12	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	5,017		277													
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	87,411	42,16,220	93,281	56,12,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,600	1	77	54	3,028
	No.	1,095,148		1,490,832								350		26		820	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	985	59,666	824	58,276	3	280	...	...	lb. 78	100	...	...	lb. 22	21	2	285
	No.	63,101		29,366		14				9				5		442	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	93,878	1,02,91,650	91,173	1,00,03,116	597	67,694	592	71,908	1,932	2,31,466	1,489	2,37,373	23	4,233	4	397
	No.	9,991,408		9,703,391		63,384		53,509		195,076		151,156		2,101		590	
Jewellery	Val.	...	11,075	...	11,711	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	400	...	...
Jute—																	
Raw	Cwt.	130	1,052	4,332	45,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																	
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	17	765	288	12,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																	
Vegetable, *not essential*	Gal.	1,09,648	11,90,699	1,016,740	10,31,550	47,780	56,440	108,910	1,20,047	14,350	17,015	97,639	1,14,118	71,595	79,173	203,280	2,35,831
Other sorts	,,	10,918	44,011	2,321	21,185	...	...	...	...	7,282	5,008	...	...	400	4,000	300	3,000
Oil-cake	Cwt.	2	5	3,251	9,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	56
Provisions	Val.	...	86,714	...	1,02,135	...	...	...	...	...	2,560	...	3,565	...	1,280	...	4,266
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																	
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,165	67,433	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	89,821	5,27,372	7,572	39,851	...	...	...	...	41,640	2,49,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	34,734	2,29,427	51,568	3,25,112	...	...	...	...	16,071	66,052	11,563	71,078	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	2,009	12,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	273,175	17,39,380	454,026	29,76,393	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	72,920	3,98,780	46,743	2,18,384	...	...	...	...	561,888	31,75,870	453,729	23,61,211	...	...	1	22
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	245,427	2,21,624	180,589	1,67,100	...	...	...	...	3,459	2,942	2,820	4,270	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	2,138,649	3,86,389	1,515,916	3,50,963	296,128	44,235	47,602	14,626	7,620,544	19,90,050	7,553,530	12,97,897	484,499	1,26,984	272,273	87,360
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	756,436	34,95,683	769,772	36,98,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	895,755	7,88,667	1,007,897	3,78,890	224	224	196	203	1,570	1,570	2,075	2,080	2,419	2,323	2,370	2,370
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	121,921	1,48,004	103,216	1,22,234	140	148	1,195	1,041	170	171	...	...	1,528	1,054	2,532	1,661
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	14	928	5	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	77
Wood—																	
Teak	Cub. ft.	1,000	1,500	412	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tons.	20		8													
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,72,097	...	95,283	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,434	...	2,35,924	...	16,119	...	19,519
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	307,990	44,335	198,649	27,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	313
Manufactures of—																	
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	139	1,111	13	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	2,12,082	...	1,21,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	7,93,644	...	8,77,756	...	1,200	...	426	...	1,83,939	...	1,81,813	...	60,611	...	42,488
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	2,04,158	...	37,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Free ...		...	5,47,94,285	...	4,69,25,017	...	16,86,453	...	27,00,929	...	1,54,99,804	...	1,55,91,512	...	7,73,812	...	23,39,685
Total ...		...	5,49,98,443	...	4,69,63,004	...	16,86,453	...	27,00,929	...	1,54,99,804	...	1,55,91,512	...	7,73,812	...	23,39,692
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	5,51,42,596	...	4,70,80,274	...	16,88,143	...	27,01,189	...	1,55,02,344	...	1,55,91,648	...	7,73,812	...	23,40,223
Treasure ... Gold		...	10,10,080	...	1,40,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	10,10,080	...	1,40,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	5,61,52,676	...	4,72,21,022	...	16,88,143	...	27,01,189	...	1,55,02,344	...	1,55,91,648	...	7,73,812	...	23,40,223
Government Stores		...	10,965	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	10,965	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																				
Cotton—		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	187	9,405	7	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	19,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding ropes). ,,	3,744	39,823	1,313	12,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	10,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	51,859	13,83,222	51,354	14,19,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663	48,300	5,007	1,37,411	49,254	13,85,858	40,558	10,45,778
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1	150	...	...	204	46,500	108	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	769	4,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	...	...	85 / 1,250	4,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	...	...	45 / 4,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	Val.	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																						
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	2,988	3,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	17,634	...	13,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																						
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	...	...	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,091	1,57,540	66,427	3,29,483	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	51,258	3,12,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	358,940	94,487	168,700	37,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	2,400	2,301	1,500	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	9,700	10,100	...	...	5,437	7,232	5,998	5,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	550	3,444	2,307	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																						
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																						
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,350	...	2,41,717	...	4,66,894	...	13,86,408	...	10,48,085	
	Free	...	18,73,378	...	14,99,507	...	53,732	...	29,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	18,73,378	...	14,99,507	...	53,732	...	29,619	...	...	...	10,350	...	2,41,717	...	4,66,894	...	13,86,408	...	10,48,085	
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	18,73,378	...	14,99,507	...	53,732	...	29,619	...	...	...	10,350	...	2,41,717	...	4,66,894	...	13,86,408	...	10,48,085	
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total		...	18,73,378	...	14,99,507	...	53,732	...	29,619	...	...	...	10,350	...	2,41,717	...	4,66,894	...	13,86,408	...	10,48,085	
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55		57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	1,800	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	400	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	10	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	400	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	23	...	940	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,376	85,901	761	45,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	45,245	937	55,382
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,092	27,700	495	4,170	1,809	9,715	2,878	16,718
Manufactured (excluding ropes). ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,490	64,925	4,416	31,485	30	180	60	250
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	1,800	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	40
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,200	750	5,250	1,750	38,600	7,100	2,100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650	1,275
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	120	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	48,094	...	46,588	...	3	...	650
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	13,538	29,82,750	11,736	26,87,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	1,87,007	27	6,063	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	29	198	87	480	453	4,729	15	160	22	205	191	1,339	...	...	488	4,525	589	5,926
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	39,087	1,32,841	36,383	1,22,811	12,588	41,201	9,809	32,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	98	482	7	40	14,968	59,827	9,146	41,838	61,455	2,02,866	24,224	99,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	9,041	1,309	8,837
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	612	2,106	2,015	7,153	...	...	34	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jawari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	730	2,383	16	55	...	...	93	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,765	28,925
Gums—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hides and skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No.																					
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	875	...	...	...	...	
	No.															494						
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No.													51								
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	1	75	9	1,000	...	...	...	...	3	363	36,807	45,12,531	45,341	54,24,687	...	...	...	...	
	No.			50		1,200						260		4,311,913		5,165,792						
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	120	
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																						
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	22,272	24,182	33,934	30,686	7,804	7,900	3,668	3,480	213,633	2,27,868	398,087	4,13,800	428	428	594	594	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	4,250	524	4,468	...	...	80	40	
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	8,788	...	33,918	...	390	...	2,250	...	...	...	1,510	...	...	...	200	...	13,563	...	13,788	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	570	
Seeds—																						
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	933	4,922	923	3,941	29	120	88	400	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	166	1,106	477	3,122	24	150	30	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Til or gingelly	,,	31,835	2,01,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	152,057	8,99,292	37,528	2,03,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	90	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	208,610	61,776	156,391	39,409	227,700	19,171	257,100	17,504	6,000	400	13,906	2,670	70,952	15,712	...	...	146,242	29,669	110,761	22,548	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	64,377	2,78,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,444	51,557	6,129	45,068	
Tea	lb.	...	...	150	150	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	109,451	26,985	100,375	30,168	8,900	3,175	550	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	144	
Manufactured	,,	1,260	1,470	1,405	1,569	5,400	5,153	9,969	8,722	66	66	7,550	2,560	45	38	...	...	...	...	560	60	
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood—																						
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,343	25,831	29,850	33,982	
	Tons.																	447		597		
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,638	...	24,380	
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																						
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	41,300	...	140	...	...	...	811	...	...	...	303	...	1,900 85,942	...	400 5,212	...	12,292	...	17,658	
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	482	...	40	...	59,827	...	41,838	...	2,02,866	...	99,302	...		...		...	9,041	...	8,837	
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...		...	42,83,654	...	32,91,328	...	2,22,984	...	2,33,927	...	60,272	...	45,728	...	51,78,332	...	59,39,148	...	2,17,827	...	2,68,118	
Total ...		...	42,84,136	...	32,91,368	...	2,82,811	...	2,75,765	...	2,63,138	...	1,45,030	...	51,78,332	...	59,39,148	...	2,26,868	...	2,76,955	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	42,84,136	...	32,91,378	...	2,84,211	...	2,75,765	...	2,63,138	...	1,45,030	...	51,81,382	...	59,39,548	...	2,26,868	...	2,76,955	
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...		...	42,84,136	...	32,91,378	...	2,84,211	...	2,75,765	...	2,63,138	...	1,45,030	...	51,81,382	...	59,39,548	...	2,26,868	...	2,76,955	
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

**(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	42,440	35,144	35,851	29,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	477,794	77,423	728,395	1,16,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,085	17,548	35,600	5,922
White ... ... ,,	172,305	31,715	148,700	27,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,888	4,448	16,450	3,222
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	173,400	24,800	153,725	30,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,103	5,397	19,990	3,535
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	42	1,159	28	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	450
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	1,163	6,083	433	2,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	150	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	201	6,832	131	4,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80
Sugar and other saccharine produce, ,,	195	2,932	201	3,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	84,119	...	94,754	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	77,066	...	99,308
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	2,70,257	...	3,19,576	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	1,04,609	...	1,13,117
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	85,213	5,85,472	83,435	6,26,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,628	1,79,263	5,319	1,39,552
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	18,632	...	18,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,112	...	2,538
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	10	685	18	1,069	5	353	5	341	2,407	1,49,638	1,784	1,06,992	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	116	865	...	...	...	...	205	1,055	292	1,604	...	...	...	...
Manufactured (excluding ropes). ,,	175	1,226	196	1,896	5	78	lb. 16	15	...	...	17	83	8	364	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	4,061	1,03,730	6,685	1,65,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	258,578	1,10,849	40,243	15,865	3,849,120	15,66,465	2,898,960	11,55,370	...	...	...	...	30,190	13,150	52,400	19,180
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	278,496	49,256	374,944	69,933	1,094,400	1,49,229	955,200	1,29,215	...	...	4,482	1,000	201,044	38,331	458,702	73,297
White ... ... ,,	13,006	2,616	19,877	5,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	1,540	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	6,159,947	17,73,934	6,155,299	16,94,060	976	676	2,400	420	19,090	10,831	13,774	9,918	4,215,999	14,89,835	4,695,590	17,22,210
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	38,283	...	49,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,415	...	5,659
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,049	...	1,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	485
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	36,282	74,000	36,069	93,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,152	25,502	6,423	14,889
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	8,414	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	3,662	...	5,444
Dyeing and colouring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	639	1,16,101	572	1,25,322	...	...	...	...	119	25,045	84	18,985	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,319	35,570	4,449	42,897	...	...	...	...	33	335	32	302	232	1,831	796	7,540
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	17,168	54,264	18,134	57,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	40	33	91
Paddy ... ... ,,	384,735	8,49,757	257,203	5,57,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Rice ... ... ,,	1,058,906	46,14,476	957,235	41,67,204	...	...	...	...	305	1,805	387	2,735	10,519	49,183	13,125	60,490
Wheat ... ... ,,	698	3,187	677	3,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Pulse ... ... ,,	20,549	76,990	16,935	71,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	745	452	2,001
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,508	4,966	2,423	9,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	469	70	165
Gums—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	67	1,434	64	1,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	28	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																			
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																			
Hides, raw	Cwt.	5	128	4	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	60	28	784	
	No.	60		56											300		2,206		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	10	1,001	3	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2,156	
	No.	884		1,300													1,022		
Skins, raw	Cwt.	4	315	1	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No.	621		244															
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	71	8,419	249	28,383	49	5,500	9	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,140	4,47,488	6,638	6,77,434	
	No.	21,312		58,338		6,600		1,200							920,927		1,407,797		
Jewellery	Val.	...	617	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,994	...	16,686	
Jute—																			
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	15	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																			
Gunny bags	No.	13,772	2,326	11,678	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	1,987	...	2,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																			
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	lb. 56	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																			
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	84,357	86,814	78,196	77,238	...	...	...	...	260	260	216	216	20,088	22,667	23,740	25,545		
Other sorts	,,	90	135	128	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	65	...	...	1	150		
Oil-cake	Cwt.	151,560	4,44,061	202,997	5,08,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,246	6,209	2,312	4,868		
Provisions	Val.	...	8,12,589	...	10,02,350	...	925	...	2,380	...	1,487	...	1,027	...	1,61,473	...	1,41,285		
Saltpetre	Cwt.	199	2,010	47	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	102	5	60		
Seeds—																			
Essential	Cwt.	14,812	78,158	16,214	84,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,478	32,851	13,209	65,588		
Castor	,,	3	14	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mustard and rape	,,	459	2,848	15	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1,615	167	1,002		
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Til or gingelly	,,	2,227	12,901	2,626	15,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	100	112	723		
Other sorts	,,	11,072	27,048	12,372	32,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,119	1,32,372	19,900	77,619		
Silk—																			
Raw	lb.	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures	Val.	...	4,012	...	13,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	5,473,112	4,49,453	4,447,523	4,00,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,976	...	24,505		
Stone and marble	Cwt.	2,296	702	1,506	187	4,485	29,245	10,366	72,100	9,702	2,333	36,304	7,978	88,582	7,600	164,116	12,792		
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	25,814	2,38,305	38,382	3,49,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	240		
Tea	lb.	1,236	1,231	1,600	1,638	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	476	91	637		
Tobacco—												50	50	...	...	40	40		
Unmanufactured	lb.	67,700	8,439	58,219	6,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635,153	75,620	640,650	69,790		
Manufactured	,,	45,382	39,729	38,481	33,653	1,083	1,481	687	721	922	1,077	1,122	1,211	19,083	10,621	50,470	24,866		
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	19	1,164	107	7,387	...	...	4	200	...	...	...	...	295	19,287	108	7,732		
Wood—																			
Teak	Cub. ft.	28,131	54,853	19,875	38,459	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tons.	563		398						20									
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,43,090	...	1,21,871	...	63,410	...	55,223	...	817	...	5,528	...	...	...	330		
Wool—																			
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																			
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piece-goods	Yds.	151,095	44,982	186,803	63,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	254	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,726	...	780		
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	3,52,418	...	4,53,366	...	15,682	...	13,015	...	1,196	...	691	...	1,13,762	...	1,41,270		
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	54,64,233	...	47,24,507	...	...	...	...	...	1,805	...	2,735	...	49,183	...	60,497		
	Free	...	58,81,599	...	63,08,898	...	18,33,054	...	14,30,100	...	1,95,334	...	1,55,704	...	28,30,883	...	32,89,998		
Total ...		...	1,13,45,832	...	1,10,33,405	...	18,33,054	...	14,30,100	...	1,97,139	...	1,58,439	...	28,80,066	...	33,50,495		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	1,16,76,089	...	1,13,43,981	...	18,33,400	...	14,30,100	...	1,97,139	...	1,58,839	...	29,84,675	...	34,63,612		
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
	Silver	...	8,32,500	...	13,27,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,163	...	...		
Total ...		...	8,32,500	...	13,27,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,163	...	500		
Grand Total ...		...	1,24,48,589	...	1,26,71,481	...	18,33,400	...	14,30,100	...	1,97,139	...	1,58,839	...	29,99,838	...	34,64,112		
Government Stores		...	10,060	...	14,704	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...		
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	10,060	...	14,704	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...		

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,120	55,185	37,071	30,457
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	300	584,679	95,271	766,135	1,22,441
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,193	37,263	165,150	30,727
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,503	30,197	175,170	34,612
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45	4	100	44	1,204	62	1,118
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	6,233	433	2,273
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	6,962	325	14,713
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	2,932	201	3,361
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	58	...	405	...	100	...	376	...	1,825	...	2,93,809	...	3,05,587
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	758	...	405	...	100	...	421	...	2,225	...	5,29,056	...	5,45,783
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	7	210	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,011	7,67,580	88,772	7,67,609
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	200	...	100	...	150	...	...	...	850	...	450	...	4,410	...	33,462	...	87,087	...	1,25,630
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	7,749	4,72,655	6,681	3,96,176	...	...	lb. 28	15	1,029	62,095	820	51,800	2,675	1,72,160	2,005	1,30,154	216,015	1,35,61,748	290,284	1,87,30,371
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	1,451	6,545	4,202	23,683	...	...	32	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	1,875	19,085	1,34,934	22,512	1,60,580
Manufactured (excluding ropes) ,,	...	...	110	615	15	100	83	1,145	...	...	...	...	2,119	33,964	4,749	49,911	173,425	15,18,491	230,520	19,47,275
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	750	21,360	3,109	90,000	...	...	...	...	57,685	15,10,685	34,105	9,39,868	847,355	2,33,53,168	593,715	1,51,27,427
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	2,000	775	419,422	1,80,147	119,700	52,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,557,380	18,70,640	3,113,333	12,43,309
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	100,800	11,700	506,880	62,880	...	...	...	...	20,175	3,363	8,100	1,350	1,696,715	2,52,179	2,308,308	3,37,675
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,306	4,156	20,057	5,795
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	3,383	2,054	1,898	1,146	175	131	...	...	107,051	33,823	71,083	27,995	10,723,363	33,77,209	11,341,488	35,58,050
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	3,613	...	1,230	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	2,109	...	7,59,141	...	7,58,860
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,268	...	2,423
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,574	4,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,434	99,502	56,697	1,50,388
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	760	...	643	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5,717	...	404	...	18,60,507	...	13,18,380
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,304	5,13,176	1,508	3,38,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	25,896	29	6,406	40,696	89,41,214	19,718	44,51,169
Other sorts ... ... ,,	201	2,138	904	10,098	6	25	34	367	...	...	...	...	424	1,670	153	1,594	158,195	5,05,064	220,969	9,51,570
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	631	89	393	69,002	2,28,977	64,448	2,13,421
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	384,800	8,49,792	257,207	5,57,314
Rice ... ... ,,	702	4,454	395	2,660	3,498	16,247	467	2,313	...	...	...	...	162	818	1,134	6,148	1,210,551	51,63,322	1,017,466	44,29,561
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	3,187	679	3,118
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	11	80	1	8	...	...	...	...	9	36	45	195	21,376	79,963	19,482	80,593
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,765	28,925
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	7,818	2,602	9,815
Gums—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	760	241	6,388
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	...	...	4	80
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	235	...	...	76	1,669	64	1,386
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	254	3,605	47	723

Hemp—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	31	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,292	69,281	6,203	48,346
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	8,551	44	1,682
	No.																	5,377		2,539	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 42	18	...	87,422	42,17,316	93,498	56,25,139
	No.														5			1,096,063		1,496,068	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	60,433	827	58,683
	No.																				
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	2	344	...	...	8	920	...	...	...	...	1,168	1,59,563	235,800	2,73,725	53,801		30,052	
	No.			200				1,000						133,002				139,674	1,57,79,544	147,552	1,67,24,725
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,646,923		16,782,993	
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,539	...	30,097
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,052	4,347	45,860
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,772	2,326	13,081	1,813
Lac—																		...	1,987	...	2,173
Shell	Cwt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	lb. 56	18
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	765	288	12,754
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	442	442	1,299	1,463	2,110	2,115	315	315	1,260	1,350	14,335	17,322	51,276	60,497	1,611,102	17,36,037	2,020,092	21,17,509
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,190	57,404	3,484	28,972
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,308	4,50,275	208,635	5,23,060
Provisions	Val.	...	9,478	...	9,944	...	1,007	...	744	...	5,511	...	10,020	...	17,052	...	44,832	...	11,40,501	...	13,87,829
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	2,112	89	1,153
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	41	27	166	...	...	...	...	98	860	23	169	22,355	1,16,964	43,649	2,22,583
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162,555	9,34,874	74,010	3,69,397
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	218	10	60	45,705	3,01,416	63,830	4,00,675
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	309,258	19,66,012	456,766	29,92,733
Silk—								2	6	...	...	...	...	16	83	1	150	883,330	49,45,907	570,276	28,98,160
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248,931	2,24,611	183,409	1,71,370
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,128	...	38,921
Spices	lb.	436,549	1,08,618	698,554	1,52,264	50,794	9,598	7,518	1,063	...	...	...	...	75,951	20,774	73,576	15,833	17,748,944	33,83,249	15,523,770	24,61,152
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,781	29,947	11,938	72,539
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	...	...	...	...	6,708	53,420	714	4,984	...	...	...	...	5	67	53,361	2,53,464	795,485	38,39,508	932,826	46,30,372
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,462	4,393	100	100	4,628	4,628	10,626	10,674	912,704	8,05,347	1,026,729	8,97,820
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,708	3,603	18,784	3,300	849,152	1,18,222	813,922	1,10,365
Manufactured	,,	585	652	30	60	14,476	8,219	27,795	13,744	5,604	9,760	2,499	3,076	5,943	8,647	6,113	3,504	239,634	2,54,172	263,016	2,31,193
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	21,379	225	15,877
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	8,715	12,974	41,650	49,919	775	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,964	97,386	91,787	1,23,185
	Tons.	174		833		16												1,240		1,836	
Other sorts	Val.	...	16,053	...	32,782	...	20,092	...	3,619	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	5,80,080	...	5,94,409
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	24	307,990	44,335	201,391	28,101
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,234	46,093	186,816	64,273
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	9,035	...	13,967	...	7,973	...	9,794	...	255	...	435	...	4,194	...	56,173	...	16,83,443	...	18,15,433
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	4,454	...	2,660	...	16,247	...	2,313	...	...	...	...	...	818	...	6,152	...	60,13,114	...	49,86,875
	Free	...	11,52,278	...	10,30,775	...	3,22,220	...	2,50,633	...	83,335	...	67,513	...	20,30,179	...	19,23,635	...	10,06,01,540	...	9,48,47,103
Total ...		...	11,56,732	...	10,33,435	...	3,38,467	...	2,52,946	...	83,335	...	67,513	...	20,30,997	...	19,29,787	...	10,66,14,654	...	9,98,33,978
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	11,56,732	...	10,33,435	...	3,38,652	...	2,53,704	...	83,740	...	67,613	...	20,31,418	...	19,32,012	...	10,71,43,710	...	10,08,79,761
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,10,080	...	1,41,248
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,47,663	...	13,27,500
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,57,743	...	14,68,748
Grand Total ...		...	11,56,732	...	10,33,435	...	3,38,652	...	2,53,704	...	83,740	...	67,613	...	20,31,418	...	19,32,012	...	10,90,01,453	...	10,18,48,509
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	18,330	...	47,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,355	...	69,694
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	18,330	...	47,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,355	...	69,694

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	32,884	32,878	28,234	28,233
Spirits	9,74,223	9,73,675	9,29,197	9,26,709
Wines and Liqueurs	72,891	72,632	67,298	67,028
Other sorts	30	30	14	14
Salt	4,153	4,153	7,131	7,131
All other articles	1,53,757	1,20,113	1,89,988	1,60,314
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	12,37,938	12,03,481	12,21,862	11,89,429
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding Salt ...	12,33,785	11,99,328	12,14,731	11,82,298
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	1,01,406	99,982	65,737	64,126
Do. (not in the husk)	3,07,382	3,07,067	2,77,386	2,76,888
Total ...	4,08,788	4,07,049	3,43,123	3,41,014

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(59)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the official years* 1890-91 *and* 1891-92.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Imports into Madras.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,24,85,800	1,60,13,477	23,66,773	20,05,930	1,48,52,573	1,80,19,407	...	15,000
,, Bombay	91,06,781	1,01,45,802	97,49,433	96,27,070	1,88,56,214	1,97,72,872	3,73,115	8,15,470
,, Scind	2,21,642	3,40,017	3,379	19,242	2,25,021	3,59,259	...	...
,, British Burma	40,33,617	55,31,637	76,516	1,13,811	41,10,133	56,45,448	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	2,58,47,840	3,20,30,933	1,21,96,101	1,17,66,053	3,80,43,941	4,37,96,986	3,73,115	8,30,470
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,65,36,779	1,90,92,700	19,58,696	23,24,901	1,84,95,475	2,14,17,601	13,15,985	28,15,389
From Cochin	72,339	80,488	300	4,692	72,639	85,180	...	...
,, Cutch	17,607	8,644	7,947	261	25,554	8,905	...	...
,, Damaun	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	195	5,336	...	...	195	5,336	...	...
,, Goa	4,10,572	3,31,608	1,548	2,985	4,12,120	3,34,593	26,430	67,945
,, Gaekwar's Territories ...	17,595	1,04,985	...	...	17,595	1,04,985	...	...
,, Karikal	19,695	456	108	...	19,803	456	...	...
,, Kattywar	91,642	2,68,504	7,090	17,596	98,732	2,86,100	...	...
,, Mahé	54,234	63,513	20,064	32,343	74,298	95,856	...	...
,, Pondicherry	60,857	61,858	16,658	14,170	77,515	76,028	...	...
,, Travancore	1,80,915	2,79,990	202	1,627	1,81,117	2,81,617	4,500	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total	9,25,651	12,08,382	53,917	73,674	9,79,568	12,82,056	30,930	67,945
All Ports, Total ...	4,33,10,270	5,23,32,015	1,42,08,714	1,41,64,628	5,75,18,984	6,64,96,643	17,20,030	37,13,804
Government Stores and Treasure ...	9,41,998	15,25,027	7,92,598	15,30,619	17,34,596	30,55,243	80,22,000	45,41,000
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	76,18,033	69,26,881	1,78,865	2,25,241	77,96,898	71,52,122	10,000	2,000
,, Bombay	1,35,38,051	1,38,87,210	60,807	1,06,539	1,35,98,858	1,39,93,749	3,300	13,961
,, Scind	2,86,574	3,89,812	915	7,440	2,87,489	3,97,252	...	...
,, British Burma	50,43,438	56,29,756	3,59,388	2,66,190	54,02,826	58,95,946	...	...
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	2,64,86,096	2,68,33,659	5,99,975	6,05,410	2,70,86,071	2,74,39,069	13,300	15,961
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,71,20,379	1,91,06,845	19,65,590	23,75,101	1,90,85,969	2,14,81,946	16,88,705	21,25,914
To Cochin	76,619	1,04,821	...	1,657	76,619	1,06,478	...	...
,, Cutch	4,96,344	3,82,751	...	...	4,96,344	3,82,751	...	...
,, Damaun	69	128	...	...	69	128	...	...
,, Diu	1,599	4,622	...	...	1,599	4,622	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	3,761	...	...	...	3,761	...	...	...
,, Gaekwar's Territories	2,730	...	...	...	2,730	...	...	...
,, Goa	4,85,374	6,76,235	10,436	830	4,95,810	6,77,065	...	...
,, Karikal	1,435	3,180	...	350	1,435	3,530	...	...
,, Kattywar	8,45,699	7,27,894	...	...	8,45,699	7,27,894	...	...
,, Mahe	3,06,929	2,68,045	9,583	587	3,16,512	2,68,632	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,92,983	2,41,478	1,745	6,159	1,94,728	2,47,637	...	...
,, Travancore	7,14,575	12,45,599	30,673	44,670	7,45,248	12,90,269	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	31,28,117	36,54,753	52,437	54,253	31,80,554	37,09,006	...	...
To all Ports, Total ...	4,67,34,592	4,95,95,257	26,18,002	30,34,764	4,93,52,594	5,26,30,021	17,02,005	21,41,875
Government Stores and Treasure ...	8,91,413	10,38,672	6,16,023	7,97,869	15,07,436	18,36,541	52,17,330	46,74,604

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1891-92.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	105	226,355	110	220,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21,401	1	611
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	32	52,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,442	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	2	4,852	4	6,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	3	1,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natâl	Steam ...	5	6,278	6	7,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	3	2,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	6	1,966	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	136	49,294	184	79,268	...	...	...	...	13	11,583	9	8,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	3,663	...	...	534	61,449	627	72,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	153	2	123	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	169	1	51	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	100	178,547	80	141,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	5	9,640	1	1,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	6	8,544	4	5,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	32,148	3	4,901
	Sailing ...	1	819	...	...	1	297	1	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	518	2	185	...	...	...	...
Total for 1891-92 ...	Steam ...	359	483,490	421	513,225	...	...	...	...	13	11,583	9	8,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	62,991	4	5,512
	Sailing ...	5	6,093	8	5,105	535	61,746	636	73,790	...	...	4	2,382	...	...	...	...	12	915	12	2,384	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ...	Steam ...	302	400,510	351	452,356	...	...	...	...	14	12,474	12	11,196	1	696	3	2,088	...	...	...	...	22	41,566	2	3,821
	Sailing ...	8	8,838	19	11,199	578	68,780	748	86,670	...	...	4	1,760	...	...	...	...	19	1,295	10	684	...	...	...	...

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Countries.	Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1891-92.				Grand Total for 1890-91.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	11	21,401	1	611	...	...	...	...	116	247,756	111	221,167	99	207,817	120	231,022
United Kingdom ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,934	...	...	2	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,757	1	2,067	7	5,101
Austria ... ... { Steam	1	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	855	...	...	...	...	1	2,011
Austria ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,393	...	...	1	1,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	53,437	...	...	29	44,853
France ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,510	...	...	2	884
Belgium ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,442	...	...	4	7,655	...	...
Belgium ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,490
Italy ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	913	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... . { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... . { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49	...	...	3	132	...	...	1	53
Mauritius ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,832	4	6,334	1	3,039	6	12,479
Mauritius ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,394	1	228	4	1,471
Réunion ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	216	...	...	3	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,088	...	...	7	2,451
Natal ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6,278	6	7,096	5	5,716	2	2,066
Natal ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	442	...	...
United States ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... ... { Sailing	1	1,633	...	...	...	...	1	662	1	1,633	1	662	...	...	...	...	1	1,633	4	3,550	2	2,843	3	3,831
Arabia ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	6	1,966	...	...	...	...	1	75	11	2,449	2	117	4	869
Ceylon ... ... { Steam	7	5,938	6	5,083	...	...	...	...	20	17,521	15	13,102	...	...	...	...	156	66,815	199	92,370	133	83,037	147	86,381
Ceylon ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	508	...	...	3	2,508	...	...	528	25,001	760	32,736	1,068	92,621	1,387	104,977	1,122	100,399	1,586	119,742
Maldives ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	153	2	128	...	...	...	...	3	153	2	128	3	157	5	375
Mekran ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	169	1	51	2	101	1	67	4	270	2	118	9	522	2	153
Persia ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	5	348	1	71
Straits Settlements ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	1	2,244	...	...	1	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	180,791	80	141,322	85	118,167	67	89,592
Straits Settlements ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	774	...	...	2	915
Australia ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,640	1	1,588	6	11,242	...	...
Australia ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,244	17	32,148	4	7,145	...	...	...	...	23	40,692	8	12,162	16	28,327	6	10,286
Other countries ... ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	474	6	518	3	659	5	758	1	297	13	2,392	5	1,165	6	718	9	3,721
Total for 1891-92 ... { Steam	8	6,793	6	5,083	1	2,244	2	3,637	55	83,611	21	22,251	...	...	...	...	414	567,101	442	535,476	...	...	...	...
Total for 1891-92 ... { Sailing	1	1,633	...	...	3	2,508	5	3,286	16	5,056	21	8,052	535	25,860	764	33,149	1,091	98,755	1,429	120,096	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ... { Steam	10	9,754	9	8,893	1	913	2	1,826	48	65,403	28	27,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	465,913	379	480,180
Total for 1890-91 ... { Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	2,509	5	3,408	21	3,804	19	5,852	546	26,910	847	35,916	...	...	...	...	1,153	108,332	1,633	139,637

(61)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1891-92, *compared with the totals of the year* 1890-91.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	4	5,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	2	3,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	4	5,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	2	2,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500	...	...
Natal	Steam	10	13,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	582	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	5	7,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	216	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	97	43,596	61	16,321	...	...	...	...	1	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,040	...	...
	Sailing	1	386	1	1,500	396	80,598	309	70,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,343
Java	Steam	1	1,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	2	2,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	2	2,616	3	4,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,392	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	...
Total for 1891-92	Steam	129	89,137	64	20,438	...	...	...	...	1	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,432	...	...
	Sailing	2	638	1	1,500	396	80,598	309	70,229	1	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,346	1	1,343
Total for 1890-91	Steam	189	100,417	163	69,129	1	1,471	...	...	1	1,395	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	3,509	1	1,370	421	78,185	238	51,713	3	1,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	592	...	...

(61)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1891-92, *compared with the totals of the year* 1890-91—continued.

Countries.	Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1891-92.				Grand Total for 1890-91.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,648	...	...	2	2,214	1	859
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,316	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,202	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,864	...	...	1	1,534	...	...
Sailing ...	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500	...	...	1	1,694	1	1,370
Natal ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13,564	...	...	7	10,137	...	...
Sailing ...	1	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	582	...	...	2	742	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,761	...	...	1	2,554	1	2,140
Sailing ...	1	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	468	...	...	4	1,325	...	...
Réunion ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	1	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	458	...	...	4	1,649	...	...
Central and South America ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	624	...	...	1	624	...	...	2	76	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam ...	2	2,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	45,628	61	16,321	175	81,091	159	63,475
Sailing ...	...	...	1	1,343	597	15,652	309	8,576	994	96,636	620	81,648	1,115	95,298	764	63,126
Java ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,386	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,735	...	...	2	1,552	2	2,655
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	289	...	...	1	289	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ... ... Steam ...	1	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,008	3	4,117	2	1,695	...	...
Sailing ...	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1891-92 ... Steam ...	3	3,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	92,561	64	20,438	...	...	...	...
Sailing ...	6	2,304	1	1,343	598	16,276	310	8,865	1,002	100,316	621	81,937	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ... Steam ...	2	2,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	103,979	163	69,129
Sailing ...	7	1,977	...	...	694	17,113	526	11,413	...	...	...	...	1,128	100,784	765	64,496

(62)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1891-92, *compared with the totals of the year* 1890-91.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total for 1891-92.				Total for 1890-91.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes from or to—																								
Bengal	236	424,169	218	404,291	1	324	33	9,055	24	21,424	43	57,980	73	9,345	15	1,761	334	455,262	309	473,087	291	411,841	301	434,263
Bombay	80	132,419	177	294,194	102	84,870	102	91,085	69	6,495	33	3,403	2,252	93,564	3,115	106,648	2,503	317,348	3,427	495,330	2,286	284,850	3,149	408,937
Scind	...	...	...	...	1	129	...	...	4	586	10	858	78	5,251	144	11,268	83	5,966	154	12,126	63	4,041	109	8,918
British Burma	109	155,427	153	222,420	64	13,433	9	1,755	1	611	...	...	31	5,932	16	3,949	205	175,403	178	228,124	215	152,310	184	223,203
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	425	712,015	548	920,905	168	98,756	144	101,895	98	29,116	86	62,241	2,434	114,092	3,290	123,626	3,125	953,979	4,068	1,208,667	2,855	853,012	3,743	1,075,321
British Ports within the Presidency	2,795	4,406,100	2,462	3,894,363	500	187,174	435	168,762	124	17,121	131	32,066	8,084	229,109	7,621	212,203	11,503	4,839,504	10,649	4,307,394	11,684	4,547,034	10,709	4,041,443
Indian Ports not British ...	113	182,187	99	164,168	36	7,476	10	1,303	194	8,539	336	9,295	364	17,147	840	40,051	707	215,349	1,285	214,817	686	186,975	1,327	243,790
Total for 1891-92 ...	3,333	5,300,302	3,109	4,979,436	704	293,406	589	271,960	416	54,776	553	103,602	10,882	360,348	11,751	375,880	15,335	6,008,832	16,002	5,730,878	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ...	3,314	4,896,759	3,147	4,651,166	724	281,611	576	258,110	416	51,356	491	74,393	10,771	357,295	11,565	376,885	...	...	...	...	15,225	5,587,021	15,779	5,360,554
In ballast from or to—																								
Bengal	1	1,246	36	55,739	...	...	7	1,936	...	...	8	13,286	15	915	39	4,689	16	2,161	90	75,650	23	10,190	74	51,979
Bombay	10	12,997	7	11,247	1	11	3	2,666	19	872	4	55	1,261	23,967	468	6,011	1,291	37,847	482	19,979	1,255	40,522	465	8,007
Scind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	204	...	...	4	259	...	...	6	463	...	...	2	98	...	...
British Burma	...	...	16	21,570	...	...	23	6,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3,350	...	...	57	30,984	5	861	67	35,441
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	11	14,243	59	88,556	1	11	33	10,666	21	1,076	12	13,341	1,280	25,141	525	14,050	1,313	40,471	629	126,613	1,285	51,671	606	95,427
British Ports within the Presidency	32	31,325	170	272,524	229	36,886	315	53,956	25	1,473	43	2,347	4,856	118,289	5,093	123,343	5,142	187,973	5,621	452,170	5,127	251,770	5,678	453,119
Indian Ports not British ...	...	...	2	1,978	14	1,721	3	295	143	4,151	12	842	343	17,033	72	3,705	500	22,905	89	6,820	518	25,930	113	17,169
Total for 1891-92 ...	43	45,568	231	363,058	244	38,618	351	64,917	189	6,700	67	16,530	6,479	160,463	5,690	141,098	6,955	151,349	6,339	585,603	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890-91 ...	90	107,399	232	338,713	309	61,701	401	70,926	124	3,221	72	12,203	6,407	157,050	5,692	134,873	...	...	...	...	6,930	329,371	6,397	565,715

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(63)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1891-92.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works.						
Accommodation for troops, European	...	...	...	3,422	3,422	...
New buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	...	...	11,656	22	11,678	...
In the hills	...	...	...	295	295	...
Old buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	...	39	4,427	793	5,259	...
In the hills	...	240	...	2,784	3,024	...
Improvements to existing buildings—						
In the plains	...	...	...	4,930	4,930	...
In the hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings for Officers—						
In the plains	...	228	3,850	864	4,942	...
In the hills	...	...	...	275	275	...
Temporary accommodation—						
In the plains	...	...	...	82	82	...
In the hills	...	53	...	...	53	...
Native—						
Buildings for Artillery	...	...	...	93	93	...
Do. for Infantry	...	...	1,308	7,459	8,767	...
Ordnance buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rest houses	...	...	...	573	573	...
Commissariat buildings	...	...	1,002	3,378	4,380	...
Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	— 757	3,573	2,816	...
Studs	...	...	...	344	344	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications	...	...	...	5,546	5,546	...
Fortifications	...	...	...	1,840	1,840	...
Rent of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	3,937	3,937	...
General cantonment works	...	...	...	2,221	2,221	...
Total, Military Works	...	560	21,486	42,431	64,477	13,285
IMPERIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Salt	...	...	5,913	— 8,802	— 2,289	...
Post offices	...	...	6,377	8,346	14,723	...
Telegraph	...	...	14,928	4,002	18,930	...
Total, Civil Works	...	...	27,218	4,146	31,364	7,208
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	...	560	48,704	46,577	95,841	20,493
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Land revenue	...	38	2,81,916	21,668	3,03,622	...
Excise and customs	...	...	12,152	1,472	13,624	...
Residence for Local Government	...	167	50,039	37,172	87,378	...
Secretariat Offices	...	...	1,117	1,319	2,436	...
Currency	...	...	106	477	583	...
Board of Revenue	...	...	3,856	4,318	8,174	...
Political Agencies	...	...	6,083	255	6,338	...
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Museums	...	...	215	1,132	1,347	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	5,933	683	6,616	...
Law and Justice	...	34	4,29,826	3,989	4,33,849	...
Churches	...	...	11,002	11,984	22,986	...
Burial grounds	...	...	6,274	3,240	9,514	...
Jails	...	386	55,499	19,812	75,697	...
Police	1,825	253	73,585	3,009	78,672	...
Educational	...	444	2,02,369	10,488	2,13,301	...
Medical	17,824	156	2,80,865	23,581	2,72,426	...
Public Works buildings	5,325	3,117	17,751	8,469	34,662	...
Registration	490	...	71,774	450	72,714	...
Miscellaneous	721	12,685	28,668	21,338	63,412	...
Printing	...	...	1,095	2,225	3,320	...
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	...	...	1,365	...	1,365	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	3,35,413	1,37,648	4,73,061	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town improvements	...	...	1,511	15,315	16,826	...
Water-supply	...	...	— 1,883	...	1,883	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	1,139	807	1,946	...
Harbours	...	...	...	481	481	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	7,356	370	7,726	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	26,185	17,280	18,35,026	3,31,702	22,10,193	4,29,017

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(63)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1891-92—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
INCORPORATED LOCAL AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	6,995	...	6,995	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	67,927	17,259	85,186	...
Navigable canals	...	...	10,913	8,891	19,804	...
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Town buildings	...	...	819	...	819	...
Water-supply	...	...	155	...	155	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	86,809	26,150	1,12,959	25,840
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
University fee fund—						
Educational	...	...	185	2,519	2,704	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port fund—						
Miscellaneous	...	1,353	...	702	2,055	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour	...	...	1,382	2,706	4,088	...
Lighting	...	...	25	2,168	2,193	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	668	...	668	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	462	430	892	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	...	1,353	2,722	8,525	12,600	2,897
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	...	1,353	89,531	34,675	1,25,559	28,737

Abstract.

Military Works	...	560	21,486	42,431	64,477	13,285
Imperial Civil Works	...	...	27,218	4,146	31,364	7,208
Provincial do.	26,185	17,280	18,35,026	3,31,702	22,10,193	4,29,017
Local, Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	...	1,353	89,531	34,675	1,25,559	28,737
Total, Buildings and Roads ...	26,185	19,193	19,78,261	4,12,954	24,31,593	4,78,247

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

(64)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and up to end of* 1891-92.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay.				Receipts during 1891-92.			Working expenses during 1891-92 exclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Interest charges during 1891-92.	Net result including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect.								Rate of per cent.					Rate of per cent.	
		During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.	Direct revenue.	Indirect revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godávari delta system	1,28,69,196	66,551	1,09,09,372	2,010	18,91,222	21,08,270	1,54,202	22,62,472	5,48,243	17,14,229	...	13·39	...	4,35,044	12,79,185	...	9·99	...
Kistna do.	1,49,00,944	4,28,902	97,37,639	27,874	7,29,653	16,17,131	1,70,883	17,88,014	4,45,102	13,42,912	...	12·83	...	3,80,928	9,61,984	...	9·19	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	— 3	16,56,058	...	1,23,392	5,60,209	1,34,440	6,94,649	41,557	6,53,092	...	36·7	...	66,242	5,86,850	...	32·98	...
Pennár anicut system	18,78,307	621	16,32,871	5,595	2,48,742	— 6,596	10,306	3,710	18,469	...	14,759	...	·78	65,302	...	80,061	...	4·25
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	14,76,806	...	1,35,027	...	1,00,514	1,02,954	1,719	1,04,673	21,289	83,384	...	5·74	...	54,041	29,343	...	2·02	...
Kurnool canal	...	— 581	2,16,40,725	...	...	1,36,653	...	1,36,653	1,28,373	8,280	...	·04	...	8,65,641	...	8,57,361	...	3·96
Barur tank	4,25,687	3,495	3,93,726	596	21,993	5,207	2	5,209	7,745	...	2,536	...	·61	15,679	...	18,215	...	4·38
Sungum anicut system	38,25,000	16,486	29,96,363	16,631	6,76,769	— 1,137	10,021	8,884	36,609	...	27,725	...	·75	1,19,525	...	1,47,250	...	4·01
Periyar project	56,39,913	11,02,481	37,68,583	30,932	96,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,694	...	1,28,694	...	3·33
Total ...	4,28,45,545	16,17,952	5,40,86,364	33,938	38,88,793	45,22,691	4,81,573	50,04,264	12,47,387	38,01,897	45,020	...	...	21,31,096	28,57,362	12,31,581	...	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	265	367	632	9,000	...	8,368	...	1·14	...	...	...	...	...
Pálár anicut system	20,82,728	32,839	18,66,959	849	96,598	1,313	...	1,313	90,703	...	89,390	...	4·55	...	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,59,446	871	4,09,853	5	41,483	109	...	109	16,598	...	16,489	...	3·65	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	2,58,201	74,95,371	6,594	4,58,511	98,326	...	98,326	1,72,925	...	74,599	...	·94	...	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	19,291	428	19,719	14,142	5,577	...	·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilka Lake canal	30,000	...	30,240	...	787	...	...	...	5,844	...	5,844	...	18·84	...	...	...	...	...
Vedarniem canal	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	1,236	3,808	...	2,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poiney anicut system	2,19,120	...	2,13,530	...	5,590	730	...	730	15,753	...	15,023	...	6·86	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyúr do.	2,38,562	...	2,32,476	...	6,056	585	...	585	1,00,748	...	1,00,163	...	41·99	...	...	...	...	...
Shatiatope do.	93,641	2,826	91,252	74	2,389	195	...	195	20,904	...	20,709	...	22·12	...	...	...	...	...
Vriddháchalam anicut system ...	49,737	...	48,468	...	1,269	3	...	3	10,314	...	10,311	...	20·73	...	...	...	...	...
Mehamattur do.	71,047	...	69,235	...	1,812	6,682	32	6,714	15,693	...	8,979	...	12·64	...	...	...	...	...
Tirukoilúr do.	2,35,747	12,687	2,29,733	332	6,042	375	...	375	25,442	...	25,067	...	10·63	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Coleroon do.	5,64,401	...	5,50,002	...	14,399	761	...	761	25,180	...	24,419	...	4·33	...	...	...	...	...
Marudur do.	41,135	...	40,086	...	1,049	68,573	215	68,788	10,578	58,210	...	141·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbum tank	47,097	...	45,896	...	1,201	— 4,039	508	— 3,531	10,976	...	14,507	...	30·8	...	...	...	...	...
Thadapalli channel	89,486	...	87,203	...	2,283	24,870	2,464	27,334	12,490	14,844	...	16·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vallúr anicut	63,805	...	62,177	...	1,628	1,609	453	2,062	906	1,156	...	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam-Gopalpur canal	4,51,145	5,605	1,42,806	7,067	12,366	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	·04	...	...	...	...	...
Arkenkota channel	1,00,794	2,566	98,223	67	2,571	7,889	268	8,157	1,468	6,689	...	6·64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálingaráyan channel	55,253	...	53,843	...	1,410	16,899	368	17,267	14,314	2,953	...	5·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,67,47,671	3,15,595	1,39,07,605	14,988	10,07,856	2,45,672	5,103	2,50,775	5,77,846	89,429	4,16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAJOR WORKS.																		
Protective Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya project	43,16,000	6,40,465	24,74,735	23,538	2,62,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,180	...	86,180	...	3·15

E.—RAILWAYS.

(65)—*For the year* 1891-92.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross earnings from coaching, goods, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profit or loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1892.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	RS.
Madras ...	...	* 839·30	15,099	53,103½	...	8,266,798	8,335,000½	31,02,086	52,38,275	2,24,439	94,55,563	54,89,415	+ Rs. 39,66,148	1,336	12,815	11,98,68,500
South Indian.	141·40	1,042·16	17,483	47,491	...	9,597,802½	9,762,776½	35,72,645	28,98,964	183,556	72,58,006	49,65,279	+ Rs. 22,92,727	544	11,056	7,41,29,447
Bezvada extension.	...	21·47	280	1,158	...	129,178	130,616	22,288	24,411	44,297	94,158	66,380	+ Rs. 27,778	Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company (Limited).		14,16,720

* 42½ miles double line.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(66)—*Land revenue for the year* 1891-92.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	49,49,079	...	49,79,825						The decrease in the collections occurred in fourteen districts and was chiefly due to the unfavorable season and the consequent remissions and postponements of collections ordered during the year.
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...	79,80,875	3,53,28,903	5,81,244	5,621	66,485	
Income from sale of Government estates	...	15,211	...	* 10,488						
Ryotwar collections	...	4,24,48,981	...	3,83,19,465						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above										
Total ...	...	4,74,13,271	...	4,33,09,778	79,80,875	3,53,28,903	† 5,81,244	5,621	66,485	

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.

† This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1300 or the 30th June 1891, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1892.

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue.*

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(67)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1891-92.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficits.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	4,32,14,102	1,80,333	48,46,969	8,33,573	5,82,152	64,43,527	3,67,70,575	...
Salt	1,77,29,495	12,716	19,07,083	4,86,367	...	24,06,116	1,53,23,379	...
Stamps	67,47,574	81,574	1,70,748	...	...	2,52,322	64,95,252	...
Excise	1,21,40,071	14,952	5,61,257	7,195	...	5,83,404	1,15,56,667	...
Customs	16,39,605	35,524	1,57,674	1,49,764	...	3,42,962	12,96,643	...
Assessed taxes	19,12,659	14,807	16,288	...	...	31,095	18,81,564	...
Registration	12,34,486	3,098	7,10,332	...	...	7,13,430	5,21,056	...
Tributes	34,49,431	...	...	...	...	...	34,49,431	...
Post office	1,01,72,168	...	1,27,15,695	...	...	1,27,15,695	...	25,43,527
Telegraph	7,53,066	...	7,06,594	...	...	7,06,594	46,472	...
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	2,31,513	56	...	...	...	56	2,31,457	...
Public works (Imperial)	3,06,012	...	...	...	...	...	3,06,012	...
Railways (Imperial)	76,85,440	...	...	...	...	...	76,85,440	...
Military	12,70,593	...	...	...	...	...	12,70,593	...
Sundry other sources of income	86,825	206	...	...	...	206	86,619	...
Total	10,85,73,040	3,43,766	2,17,92,590	14,76,899	5,82,152	2,41,95,407	8,43,77,633	...
Deduct Provincial share	2,46,38,355	1,19,079	57,19,766	...	...	58,38,845	1,87,99,510	...
Net Imperial	8,39,34,685	2,24,687	1,60,72,824	14,76,899	5,82,152	1,83,56,562	6,55,78,123	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	2,46,38,355	1,19,079	57,19,766	...	...	58,38,845	1,87,99,510	...
Forest	16,94,215	10,939	12,72,991	...	...	12,83,930	4,10,285	...
Law and justice A. Courts of Law.	6,56,786	79,586	...	...	...	79,586	5,77,200	...
Law and justice B. Jails	2,65,586	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,586	...
Police	89,783	15	...	...	...	15	89,768	...
Marine	3,777	...	...	...	...	...	3,777	...
Education	1,33,424	350	...	...	...	350	1,33,074	...
Medical	80,334	162	...	...	...	162	80,172	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,88,727	1,136	...	...	...	1,136	1,87,591	...
Stationery and printing	90,789	321	...	...	...	321	90,468	...
Public works and irrigation	3,22,875	...	...	...	...	...	3,22,875	...
Superannuation and pensions	33,422	1,414	...	...	...	1,414	32,008	...
Miscellaneous	1,49,748	31	...	...	...	31	1,49,717	...
Incorporated Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	3,39,205	747	2,90,717	...	...	2,91,464	47,741	...
Total, Provincial	2,86,87,026	2,13,780	72,83,474	...	...	74,97,254	2,11,89,772	...
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Rates and cesses on lands	43,29,920	8,631	...	...	...	8,631	43,21,289	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Educational receipts	1,89,163	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,163	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Medical receipts	16,188	...	...	...	...	...	16,188	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Miscellaneous receipts	8,67,037	...	...	...	...	...	8,67,037	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Public Works receipts	9,65,965	...	...	...	...	...	9,65,965	...
Village Service Fund. Deductions from land revenue	9,04,023	11,656	...	...	...	11,656	8,92,367	...
Village Service Fund. Rates and cesses of lands	29,01,274	...	...	...	...	...	29,01,274	...
Village Service Fund. Miscellaneous	15,605	...	...	...	...	...	15,605	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	58,338	43	...	...	...	43	58,295	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	30,722	7,134	...	...	...	7,134	23,588	...
Sundry other funds	9,125	...	...	...	...	...	9,125	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,02,87,360	27,464	...	...	...	27,464	1,02,59,896	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	10,04,661	...	...	...	...	...	10,04,661	...
Grand Total from all sources	12,39,13,732	4,65,931	2,33,56,298	14,76,899	5,82,152	2,58,81,280	9,80,32,452	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(68)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1891-92.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1890-91.	1891-92.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	13,33,980	13,62,642
Military charges	3,35,52,337	3,52,67,251
Marine charges	36,372	1,50,456
Ecclesiastical charges	3,58,420	3,58,758
Superannuation allowances and pensions	14,26,481	14,14,106
Public Works—Civil	1,35,91,462	2,15,18,044
Public Works—Military	8,47,297	7,61,588
Public Works—Irrigation	32,86,321	34,09,528
Miscellaneous	3,76,179	5,89,447
Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	5,48,09,299	6,48,31,820
Deduct Provincial share ...	24,45,824	25,50,870
Net Imperial ...	5,23,63,475	6,22,80,950
Provincial.		
Provincial share as above	24,45,824	25,50,870
Buildings, roads and services	26,21,404	31,38,259
Judicial charges	41,27,636	42,24,863
Prisons	8,39,200	9,76,349
Police	37,61,564	39,22,906
Education	14,01,651	14,54,711
Medical	10,72,286	11,56,457
Stationery and printing	7,41,631	7,51,048
Famine relief	24,130	1,56,958
Irrigation and navigation	35,46,344	39,98,997
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,74,819	36,098
Construction of railways	2,86,117	4,26,622
Miscellaneous	5,78,909	5,69,254
Total, Provincial ...	2,16,21,515	2,33,63,392
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.		
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Public Works	41,90,989	44,46,790
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Education	9,40,836	10,28,936
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Hospitals and dispensaries	7,11,720	5,95,633
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	6,50,221	7,05,619
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Miscellaneous	3,02,460	5,52,747
Village Service Fund	38,44,743	41,44,208
Irrigation Cess Fund	58,319	77,560
Canal and Ferry Fund	18,043	—1,296
Sundry other funds	1,627	6,502
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	1,07,18,958	1,15,56,699
Excluded Funds.		
Port and Marine Funds	10,73,672	8,10,222
University Fee Fund	1,84,603	1,95,428
Cantonment Funds	15,933	17,762
Total, Excluded Funds ...	12,74,208	10,23,412
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue ...	8,59,78,156	9,82,24,453

(69)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1891-92.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	3,61,40,382	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	9,82,24,453
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1	9,80,32,452	Stock note payments	3,000
Interest on local loans	4,19,776	Interest on Provincial loans	68,891
Guaranteed railways	98,43,091	Do. on Imperial loans	32,43,023
Southern Mahratta Railway	5,78,658	Do. on local loans	31,184
Service Fund deposits	32,913	Guaranteed railways	53,57,273
Other deposits	2,31,08,333	Southern Mahratta Railway	5,45,831
Advances repayable	21,83,670	Service Funds	28,798
Local loans	3,66,357	Other deposits	2,24,91,872
Bills on local treasuries	19,93,992	Advances	25,17,447
Bills on other Governments	18,32,220	Local loans	26,36,840
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	15,16,760	Bills on local treasuries	20,09,064
Recovery of advances made in London	4,52,669	Bills on other Governments	9,69,520
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	1,89,05,866	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	9,91,579
Net unadjusted Credits	1,39,318	Council bills paid	1,69,26,403
Stores, &c., chiefly for Railways	1,42,08,993	Cash remittances to other Governments	94,55,268
		Net payments on account of exchange	68,51,362
		Departmental balance decreased	5,14,295
		London Bills paid	19,41,000
		East Coast Railway	74,12,629
Total receipts including balance ...	20,97,55,450		
Deduct disbursements ...	18,22,19,732		
Cash at the end of the year ...	2,75,35,718	Total disbursements ...	18,22,19,732

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(70)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

Number.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and still births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1,336,017	Anantapur ...	1,336,017	19,992	40·0	104·0	9·4	...	17,560	104·6	30·6	25·4
2		Bellary		33,456		104·2			23,400	103·0		
3	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	37,644	38·4	102·7	5·6	...	32,132	103·5	32·8	25·7
4	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	58,791	35·5	104·8	9·5	...	43,152	107·4	26·0	18·7
5	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	33,687	30·0	104·5	4·6	...	28,538	105·9	25·4	22·8
6	* 1,749,253	Ganjam	1,376,069	35,538	25·8	106·9	12·3	...	18,665	111·6	13·5	22·6
7	* 1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	40,570	22·7	100·8	0·4	...	39,922	105·6	22·3	20·6
8	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	56,504	36·4	102·9	5·8	...	47,397	105·5	30·6	22·4
9	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	27,407	40·4	99·6	7·5	...	22,381	108·1	32·9	29·1
10	389,984	Madras	389,984	17,445	44·7	108·2	...	14·7	23,181	93·1	59·4	39·7
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,293,829	49,752	38·5	103·6	9·5	...	37,515	103·3	29·0	20·9
12	2,361,953	Malabar	2,351,152	55,536	23·6	106·1	2·2	...	50,332	114·1	21·4	17·4
13	1,219,883	Nellore	1,219,883	34,981	28·7	103·7	8·2	...	25,038	102·9	20·5	16·3
14	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	2,502	28·3	101·9	2·9	...	2,250	132·4	25·4	17·9
15	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	† 1,322,312	62,878	34·5	103·7	8·2	...	47,934	104·8	26·3	21·3
16	1,598,970	Salem	‡ 1,592,274	64,458	40·5	104·7	15·1	...	40,470	103·7	25·4	22·3
17	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	† 1,815,916	68,114	34·7	102·8	...	0·6	64,079	104·8	35·3	22·6
18	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	30,795	32·2	104·9	11·6	...	19,721	110·6	20·6	23·3
19	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	65,832	30·9	104·1	3·5	...	58,395	96·6	27·4	23·3
20	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	49,446	29·1	106·4	2·6	...	45,050	103·9	26·5	22·1
21	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	40,720	33·5	103·0	4·5	...	35,283	101·5	29·0	23·3
22	* 2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,455,249	43,190	29·6	102·5	12·3	...	25,153	108·1	17·3	18·3
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	28,513,734	924,238	32·4	103·9	6·2	...	747,553	104·7	26·2	21·8

* Including the Hill Tracts.
† These figures include 5,059 and 1,637, the population of the 75 and 23 villages transferred from Salem to North and South Arcot districts respectively.
‡ Excludes 6,696, the population of 98 villages transferred to the North and South Arcot Districts.

B.—VACCINATION.

(71)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	1887-88.		Official years ending 31st March 1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Government vaccinators ...	9,741	9,479	17,092	16,210	28,257	27,227	17,820	16,684	16,375	14,906
Local Fund do. ...	618,588	590,853	670,318	643,761	708,653	680,355	743,467	706,117	820,195	768,616
Cantonment do. ...	3,375	3,293	4,316	3,912	3,341	3,285	3,681	3,343	3,253	2,098
Native States' do. ...	4,042	3,885	2,270	2,160	5,254	5,069	6,338	6,017	6,628	6,430
Municipalities	71,719	67,405	81,566	77,180	81,442	76,215	91,167	85,008	100,830	95,898
Private vaccinators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	13,736	11,506	13,283	15,603	26,870	23,363	33,888	33,162	43,531	36,104
Medical subordinates	3,033	1,630	2,517	1,517	3,077	1,793	4,758	2,727	3,804	2,724
Army { European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army { Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	724,225	688,051	796,362	760,343	856,894	817,307	906,119	853,058	996,274	927,719

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(72)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1891.

Diseases.	Number of in- and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
		Major.	Minor.
General diseases—			
Group A. Small-pox	847	...	...
Group A. Cholera	21,578	...	...
Group A. Dysentery	43,631	...	...
Group A. Malarious fevers	190,521	...	...
Group A. Primary syphilis	11,083	...	...
Group A. Secondary do.	19,171	...	...
Group A. Gonorrhœa	20,484	...	...
Do. B. Scurvy	211	...	...
Do. B. Worms	157,464	...	...
Do. C. Debility	35,733	...	...
Do. D. Rheumatic affections	134,179	...	...
Do. D. Tubercular do.	3,397	...	...
Do. D. Leprosy	5,011	...	...
Venereal diseases other than those in Group A	9,006	...	...
All other general diseases	104,680	...	...
Local diseases—			
Diseases of the nervous system	82,577	...	...
Do. of the eye	296,617	...	...
Do. of the ear	145,029	...	...
Do. of the nose	9,028	...	...
Do. of the circulatory system	3,928	...	...
Lungs (disease of)	15,429	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory system	80,540	...	...
Diarrhœa	59,441	...	...
Dyspepsia	101,355	...	...
Diseases of liver	6,046	...	...
Other diseases of digestive system	270,443	...	...
Goitre	556	...	...
Spleen (diseases of)	5,708	...	...
Diseases of the lymphatic system	11,489	...	...
Do. of the urinary system	15,690	...	...
Labour (natural)	714	...	...
Diseases of the generative system	28,236	...	...
Do. of the organs of locomotion	10,094	...	...
Do. of the connective tissue	102,402	...	...
Do. of the skin	276,317	...	...
Ulcers	309,694	...	...
Poisons	11,236	...	...
General injuries	9,959	...	...
Local injuries	133,601	...	...
Total ...	2,743,419	3,646	89,793

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDU

(73)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,744	Towns ... 186 Villages ... 52,462 Total ... 52,648	Males ... 17,619,395 Females ... 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions: For Males ...	35	5	580	18,059
			Institutions: For Females.	...	...	233	796
			Institutions: Total ...	35	5	813	18,855
			Scholars ... Males ...	3,813	624	53,019	474,656
			Scholars ... Females ...	5	8	19,383	74,056
			Scholars ... Total ...	3,818	632	72,402	548,712

(74)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males ...	5,54,254	1,51,319	13,40,221	16,01,647	1,54,084	2,62,416	40,63,941
1. Institutions. For Females ...	.....	.....	3,70,707	1,79,447	49,194	9,808	6,09,156
Total ...	5,54,254	1,51,319	17,10,928	17,81,094	2,03,278	2,72,224	46,73,097
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·77	5·84	20·48	11·65	6·38	9·22	67·34
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·46	64·54	6·74	1·36	79·10
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	24·81	52·07	1·36	2·67	80·91
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·43	2·58	29·12	30·31	3·46	4·63	79·53
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	223 10 0	172 11 11	18 5 7	4 10 5	51 10 3	139 12 5	32 6 2
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 6 11	0 6 5
Total cost	293 1 9	255 9 8	33 0 4	4 12 6	52 6 10	169 13 2	44 0 5
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	3 6 10	0 7 11	120 11 1	18 13 9	0 15 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	6 15 1	2 15 3	222 7 9	32 7 2	3 11 11
Total cost ...	.....	.....	22 6 11	4 3 9	359 5 7	96 10 9	6 5 3
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	27 3 5	.....	6 6 9	0 3 4	.....	.....	1 10 1
Municipal schools ... Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	8 13 4	4 3 5	.....	.....	4 15 11
Total cost ...	76 12 5	.....	36 1 4	5 8 6	.....	.....	11 12 8
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	36 10 6	.....	4 11 10	0 5 10	98 9 5	16 6 2	1 4 9
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 12 11	0 15 7	.....	.....	0 15 1
Total cost ...	142 9 1	.....	24 9 10	3 7 10	203 11 0	87 15 7	7 8 5
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	160 14 1	.....	19 9 6	1 14 2	.....	.....	3 7 0
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues.	75 6 4	172 11 11	5 3 4	0 6 2	71 7 6	76 1 10	1 15 1
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	1 8 10	1 3 5	37 5 7	7 15 9	1 5 9
Total cost ...	173 5 0	255 9 8	24 13 11	3 5 8	130 2 3	128 6 6	7 11 2

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1891-92.

institutions.							
School education, special.			Private institutions.				
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
50	22	18,751	146	3,247	22,144	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 42·06	The population of school-going age has been calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population.
15	6	1,050	...	10	1,060	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 2·01	
65	28	19,801	146	3,257	23,204	44·07	
1,384	2,111	535,607	4,141	55,766	595,514	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 22·50	
243	210	93,965	68	4,498	98,471	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·64	
1,627	2,321	629,512	4,209	60,264	693,985	12·96	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,64,846	56,812	3,66,020	72,205	3,22,393	16,203	2,04,131	12,02,610	58,75,707
1,64,846	56,812	3,66,020	72,205	3,22,393	16,203	2,04,131	12,02,610	58,75,707
.....	3·24	15·64	2·63	10·08	·91	·16	32·66	100·00
.....	.....	9·93	·43	5·45	.....	5·09	20·90	100·00
.....	.....	4·89	·05	6·31	·12	7·72	19·09	100·00
2·81	·97	6·23	1·23	5·48	·27	3·48	20·47	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(75)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	4	816	703	612	3	213	160	150	...	...	...	...	24	2,569	2,170	1,956
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	360	328	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	157	161	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	1	60	46	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	45	46	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	632	592	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools ...	4	678	590	486	26	3,219	2,753	2,351	...	...	...	...	66	14,419	13,790	11,902
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools. English ...	12	1,373	1,307	1,074	84	5,022	4,741	3,998	...	...	...	...	207	15,639	14,748	12,471
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	23	1,020	1,011	853	30	1,652	1,635	1,419	...	...	...	...	29	1,410	1,410	1,135
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools. English ...	1	176	137	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,176	2,086	1,769
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools. Vernacular ...	1	92	98	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools. English ...	1	63	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3,157	3,023	2,495
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	34	2,916	2,797	2,074	5	483	476	307	...	...	...	...	120	9,200	8,759	6,824
Total ...	76	6,318	6,001	4,733	145	10,376	9,605	8,075	...	...	...	...	485	46,001	43,816	36,596
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	136	4,175	4,066	3,387	2,918	118,664	116,228	98,313	...	...	...	...	9,266	276,350	269,489	227,976
School education, general. — For girls	114	5,692	5,390	4,215	16	738	718	511	...	...	...	...	547	21,268	20,223	15,564
Total ...	250	9,867	9,456	7,602	2,934	119,402	116,946	98,824	...	...	...	...	9,813	297,618	289,712	243,540
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters ...	28	981	938	843	14	244	238	218	...	...	...	...	7	154	130	118
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses ...	3	74	71	63	1	12	11	9	...	...	...	...	11	157	169	151
School education, special. — Schools of Art ...	1	426	382	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools ...	1	301	299	297	2	46	41	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools ...	1	185	180	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools ...	1	4	9	7	2	186	174	158	...	...	...	...	15	807	701	577
School education, special. — Other schools ...	1	152	150	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	214	184	152
Total ...	36	2,123	2,029	1,794	19	488	464	424	...	...	...	...	37	1,332	1,184	998
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	371	19,756	18,781	15,240	3,101	130,479	127,175	107,473	...	...	...	...	10,359	347,520	336,882	283,090
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching—																
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly																
For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran—																
For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	371	19,756	18,781	15,240	3,101	130,479	127,175	107,473	...	...	...	...	10,359	347,520	336,882	283,090

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning.			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4	220	165	153	35	3,818	3,818	1,191	2,586	45	264	3,444	56	9	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	360	360	...	...	2	13	339	5	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	157	157	...	...	51	27	71	5	3	6	...	
...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	60	60	...	...	2	8	50	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	1	45	45	...	...	1	2	41	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	632	632	...	...	57	51	509	11	4	8	...	
40	5,686	5,520	4,707	136	24,002	23,848	3,821	20,912	1,151	2,568	18,730	1,377	176	32	...	
52	2,986	2,916	2,504	355	25,020	22,079	744	23,699	1,758	3,359	18,600	1,263	40	822	...	
7	268	209	176	89	4,350	729	327	4,307	10	257	3,453	424	206	384	...	
...	...	...	...	25	2,352	2,181	138	1,373	1,283	551	499	...	19	...	181	
...	...	...	...	1	92	...	...	92	...	3	89	...	...	...	...	
6	575	549	481	46	3,795	3,011	20	2,456	1,589	1,500	672	1	33	...	564	
2	192	176	155	161	12,791	903	19	12,784	7	3,357	8,678	749	...	...	140	
107	9,707	9,370	8,023	813	72,402	52,751	5,069	65,623	5,798	11,595	50,721	3,814	474	1,238	885	
5,739	118,449	111,559	97,816	18,059	517,638	40,124	4,410	520,503	494	32,692	423,959	59,547	946	43,843	...	
119	3,376	3,106	2,429	796	31,074	1,203	1,439	30,753	300	4,700	22,491	3,512	71	...	861	
5,858	121,825	114,665	100,245	18,855	548,712	41,327	5,849	551,256	794	37,392	446,450	63,059	1,017	43,843	861	
1	5	5	5	50	1,384	336	7	1,250	...	222	1,005	155	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	15	243	118	...	187	28	166	33	16	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	426	193	...	233	50	33	313	30	...	34	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	347	320	...	27	59	68	188	27	5	35	...	
...	...	...	...	1	185	145	...	40	11	11	154	8	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	* 18	* 997	303	45	696	157	397	227	216	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	† 5	366	259	...	152	62	11	262	25	6	...	5	
1	5	5	5	93	3,948	1,674	52	2,585	367	908	2,182	477	14	69	5	
5,970	131,757	124,205	108,426	19,801	629,512	100,202	12,161	622,050	7,061	50,210	503,306	67,417	1,518	45,163	1,751	
...	...	...	...	28	1,812	...	1,894	183	...	...	...	1,812	...	32	...	
...	...	...	...	118	2,397	36	2,355	668	...	36	2,361	...	...	36	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,835	48,119	77	1,537	48,072	...	581	44,456	3,043	39	2,087	...	
...	...	...	...	10	176	...	163	51	...	13	...	163	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	412	11,969	35	10,919	1,776	...	...	13	11,956	...	2,235	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,403	64,473	148	16,868	50,750	...	630	46,830	16,974	39	4,390	...	
5,970	131,757	124,205	108,426	23,204	693,985	100,350	29,029	672,800	7,061	50,840	550,136	84,391	1,557	49,553	1,751	

* 4 of these are for girls with 82 girls.

† 2 of these are for girls with 64 pupils (59 girls and 5 boys).

A.—EDUCATION—

(75a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	42	39
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... High schools	...	...	...	...	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	6	1,206	1,161	1,006
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. English	1	328	322	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,567	1,496	1,298
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,495	1,430	1,267
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. English	1	63	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,415	1,356	1,105
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	66	5,683	5,443	4,676
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	293	292	219
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	277	264	214
School education, general. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	570	556	433
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	156	87	81
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64	57	51
School education, special. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	220	144	132
Grand Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	85	6,524	6,185	5,280
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	85	6,524	6,185	5,280

continued.

* *in Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	51	51	29	22	25	2	22	...	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	1,264	1,264	543	1,099	886	217	105	33	23	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	1,895	1,889	59	619	1,631	185	63	10	6	360	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	17	1,495	1,493	138	555	1,211	223	43	...	18	...	159	
3	178	185	167	25	1,656	1,656	20	328	1,588	47	9	...	12	...	358	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	178	185	167	72	6,310	6,302	760	2,601	5,316	672	220	43	59	360	517	
...	...	...	...	6	293	277	...	56	293	...	...	...	...	97	...	
1	7	6	6	8	284	284	...	6	273	8	2	...	1	...	108	
1	7	6	6	14	577	561	...	62	566	8	2	...	1	97	108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	156	156	45	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	64	64	...	...	62	2	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	4	220	220	45	...	218	2	...	...	...	...	5	
4	185	191	173	92	7,158	7,134	834	2,685	6,125	684	244	43	62	462	630	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	185	191	173	92	7,158	7,134	834	2,685	6,125	684	244	43	62	462	630	

A.—EDUCATION—

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	1,57,208	...	...	46,663	...	(a) 2,185	2,06,056	4,354	...	...	(b) 7,839
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(c) 23,971	...	...	23,971	...	...	...	...
Medicine	45,756	...	...	18,795	...	394	64,945	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,575	...	...	1,850	...	...	25,425	...	...	...	...
Teaching	7,660	...	...	300	...	46	8,006	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	25,273	...	...	339	...	3,360	28,972	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,59,472	...	...	91,918	...	5,985	3,57,375	4,354	...	...	7,839
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	15,495	...	...	7,225	...	1,688	24,408	23,586	7,257	13,962	72,740
For boys... Middle schools. English	(d) 38,762	...	...	(e) 5,098	...	(f) 69,198	(g) 1,13,058	14,390	34,359	7,334	61,170
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	7,598	...	...	...	...	...	7,598	1,082	5,435	335	1,247
For girls... High schools. English	4,457	...	...	1,086	...	15	5,558	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular	1,751	...	...	31	...	...	1,782	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	(h) 16,320	...	...	(i) 3	(j) 300	(k) 2,181	(l) 18,804	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	25,723	...	...	1,229	...	...	26,952	1,569	1,797	1,086	...
Total ...	1,10,106	...	...	14,672	300	73,082	1,98,160	40,627	48,848	22,717	1,35,157
Primary schools— For boys	20,420	...	...	701	...	...	21,121	52,864	3,03,186	46,068	94,658
For girls	23,580	...	...	466	37	...	24,077	1,630	7,863	3,155	88
Total ...	44,000	...	...	1,161	37	...	45,198	54,494	3,11,049	49,223	94,746
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	38,801	...	...	59	...	728	39,588	28,665	54,216	2,938	...
Do. do. for mistresses	13,305	...	...	...	...	5	13,310	1,388	1,183	...	...
Schools of Art	31,887	...	300	1,539	...	9,009	42,735	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	65,498	4,142	3,137	3,092	...	...	75,869	...	1,805	1,100	288
Engineering and Surveying schools	26,875	...	...	7,753	...	...	34,628	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,373	...	...	...	...	259	1,632	4,286	5,171	1,275	257
Other schools	16,938	...	...	...	...	1,417	18,355	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,94,677	4,142	3,437	12,443	...	11,418	2,26,117	34,339	62,375	5,313	545
Buildings	(m) 1,38,641	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,641	4,197	43,713	12,407	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,336	...	...	...
Total ...	1,38,641	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,641	10,533	43,713	12,407	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	7,46,896	4,142	3,437	1,20,194	337	90,485	9,65,491	(n) 1,44,347	4,65,985	89,660	2,38,287

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 641.
(b) Includes surplus fees Rs. 2,284 (Municipal Colleges).
(c) Surplus fees, Rs. 6,353.
(d) Rs. 31,680, Provincial grant to Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(e) Rs. 1,734, fees, Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(f) Rs. 69,197, Lawrence Asylum receipts, Male Branch.
(g) Rs. 1,02,611, total cost, Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(h) Rs. 16,320, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(i) Rs. 3, fees, Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(j) Rs.300, subscriptions to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(k) Rs. 2,181, Lawrence Asylum receipts, Female Branch.
(l) Rs. 18,804, total cost, Lawrence Asylum Female Branch.
(m) Government buildings, Rs. 1,34,251, paid from D.P.W. funds.
(n) Includes Rs. 5,118, net cost of the Palghat College and the Municipal High schools, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

Institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
10	2,154	1,19,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,305	260	14,986	2,80,155	14,934	1,05,670	4,78,310
760	145	1,18,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,790	3,316	14,369	1,24,635	11,451	92,831	2,95,392
...	120	8,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	554	17	3,153	919	685	7,812
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,133	...	...	25,838	14,365	42,415	1,11,751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,579	53	103	12,380	12,386	28,508	77,609
20	...	4,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,366	38	1,640	4,792	10,622	49,276	1,07,734
790	2,419	2,50,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,657	4,221	31,115	4,51,553	64,677	3,19,385	10,78,608
15	814	4,97,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,726	2,18,810	62,695	3,42,281	7,660	1,86,229	8,75,401
...	...	12,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,646	309	1,038	8,301	16,591	59,908	1,33,793
15	814	5,10,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,372	2,19,119	63,733	3,50,582	24,251	2,46,137	10,09,194
...	1,088	86,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,682	...	...	...	...	14,907	27,589
...	...	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,796	...	...	...	7,401	9,116	33,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,053	8,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,781	12,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,721	...	...	64	13,763	44,523	71,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	...	...	2,099	2,777	130	6,786
...	7,922	1,10,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,979	...	...	2,163	23,941	68,676	1,38,759
...	...	60,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,621	1,018	1,286	...	7,958	78,815	1,22,698
...	...	6,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	...	267	...	...	...	9,867
...	...	66,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,221	1,018	1,553	...	7,958	78,815	1,32,565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
805	11,246	9,50,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,79,776	2,24,358	96,401	9,32,075	1,31,407	8,04,478	26,68,495

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	8,248	191	18,106	26,545	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,971	...	23,971
Medicine	...	...	...	...	45,756	...	...	18,795	394	64,945
Engineering	...	...	...	...	23,575	...	...	1,850	...	25,425
Teaching	...	...	...	...	7,660	...	...	300	46	8,006
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	25,273	...	...	339	3,360	28,972
Total	8,248	191	18,106	26,545	3,43,373	...	...	2,35,782	1,26,418	7,05,573
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	99,081	6,513	29,630	1,35,224	1,01,386	7,517	28,948	4,59,201	1,60,599	7,57,651
For boys... Middle schools. English	22,072	1,446	7,934	31,452	1,01,942	87,675	21,703	2,12,975	1,83,765	5,58,060
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	567	...	314	881	11,164	5,989	352	4,967	2,038	24,510
For girls... High schools. English	...	...	...	...	33,590	...	...	26,924	56,795	1,17,309
For girls... High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1,751	...	...	31	...	1,782
For girls... Middle schools. English	1,047	7,107	6,479	14,633	39,899	53	103	14,030	56,961	1,11,046
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	348	...	1,064	1,412	68,658	1,835	2,726	6,369	60,982	1,40,570
Total	1,23,115	15,066	45,421	1,83,602	3,58,390	53,069	53,832	7,24,497	5,21,140	17,10,928
Primary schools— For boys	1,54,211	3,727	49,582	2,07,520	1,31,010	5,21,996	1,08,763	5,91,851	2,48,027	16,01,647
For girls	665	2,332	5,844	8,841	72,856	8,172	4,193	9,514	84,712	1,79,447
Total	1,54,876	6,059	55,426	2,16,361	2,03,866	5,30,168	1,12,956	6,01,365	3,32,739	17,81,094
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	80,148	54,216	2,988	59	16,723	1,54,084
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	31,489	1,183	...	...	16,522	49,194
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	31,887	...	300	1,539	9,009	42,735
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	65,498	5,947	4,237	3,380	5,053	84,115
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	26,875	...	...	7,753	...	34,628
Industrial schools	96	...	36	132	18,380	5,171	1,275	417	60,362	85,605
Other schools	...	...	...	...	18,718	...	...	2,099	4,324	25,141
Total	96	...	36	132	2,72,995	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502
Buildings	...	...	737	737	1,76,459	44,731	13,693	...	87,510	3,22,393
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	15,936	...	267	...	...	16,203
Total	...	...	737	737	1,92,395	44,731	13,960	...	87,510	3,38,596
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1,50,658	14,188	1,64,846
Direction	...	...	...	...	56,812	...	...	...	...	56,812
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,73,791	81,641	10,588	...	...	3,66,020
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	17,084	...	...	...	13,088	30,172
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,530	...	...	...	1,693	6,223
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	2,599	462	...	...	2,412	5,473
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	654	...	...	...	...	654
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(b) 21,150	3,068	115	...	5,350	29,683
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,748	41,803	16,565	88,826	(c) 54,189	(c) 2,04,131
Total	...	...	...	...	3,79,368	1,26,974	27,268	2,39,484	90,920	8,64,014
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,86,335	21,316	1,19,726	4,27,377	(d)17,50,387	8,21,459	2,16,766	18,16,375	12,70,720	58,75,707

(a) Includes surplus fees, Rs. 27,876 (University fees).
(b) Includes Rs. 10,859 scholarships in Madras Medical School.
(c) Expenditure on private schools (Rs. 83,326 from fees, Rs. 14,170 from subscriptions and Rs. 33,869 from other sources).
(d) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,024 and grants to private schools, Rs. 2,180, grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 568.
(e) Surplus receipts, Rs. 2,976.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 9,65,491+1,44,347+4,79,776)		15,89,614
Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs. 56,812+2,73,791+46,017+14,398)		3,91,018
		19,80,632
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships	1,51,673	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,21,415	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	4,024	
Non-departmental charges	641	
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds	1,34,251	
		4,12,004
Balance ...		15,68,628 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for general education. *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,432	...	1,899	1,933	...	1,415	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	31,680	...	...	1,734	...	69,197	1,02,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	16,320	...	...	3	300	2,181	18,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,000	...	...	1,737	300	71,378	1,21,415	2,432	...	1,899	1,933	...	1,415	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special education. *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings ... ... *Furniture and apparatus* (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	1,737	300	71,378	1,21,415	2,432	...	1,899	1,933	...	1,415	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(76a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																	
English	2,534	...	...	2,748	200	10,009	15,491	...	...	...	...	2,534	...	...	2,748	10,209	15,491
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,534	...	...	2,748	200	10,009	15,491	...	...	...	...	2,534	...	...	2,748	10,209	15,491
Schools for general education. *Secondary schools*—																	
For boys. High schools	15,485	...	...	24,614	1,651	22,135	63,885	...	...	...	...	17,917	...	1,399	26,547	25,201	71,064
For boys. Middle schools, English	14,315	...	188	8,367	3,848	49,607	76,325	...	...	...	...	45,995	...	188	10,101	1,22,652	1,78,936
For girls. High schools	21,718	...	...	21,500	3,091	40,448	86,757	...	...	...	...	21,718	...	...	21,500	43,539	86,757
For girls. Middle schools, English	11,512	...	...	8,487	4,289	13,482	37,770	151	730	5,324	6,205	27,832	...	...	8,641	26,306	62,779
Total	63,030	...	188	62,968	12,879	1,25,672	2,64,737	151	730	5,324	6,205	1,13,462	...	1,587	66,789	2,17,698	3,99,536
Primary schools—																	
For boys	1,276	85	238	365	742	1,886	4,592	...	...	...	...	1,276	85	238	365	2,628	4,592
For girls	1,344	...	...	929	594	4,709	7,576	23	157	...	180	1,344	...	...	952	5,460	7,756
Total	2,620	85	238	1,294	1,336	6,595	12,168	23	157	...	180	2,620	85	238	1,317	8,088	12,348
Schools for special education. *Schools for special instruction*—																	
Industrial schools	3,659	...	...	...	5,255	11,733	20,647	...	...	...	...	3,659	...	...	...	16,988	20,647
Other schools	1,010	...	...	1,830	2,777	130	5,747	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,830	2,907	5,747
Total	4,669	...	...	1,830	8,032	11,863	26,394	...	...	...	...	4,669	...	...	1,830	19,895	26,394
Buildings	5,086	...	...	...	...	...	5,086	...	...	...	...	5,086	...	...	...	...	5,086
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,492	...	...	...	...	...	1,492	...	...	...	...	1,492	...	...	...	...	1,492
Total	6,578	...	...	...	...	...	6,578	...	...	...	...	6,578	...	...	...	...	6,578
Total expenditure on European schools...	79,431	85	426	68,840	22,447	1,54,139	3,25,368	174	887	5,324	6,385	1,29,863	85	1,825	72,684	2,55,890	4,60,347

(77)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys... Government ... English	16	2,051	238	...	238	578	...	578	301	...	301	810	...	810	124	...	124	2,051	...	2,051
For boys... Government ... Vernacular	23	1,020	...	...	...	82	...	82	87	...	87	506	...	506	314	31	345	989	31	1,020
For boys... Local Fund ... English	86	5,709	323	...	323	2,862	10	2,872	1,164	19	1,183	1,176	54	1,230	77	24	101	5,602	107	5,709
For boys... Local Fund ... Vernacular	28	1,553	...	...	...	192	1	193	215	10	225	726	115	841	204	90	294	1,337	216	1,553
For boys... Municipal ... English	24	2,532	724	...	724	1,396	...	1,396	174	...	174	235	...	235	3	...	3	2,532	...	2,532
For boys... Municipal ... Vernacular	2	99	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	...	8	51	11	62	20	5	25	83	16	99
For boys... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys... Aided ... English	273	30,058	4,867	...	4,867	12,900	103	13,003	3,524	75	3,599	7,569	467	8,036	479	74	553	29,339	719	30,058
For boys... Aided ... Vernacular	29	1,410	...	...	...	291	3	294	201	6	207	789	100	889	20	...	20	1,301	109	1,410
For boys... Unaided ... English	92	8,672	2,442	...	2,442	3,858	...	3,858	680	2	682	1,588	21	1,609	76	5	81	8,644	28	8,672
For boys... Unaided ... Vernacular	7	268	...	...	...	48	...	48	34	2	36	174	10	184	...	...	...	256	12	268
Total ...	580	53,372	8,594	...	8,594	22,211	117	22,328	6,388	114	6,502	13,624	778	14,402	1,317	229	1,546	52,134	1,238	53,372
For girls... Government ... English	2	239	...	16	16	...	53	53	...	30	30	16	87	103	6	31	37	22	217	239
For girls... Government ... Vernacular	35	3,008	...	2	2	...	152	152	...	166	166	6	2,227	2,233	1	454	455	7	3,001	3,008
For girls... Local Fund ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Local Fund ... Vernacular	2	123	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	14	14	...	70	70	...	12	12	...	123	123
For girls... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Municipal ... Vernacular	3	360	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	22	22	...	315	315	...	...	...	...	360	360
For girls... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Aided ... English	63	5,333	...	182	182	31	1,127	1,158	47	612	659	495	2,615	3,110	62	162	224	635	4,698	5,333
For girls... Aided ... Vernacular	120	9,200	...	...	...	3	896	899	14	806	820	109	6,509	6,618	7	356	863	133	9,067	9,200
For girls... Unaided ... English	6	575	...	...	...	3	88	91	9	70	79	76	294	370	...	35	35	88	487	575
For girls... Unaided ... Vernacular	2	192	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	21	21	...	140	140	...	...	...	...	192	192
Total ...	233	19,030	...	200	200	37	2,397	2,434	70	1,741	1,811	702	12,257	12,959	76	1,550	1,626	885	18,145	19,030
Total Secondary schools ...	813	72,402	8,594	200	8,794	22,248	2,514	24,762	6,458	1,855	8,313	14,326	13,035	27,361	1,393	1,779	3,172	53,019	19,383	72,402
Primary schools—																				
For boys... Government ...	136	4,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	2	358	2,691	32	2,723	991	103	1,094	4,038	137	4,175
For boys... Local Fund ...	2,682	106,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,823	325	9,148	69,261	9,739	79,000	13,742	5,105	18,847	91,826	15,169	106,995
For boys... Municipal ...	236	11,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	35	1,318	8,213	506	8,719	1,423	209	1,632	10,919	750	11,669
For boys... Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys... Aided ...	9,266	276,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,729	305	14,034	210,889	14,949	225,838	31,825	4,653	36,478	256,443	19,907	276,350
For boys... Unaided ...	5,739	118,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	4	1,545	84,829	5,226	90,055	24,199	2,650	26,849	110,569	7,880	118,449
Total ...	18,059	517,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,732	671	26,403	375,883	30,452	406,335	72,180	12,720	84,900	473,795	43,843	517,638
For girls... Government ...	114	5,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	201	35	3,452	3,487	12	1,992	2,004	47	5,645	5,692
For girls... Local Fund ...	8	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	200	200	...	100	100	...	304	304
For girls... Municipal ...	8	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	345	345	...	60	60	...	434	434
For girls... Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Aided ...	547	21,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,085	1,123	627	16,968	17,595	74	2,476	2,550	739	20,529	21,268
For girls... Unaided ...	119	3,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	56	2,265	2,321	19	997	1,016	75	3,301	3,376
Total ...	796	31,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,358	1,396	718	23,230	23,948	105	5,625	5,730	861	30,213	31,074
Total Primary schools ...	18,855	548,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,770	2,029	27,799	376,601	53,682	430,283	72,285	18,345	90,630	474,656	74,056	548,712
Grand Total ...	19,668	621,114	8,594	200	8,794	22,248	2,514	24,762	32,228	3,884	36,112	390,927	66,717	457,644	73,678	20,124	93,802	527,675	93,439	621,114

(77a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	328	...	...	...	91	...	91	43	...	43	194	...	194	...	...	...	328	...	328
For boys ... Municipal ... English ...	1	58	12	...	12	14	...	14	6	...	6	26	...	26	...	...	...	58	...	58
For boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	28	2,773	269	...	269	755	64	819	317	39	356	956	229	1,185	116	28	144	2,413	360	2,773
Total ...	30	3,159	281	...	281	860	64	924	366	39	405	1,176	229	1,405	116	28	144	2,799	360	3,159
For girls ... Government ... English ...	1	63	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	10	10	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	63	63
For girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	38	2,910	...	145	145	27	536	563	30	288	318	387	1,380	1,767	58	59	117	502	2,408	2,910
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	3	178	...	...	...	...	44	44	1	28	29	10	88	98	4	3	7	15	163	178
Total ...	42	3,151	...	145	145	27	609	636	31	326	357	397	1,492	1,889	62	62	124	517	2,634	3,151
Total Secondary schools ...	72	6,310	281	145	426	887	673	1,560	397	365	762	1,573	1,721	3,294	178	90	268	3,316	2,994	6,310
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	6	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	33	168	77	245	7	8	15	196	97	293
Total ...	6	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	33	168	77	245	7	8	15	196	97	293
For girls ... Aided	7	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22	92	154	246	5	4	9	105	172	277
For girls ... Unaided	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total ...	8	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	23	95	157	252	5	4	9	108	176	284
Total Primary schools ...	14	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	56	263	234	497	12	12	24	304	273	577
Grand Total ...	86	6,887	281	145	426	887	673	1,560	426	392	818	1,836	1,955	3,791	190	102	292	3,620	3,267	6,887

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(78)—Return showing the results of University and Public examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92.

A.—EDUCATION

(78)—*Return showing the results of University and Public examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
2. Bachelor of Arts (Optional subject)	3	6	3	12	86	159	21	223	489
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (Language Branch)	3	7	3	13	102	208	54	93	457
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	22	13	42	287	797	274	658	2,016
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3. Bachelor of Law	3	...	...	3	144	...	7	...	151
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	90
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	11	16
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	15	19
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys)	1	5	...	6	4	30	...	54	88
Upper Secondary Examination (Girls)									
Matriculation (Boys)	25	69	120	214	505	2,544	2,613	2,245	7,907
Matriculation (Girls)									
Lower Secondary Examination. (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	3,134
Lower Secondary Examination. (Girls)									
Upper Primary Examination ... (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... (Girls)									
Lower Primary Examination ... (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... (Girls)									
Public Service Certificate Examination.(a) (Eng.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,932	16,624
Public Service Certificate Examination.(a) (Vern.)									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters.(b) (Upper)	6	2	2	10	25	16	2	261	304
1. Training School Examination for Masters.(b) (Lower)	15	4	4	23	116	25	16	185	342
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Upper)	1	6	...	7	16	26	...	34	76
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Lower)	1	2	...	3	19	61	...	27	107
3. School of Arts Examination	1	...	...	1	133	...	...	...	133
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	55	...	...	...	55
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	54
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22

(*a*) Results of the Primary School examination.

(*b*) Results of the School Management examination.

—*continued.*

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	
66	105	12	133	316	4	45	266	...	1	
68	123	25	14	230	6	25	196	2	1	
119	338	113	170	740	16	52	663	8	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	...	4	...	48	...	...	47	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	11	2	4	5	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
17	...	...	...	17	8	2	7	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	8	12	...	2	10	...	...	
...	...	...	11	11	...	2	9	...	...	
...	7	...	5	12	3	2	...	...	7	
234	970	904	273	2,381	121	197	2,024	33	6	
...	...	...	351	2,749	133	341	2,144	130	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,434	12,260	143	1,297	9,952	866	2	
20	...	1	68	89						
60	17	4	65	146						
10	17	...	13	40						
14	30	...	11	55						
108	...	...	...	108						
53	...	...	...	53						
38	...	...	...	38						
...	...	...	...	86						
15	...	...	...	15						

Information not available.

(79)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons and associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools — English	12	1,386	1,259	1,051	8,421	7,257	...	29,685	...	135	45,498	...	...	260	7,517
For boys — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools — English	74	4,323	4,129	3,471	14,360	34,359	...	52,977	630	145	1,02,471	...	...	3,316	37,675
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	28	1,553	1,517	1,342	998	5,435	...	1,132	...	120	7,685	...	...	554	5,989
For girls — High schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	2	123	129	85	335	1,797	...	...	...	...	2,132	...	...	38	1,835
Total	116	7,385	7,034	5,949	24,114	48,848	...	83,794	630	400	1,57,786	...	...	4,221	53,069
Primary schools— For boys	2,682	106,995	104,990	89,158	51,176	3,03,186	...	81,765	15	784	4,36,926	...	...	2,18,810	5,21,996
Primary schools— For girls	8	304	279	233	906	7,863	...	38	...	...	8,807	...	...	309	8,172
Total	2,690	107,299	105,269	89,391	52,082	3,11,049	...	81,803	15	784	4,45,733	...	...	2,19,119	5,30,168
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	14	244	238	218	28,665	54,216	2,938	...	...	1,088	86,907	...	...	...	54,216
Do. for mistresses	1	12	11	9	1,388	1,183	...	...	...	...	2,571	...	...	...	1,183
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	46	41	39	...	1,805	1,100	288	...	5,053	8,246	4,142	...	...	5,947
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	186	174	158	4,055	5,171	1,275	257	...	1,781	12,539	...	...	...	5,171
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	488	464	424	34,108	62,375	5,313	545	...	7,922	1,10,263	4,142	...	...	66,517

Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,806	43,713	* ...	...	...	...	46,519	...	...	1,018	44,731
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	5,009	...	...	...	...	...	5,009	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	7,815	43,713	...	...	...	...	51,528	...	...	1,018	44,731
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,641
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,068
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 41,803
Grand Total	...	2,825	115,172	112,767	95,764	1,18,119	4,65,985	5,313	1,66,142	645	9,106	7,65,310	4,142	...	2,24,358	8,21,459

* Rs. 27,092 contribution to Provincial funds on account of Training schools.

		Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	...	8,21,459	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	...	1,18,119	
Do. Municipal payment	...	5,313	
Do. Fees	...	1,66,142	
Do. Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts	...	9,751	
			11,20,784
Deduct—Cost on Buildings under grant I	...	43,713	
Do. Medical schools and contributions, grant II	...	12,388	
Do. Provincial grant paid through Municipalities	...	2,556	
Cost met from Municipal funds direct	...	5,934	
			64,591
* *Gross* cost on education as per Accountant-General's statement	...	...	10,56,193

(79)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons and associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education. — Arts colleges—																	
English	3	213	160	150	4,354	...	...	* 7,839	...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	* Surplus fees Rs. 2,284.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	213	160	150	4,354	...	...	7,839	...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general. — Secondary schools—																	
For boys — High schools — English	14	1,833	1,494	1,300	15,165	13,962	...	43,055	10	2,019	74,211	...	...	14,986	28,948	36,465	
For boys — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For boys — Middle schools — English	10	699	612	527	30	7,334	...	8,193	130	...	15,687	...	...	14,369	21,703	59,378	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	2	99	118	77	84	335	...	115	...	...	534	...	...	17	352	6,341	
For girls — High schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	156	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	360	347	222	1,234	1,086	...	...	20	...	2,340	...	...	1,640	2,726	4,561	
Total	29	2,991	2,571	2,126	16,513	22,717	...	51,363	160	2,019	92,772	...	...	31,115	53,832	1,06,901	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	236	11,669	11,238	9,155	1,688	46,068	...	12,893	...	30	60,679	...	...	62,695	1,08,763	6,30,759	
For girls	8	434	439	278	724	3,155	...	50	...	...	3,929	...	...	1,038	4,193	12,365	
Total	244	12,103	11,677	9,433	2,412	49,223	...	12,943	...	30	64,608	...	...	63,733	1,12,956	6,43,124	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,938	...	2,938	57,154	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,137	1,100	...	4,237	10,184	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	1,275	...	1,275	6,446	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	300	
Total	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231	3,437	5,313	...	8,750	75,267	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,391	12,407	...	...	...	...	13,798	...	...	1,286	13,693	58,424
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	...	267	267	267
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,718	12,407	...	...	...	...	15,125	...	...	1,553	13,960	58,691
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,588	92,229
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	3,183
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,565	58,368
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,268	1,54,242
Grand Total ...	276	15,307	14,408	11,709	26,228	84,347	...	72,145	160	2,140	1,85,020	3,437	5,313	96,401	2,16,766	10,38,225

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,16,766	
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds	26,228	
Do. Fees	72,145	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	2,300	
		3,17,439
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	12,407	
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c.	4,237	
		16,644
Gross expenditure on education as per Municipal statements		3,00,795

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1891-92.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Paper Club, Chicacole ...	Newspapers reading ...	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	1884.
Teachers' Association, Chicacole.	Mental improvement by giving model lessons.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1891.
Students' Association, Chicacole.	Mutual improvement by giving essays.	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	57	57	Do. ...	1891.
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers.	...	65 0 0	159 5 0	224 5 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1882.
Utcala Hithesini Samaj, Parlakimedi.	Amelioration of the status of the Uriyas.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlakimedi.	Promotion of education of Madras Uriyas.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1891.
Boys' Library Zamindari High School, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	93 8 0	93 8 0	...	...	150	150	Do. ...	1886.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1860.
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	Discussion of social, political and other questions.	...	...	185 6 4	185 6 4	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1880.
Utcala Sadvishaya Sadhini Samaj.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Utcala Manoranjani ...	Improvement of education	...	...	...	15 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	3rd Mar. 1892.
Reading Club, Russellkondah.	Literary improvement ...	Nil.		133 8 0 (from Aug. 1891 to March 1892).	133 8 0	25 (on the average for 8 months ending 31st Mar. 1892.		Nil.	25	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Sarasvati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	152 12 0	152 12 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkónda.	Spread of knowledge ...	...	...	154 10 0	154 10 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1882.
Janavinodini Club, Gajapatinagaram.	Spread of Muhammadan education.	Temporarily closed.									
Anjumani Islamia, Vizagapatam.	Do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	42	...	...	42	Not registered.	1886.
Teachers' Association, Vizagapatam.	Mutual improvement of teachers.	...	...	20 7 0	20 7 0	30	...	...	30	...	10th May 1891.
Teachers' Association, Anakápalle.	Do. ...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	18	...	...	18	...	16th June 1891.
Teachers' Association, Vizianagrum.	Do. ...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	22	...	...	22	...	22nd May 1891.
Teachers' Association, Pithápur.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	13	Not registered.	27th March 1892
Teachers' Association, Tuni...	Towards the improvement of education in elementary schools and the discussion of educational matters.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	13th March 1892
Teachers' Association, Peddápuram.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	20	Do. ...	March 1892.
Teachers' Association, Tanuku	For the improvement of knowledge and office work.	...	...	10 2 6	10 2 6	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1892.
The Muhammadan Literary Association, Rajahmundry.	Social and moral improvement of Muhammadans in general.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	1st April 1891.
Faizrasan Association, Ellore.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1886.
Anjumani Faizrasani Islamia, Ellore.	Social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	5 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	19	1	...	20	Do. ...	Feb. 1886; reorganized in Feb. 1891.
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge, literary, social and moral.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1877.
Mission Reading Room, Guntúr.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	9	...	1879.
D.P.W. Library, Bezváda ...	Do. ...	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1857.
Poole Memorial Hall Reading Room, Masulipatam.	To disseminate useful literature among the educated classes of the Masulipatam public.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1887.
Vijayaveda Sabha, Bezváda ...	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	107	...	...	107	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
Vijayavedu Literary Society, Bezváda.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	...	22	22	Do. ...	1886.
Self-improving and Debating Society, Bezváda.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	Do. ...	1887.
Juvenile Society, Gudiváda...	Do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	1st March 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	...	...	30 4 0	30 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Guntúr	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Bezváda.	Do.	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	4th June 1891.
Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	To improve the condition of teachers by imparting instruction in different modes of teaching.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do. ...	28th June 1891
Social Club, Bezváda ...	Social improvement ..	...	...	369 2 0	369 2 0	40	4	25	69	...	July 1891.
Kurnool Union Club ...	Promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	12	...	...	12	...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Desabhimana Sabha.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	13	...	...	13	...	1st Feb. 1888.
Madrasai Shameya's Literary Society, Kurnool.	Hindustani education ...	...	...	219 15 4	219 15 4	53	1	3	57	...	Oct. 1884.
Madrasai Deniya's Literary Society, Kurnool.	For general improvement	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	18	...	3	21	...	Feb. 1884.
Kurnool High School Literary Society.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	15	Not registered.	July 1889.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Production and supply of cheap and useful elementary school books, &c.	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	20	Do.	1820.
City Club	Intellectual and physical.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
New Town Church of England Institute.	To afford healthy literature and amusement to the people.	...	...	178 0 0	178 0 0	45	2	...	47	Do. ...	June 1873.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	302 14 7	222 12 0	945 10 7	1,401	...	80	1,481	Registered	1850.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	4,627 0 9	4,627 0 9	175	7	...	182	Do. ...	1817.
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin-widows.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	Not registered.	About 12 years ago.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious propagation ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	About 10 years ago.
Tiruvateswaranpeta Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1881.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,254 0 10	1,254 0 10	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	241 8 0	241 8 0	96	...	...	96	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's College Literary Society.	Debates and the reading and criticising of essays by members.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	1880.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	...	...	153 0 0	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Tiruvateswaranpet Tamil Sangam.	To promote Tamil literature.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	26th Jan. 1890.
Library of the Government Central Museum, Madras.	.....	2,100 0 0	...	...	2,100 0 0	6,298	...	...	6,298	Do. ...	16th Mar. 1876.
Vanniyakulakshatria Maha Sangam, Komaleswaranpet.	To deal with questions affecting the education, status, &c., of Vanniyas.	...	36 0 0	68 2 0	104 2 0	273	1	...	274	Registered.	1888.
Chintadripet Christian Association.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	229 4 0	229 4 0	61	2	...	63	Not registered	Feb. 1881.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	29 4 0	29 4 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Dec. 1877.
Royapet Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	The mental and moral improvement of the people of Royapet and its neighbourhood.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	3,200	Do. ...	5th Mar. 1888.
Diocesan Branch of England Temperance Society.	In the spread of temperance and thrift.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1884.
Juvenile Club, Mailapur ...	Physical and mental improvement.	...	85 0 0	75 0 0	160 0 0	2	...	29	31	Do. ...	Feb. 1889.
The Theistic Literary Association of the Southern India Brahma Samaj.	For the spread of theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	92	...	...	92	Do. ...	20th Mar. 1884.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of the moral of the children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement and maintenance of poor schools.	...	...	231 11 3	231 11 3	44	...	...	44	Registered.	April 1880.
Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.	Promotion of agriculture, horticulture and arboricultures.	4,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	120	...	...	120	Do. ...	15th July 1835.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Teaching morality to the public and the improvement of mental faculties of the members.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	* 14 †150	...	25†	* 14 †175	Not registered.	Sept. 1887.
Young Men's Hindu Association, Madras.	Literary, social, physical and moral improvement.	...	...	26 8 0	26 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1891.
Cosmopolitan Club ...	.....	...	...	5,383 4 0	5,383 4 0	243	...	...	243	Do. ...	Oct. 1873.
Madras School of Music ...	.....	3,120 0 0	...	3,768 0 0	6,888 0 0	66	22	...	88	Registered.	1891.

* Members. † Visitors.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Hindu Excelsior Reading Room.	Returns not received.										
Friends' Club, Madras ...											
Madras Social Conference ...											
National Indian Association, Madras Branch.											
The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.											
Central Muhammádan Association.											
Madras Mahajana Sabhá ...											
Temperance Depôt											
Madras Total Abstinence League.											
Madras Congress Committee.											
Madras Theosophical Society.											
School of Arts											
Jubilee Reading Club ...											
Madras Club											
Bombay Circulating Library, Mount Road.											
Kennet Library											
Mailapore Ætheniam Reading Room, &c.											
Madras Graduates' Association, Prayer and Reading Hall, New Town.											
Bramma Samaj, Thousand Lights.											
Bramma Samaj, Purasavakum											
Madras Native Christian Association.											
Christian Vernacular Education Society.											
Madras Auxiliary Bible Society.											
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	(1) To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching. (2) To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession.	...	...	212 15 9	212 15 9	...	79	...	79	Registered.	2nd Nov. 1889.
Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Literary	...	147 8 0	209 12 0	357 4 0	49	...	...	49	Not registered.	1864.
Kávali Reading Room ...	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	78 4 0	78 4 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	19th Aug. 1820.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent indoor and out-door games.	...	...	615 14 0	615 14 0	67	...	1	68	Do. ...	1st March 1891.
Chingleput Newspaper Club.	To promote a taste for reading.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
Madurántakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	25 15 4	25 15 4	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1890.
Literary Society, Madurántakam.	For the improvement of the students connected with it.	...	...	16 6 2	16 6 2	1	...	16	17	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
The Saidápet Reading Room.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	25th Jan. 1891.
Literary Society, Ráyadrug...	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	March 1892.
People's Association, Ráyadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Literary Society, Siruguppa.	Do. ...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	June 1891.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to Municipal High School, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Do. ...	March 1886.
Sunmarga Samaj, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	100	15	25	140	Do. ...	6th April 1889.
Reading Room attached to the Sarasavinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Dramatic Society attached to Sarasavinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	Do.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	March 1885.
Native Club, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	April 1885.
Progressive Union, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Jan. 1889.
Debating Club, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Teachers' Association, Ráyadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Dec. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Alúr.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Némakal.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Adóni.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Kosgi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	16th Feb. 1892.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Yemmiganur.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Not registered.	3rd Sept. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Kudatani.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Sirigeri	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Moka.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do. ...	Feb. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Tekkalakota.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Sirugguppa.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Brucepet, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Kaul Bazaar.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Do.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	Do. ...	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1884.
Reading Room, Harpanahalli.	Do. ...	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Penukonda.	Do. ...	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	6th Feb. 1890.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Do. ...	...	...	194 12 0	194 12 0	Not known.				Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room, Tadpatri ...	Do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Tadpatri.	Do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Uravakonda.	Do. ...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1890.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. ...	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Reading Club, Proddutur.	Do. ...	...	22 8 0	119 4 0	141 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1885.
Literary Society, Sidhout ...	Do. ...	...	...	93 8 0	93 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1889.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. ...	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	188 7 11	188 7 11	12,965	...	...	12,965	Do. ...	1872.
American Mission Reading Room, Vayalpad.	Do. ...	...	...	136 10 8	136 10 8	1,485	...	...	1,485	Do. ...	1886.
Hindu Society, Vayalpad ...	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	60	...	...	60	Registered.	27th July 1890.
Reading Room, Rayachoti ...	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	9th Jan. 1892.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.
The Vellore Club	For the benefit of Europeans.	...	...	960 0 0	960 0 0	1,800	2000	720	4,520	Do. ...	March 1890.
The Military Reading Room, Vellore.	For the benefit of pensioned soldiers.	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	1,080	...	...	1,080	Do. ...	Aug. 1862.
The Vellore Reading Room ...	For the benefit of Pleaders	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	7,920	...	...	7,920	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1892.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For public good	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	5,400	480	9,000	14,880	Do. ...	1875.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room, Chittoor.	For the benefit of the public.	...	...	143 0 5	143 0 5	1,587	46	...	1,633	Do. ...	1887.
Reading Room, Punganur ...	Do. ...	...	...	130 7 0	130 7 0	3,987	...	...	3,987	Do. ...	1890.
Chittoor Board High School Literary Association.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	28	...	11	39	Do. ...	1888.
H.L.G. Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Mental, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	1,827	...	5,075	6,902	Do.	1887.
The Mission High School Union Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0						1889.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Literary Society, Tirupati.	Mental, moral, social and physical improvement.	...	...	4 9 0	4 9 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1892.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Telugu Gnanabhi Vardhani Sabha, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1891.
Arkonam Reading Room ...	For the mental culture of its members by reading newspapers, periodicals, literary scientific and other publications.	...	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1869.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	For the benefit of the people at Walajanagar.	...	106 2 7	26 0 0	132 2 7	2,343	...	1,171	3,514	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room and Lawn-Tennis Club, Ranipet.	To improve the intellectual, physical, moral and general advancement.	...	...	236 10 3	236 10 3	1,863	...	...	1,863	Do. ...	1887.
Kaveripak Sri Akila Jana Manoramya Sabha.	For educational improvement and for public good.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1886.
Literary Society, Tirutani ...	For mental, moral, social and physical improvement.	...	18 8 0	37 9 0	56 1 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1891.
Anjumani-Islam's Reading Room, Melvisharam.	To improve Muhammadan education in the town of Melvisharam.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	8	...	23	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, intellectual and physical advancement.	...	...	1,243 5 11	1,243 5 11	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	May 1884.
Literary Society, Tirukoilur.	Literary improvement and reading newspapers.	...	...	90 8 0	90 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	16th Sept. 1883.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Study of newspapers ...	...	...	133 14 0	133 14 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	11th Dec. 1889.
Vriddhachalam Union Club.	Literary improvement by subscribing for newspapers, journals, &c.	...	...	* 107 0 0 † 167 8 0	274 8 0	‡ 23	...	...	‡ 23	Do.	1st April 1891.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Institutions.	The public intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement of its members.	96 0 0	...	421 1 0	517 1 0	112	...	...	112	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mental, physical and general advancement.	60 0 0	...	206 12 0	266 12 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Dharapuram Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1890.
Karur Jubilee Literary Association.	Physical, social and literary advancement of general community.	...	...	155 6 0	155 6 0	73	...	40	113	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	290 8 0	290 8 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Udamalpet Ripon's Memorial Association.	Reading newspaper, magazine, &c., and physical exercises.	...	...	178 4 0	178 4 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	April 1884.
Coimbatore Literary Institute.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Dharma Rakshani Sabha.	Social improvement ...	...	...	40 14 0	40 14 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	11th Nov. 1883.
Coimbatore London Mission Reading Room and Library.	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	253 0 0	253 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	...
The Amravati Students' Literary Association, Karutholuvu.		Closed.									
Erode Students' Union ...											
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	123 1 9	...	988 0 0	1,111 1 9	82	...	8	90	Registered.	1852.
Tirupatúr Reading Room ...	Reading of newspapers ...	...	12 2 9	204 9 0	216 11 9	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	Oct. 1877.
Námakal Literary Institute.	Do. ...	...	...	118 2 6	118 2 6	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1887.
Sankaridrug Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	104 4 0	104 4 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1888.
Tiruchengód Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	250	...	...	250	Do. ...	1881.
Salem London Mission Reading Room.		Return not received.									
Hosur S.P.G. Mission Reading Room.	For the propagation of religious knowledge.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	830	...	432	1,245	Not registered.	May 1886.
Hosur London Mission Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,040	...	682	2,722	Do. ...	1884.
Ootacamund Reading Room.	The maintenance of a library, reading and lecture room and writing room and museum.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st April 1889.
The Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	20 0 0	42 0 0	62 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Do. ...	...	12 0 0	37 12 0	49 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	Do. ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	81	...	...	81	Do. ...	8th Oct. 1886.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkattupalli.	Do. ...	...	...	11 4 0	11 4 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	28th Sept. 1887.
Teachers' Association, Vallam	General improvement ...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st June 1891.
Reading Room, Patukóta ...	Do. ...	...	...	111 8 0	111 8 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
The Sarásvati Vilasa Library, Máyavaram.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	28 0 0	23 0 0	51 0 0	32	8	4	44	Do.	7th Jan. 1888.
Reading Room, Shiyáli ...	Do. ...	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	25th April 1891.
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.	Do. ...	5 4 0	...	170 8 0	175 12 0	17	...	1	18	Registered.	1879.
Reading Room, Máyavaram ..	Do. ...	...	...	130 12 0	130 12 0	26	...	...	26	Not registered.	1st Jan. 1891.
Sri Ganesa Vidhyasala Reading Room, Ganapati Agraharam.	Do. ...	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1890.
Reading Room, Tiruvalúr ...	Reading of newspapers and books.	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1853.
Do. Negapatam...	Do.	Return not received.									
Board Reading Room, Kulitalai.	To diffuse education to the public.	147 1 11	...	291 10 0	438 11 11	73	...	...	73	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	86 12 0	86 12 0	38	...	...	38	Not registered.	Dec. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.		...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	July 1889.
Teachers' Association—											
Mannachanallur ...		...	...	0 2 2	0 2 2	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Anbil		...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Do.
Thalakkudi		...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Do.
Vengur		...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Dec. 1889.
Illuppur		...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Somarasampettai		...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Do.
Thirumandurai		...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	Do.
Kulitali		...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1891.
Lalapettai		...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Do.
Manaparai		...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	Do.

* Donations. † Subscriptions. ‡ Average.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Madura Town High School Public Reading Room.	Mental improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	250 0 0	450 0 0	*45	...	†55	100	Not registered.	Jan. 1879.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Improvement of education.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1887.
The Tinnevelly Club ...	The development of social intercourse, the advancement of sound knowledge and the improvement of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	76	...	...	76	Do. ...	14thMarch 1889
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	600	...	...	600	Do. ...	June 1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	For the general education and the mutual literary improvement of the public.	...	...	257 1 7	257 1 7	344	...	174	518	Do. ...	April 1887.
Brennen College Reading Room and Debating Club.	For the improvement of students.	...	2 0 0	62 0 0	64 0 0	49	...	...	49	Do. ...	1st April 1891.
Calicut Union Club	For improvement ...	...	...	351 0 0	351 0 0	47	1	...	48	Do. ...	1890.
Talli Union Reading Club ...	Do. ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Town Hall, Calicut.	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1891.
Pálghat Bazaar Library ...	Do. ...	...	...	615 0 0	615 0 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	1st July 1890.
Kalpati Literary Association, Pálghat.	For literary, social and political culture.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1888.
Cochin Library and Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Matabhimana Samaj, Cochin.	For religious improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	14th Nov. 1888.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	For improvement ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1890.
Vidyámalini	.....	...	20 0 0	36 0 0	56 0 0	26	...	5	31	Do. ...	1886.
Newspaper Club	.....	...	25 0 0	40 0 0	65 0 0	25	...	8	33	...	1886.
Catholic Club	.....	...	150 0 0	160 0 0	310 0 0	50	...	19	69	...	1885.
Kaseragod Newspaper Club...	.....	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	15	...	...	15	...	1883.
Kaseragod Lawn-Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	...	1885.
Hosdrug Newspaper Club ...	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	6	...	...	6	...	1885.
Hosdrug Lawn-Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	6	...	...	6	...	1887.
Karkala Reading Room Association.	.....	...	...	97 0 0	97 0 0	13	...	...	13	...	1886.
Udipi Teachers' Association.	.....	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	1891.
Puttur Newspaper Club ...	.....	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	8	...	...	8	...	1889.

* Members, besides a large number of visitors.

† Students.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Addison & Co. ...	The Madras News ...	Young Men of India, The Madras Masonic Review.
Mint Street, No. 1 ...	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappen ...	The Christian Patriot.	The Madras Templar.
Mint Street, No. 328 ...	American Press ...	P. M. Selvaraja Mudali.	.....	.....
Errabalu Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	T. G. Fonceca	Vetty Codyone or Standard Bearer (Tamil).	.....
Mount Road, No. 200 ...	Beehive Press	Messrs. Oakes & Co. ...	.....	Exchange Hall Gazette.
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 97.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	V. Runganathum Naidu.	The Fellow Worker...	.....
Theroomalai Lane, Peddu Naickpett, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammoyeeammah ...	.....	.....
China Bazaar Road, No. 187.	Chengalraya Naicker's Orphanage Press.	Trustees of Patchayappa's Charities and Executors to the Estate of late Chengalvaroya Naicker.	.....	.....
Mannarswami Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 79.	Cosmopolitan Press ...	D. Chellapilla Chetti ...	The Sunday (English)	.....
Ritherdon Road, Egmore, No. 1.	Cosmopolite Press ...	S. Pulney Andy, M.D....	.....	.....
Armenian Street, No. 90 ...	Crown Press	S. Balasubhramaniyam Chetti.	.....	.....
Ghouse Saib Lane near Varada Mutheappen Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 2.	Duke of Edinburgh Press.	N. Coopoosami Chetti...	.....	.....
High Road, Chulay, No. 97.	Editorial Press	C. C. Devendranada Pundit.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetti.	.....	Telugu Lutheran.
Popham's Broadway, No. 42.	Eurasian Industrial Press.	Mrs. I. Misquita ...	South Indian Advertiser.	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	Rev. T. Mayer	The Catholic Watchman.	Madras Catholic Directory.
Mount Road, No. 1-2-3/30 ...	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	Law Times ...	The Indian Police and Magistracy Almanac.
Blacker's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnaswami Naidu.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press.	Higginbotham & Co. ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 191 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	Andraprakasika (Telugu).	.....
Poonamalle Road, Periamet, No. 84.	Hindu Preaching Society's Press.	C. G. Appu Mudali ...	Sri Lokaranjani ...	.....
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Hindu Theological Press.	C. Nagalinga Mudali ...	Ayurvedabhaskarem	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Rajamanickammal ...	.....	.....
Pathalavigneswaran Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	I. Appadoray Pillai ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Vélu Mudali.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	G. W. Taylor, Superintendent.	.....	Almanacs, Army Lists and Civil Lists, Medical List, History of Services of Gazetted Officers, Journal of Education, Railway Guides.
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Lithographic Press ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Mount Road, No. 27 ...	Madras Advertiser Press.	Tom Batty	The Madras Advertiser.	.....
Mint Street, No. 391 ...	Madras Hindu Royal Press.	T. Soobroyalu Raju and M. P. Moonesami Mudali.	.....	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6...	Madras Mail Press ...	Lawson and Cornish ...	The Madras Mail, Daily, Weekly and Tri-weekly.	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	S. Ruthna Chetti ...	Ariyajanapriya ...	Orthodox Hindu Union.
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	The Madras Times, Daily (morning and evening), Weekly and Overland.	.....
Perumal Covil Garden Street, No. 7.	Madras Town Hall Press.	C. Arunachalam Chetti	.....	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 44.	Memorial Press ...	M. Kistnasami Chetti...	.....	.....
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery...	Methodist's Episcopal Publishing House.	Baker and King ...	.....	The Harvest Field (English). The Christian Visitor (do.). The Poona Epworth (do.). The Woman's Friend (Tamil). The Methodist (Canarese).
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	O. Cundasami Mudali.	.....	The Theosophist.
St. Thomas Catholic House, Japamalay Mada Street, Mylapore.	Mylapore Catholic Press.	J. D'Souza	Mylapore Catholic Register.	.....
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press ...	G. Subramania Aiyar and M. Veeraraghava Chariar.	The Hindu Daily and Weekly; Swadesa Mitran (Tamil).	Ten years of native *rule* n Mysore (English).
Kistnama Naick, Agraharam Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 7.	People's Friend Press.	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Stringer's Street, Black Town, No. 5.	Premier Press	N. Govindusami Naidu.	.....	.....
Philip's Street, No. 4 ...	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	The Madras Standard	.....
Chulay High Road, No. 13.	Prince of Wales' Press.	A. Ethiraja Mudali ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 68.	Saint Joseph's Press ...	M. S. Yaga Pillai ...	The Companion to the Catholic Religion.	.....
Cundappa Charry Street, Purasavakum, No. 6.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	C. Maselamoney ...	.....	The Berean (English) and The Prophetic (Tamil).
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 150.	Scottish Press	T. V. Tooljaram Row, trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	Police Weekly Circulars in English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam.
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	R. Lawrence	.....	The Progress; the Messenger of Truth (Tamil and Telugu); Madras Diocesan Record; Madras Railway Church Magazine.
Wallajah Road, Mount Road, No. 88.	Srinivasa Varadachari Press.	C. Srinivasachari and S. Varadachari.	The Indian Social Reformer.	.....
Malayappan Street, Mutheapet, No. 12.	Star Press	T. Annaswami Pillai & Sons.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 142 ...	Star of India Press ...	T. Coopoosami Naicker.	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 5 to 8.	Vest & Co.'s Press ...	W. T. Sumner, Agent and Manager.	.....	The Indian Jurist.
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Victor Press	Solomon David and B. A. Rajendram Pillai.	Mahavigadaduthan (Tamil).	Students' Educational Magazine; Catholic Nesan.
Mint Street, No. 324 ...	Victoria Jubilee Press.	V. Sundara Mudali ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press ...	T. A. Rutnasami Pillai and A. G. Pragasum Pillai.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.		
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpett, No. 302.	Audi Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	V. Ramasami Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Sivalingiah	.....	.....
Mannarsami Covil Street, Royapuram, No. 105.	Adi Vidyatarangani Press.	B. Ruthna Naicker ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 149.	Ashtalakshmi Vilasam Press.	P. Comaraguru Mudali.	The Indian Light ...	.....
Ayaloor Mutheah Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 25.	Barathi Vilasam Press.	O. Yagambara Mudali.	.....	Tamil Calendars.
Mannady Street, Muthealpet, No. 79.	Dravida Varthamany Press.	P. Vasudeva Mudali ...	.....	.....
Avadanam Paupier Road, Chulay, No. 103.	Ilakkana Kalanjium Press.	A. Cundasami Mudali...	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 216.	Geervanabhasha Ruthnakaram Press.	B. Theagaraya Sastrulu	.....	.....
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 93.	Gnanaprakasam Press.	S. R. Namasivoya Chetti	Arya Jana Paripalini.	.....
Strotton Mutheah Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 56.	Gnana Sooryodaya Press.	B. Chennakesavalu Chetti.	.....	Telugu Calendars.
Guruvappan Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 41.	Grantha Ruthnakaram Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetti ...	.....	.....
Vencatesa Naick Street, Triplicane, No. 3.	Janopakarini Press ...	R. Vencata Subba Row.	.....	.....
Mallekaswarer Covil Street, Muthealpet, No. 4.	Jotismati Press ...	V. Venkataroya Sastry.	.....	Kathasarithsagaram
Thumbu Chetti Street, Muthealpet, No. 289.	Kalaratnakaram Press.	W. Muthukumarasami Chetti.	.....	.....
Muthukistnan Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 34.	Kalagnana Press ...	T. Ruthna Mudali ...	.....	.....
Nammalwar Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 23.	Kalamathu Vilakkam Press.	C. Kanagaroya Mudali.	.....	.....
Veeraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalvipragasam Press ...	M. Chidambara Mudali	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 173.	Krishna Press	P. Manavala Mahamuni Chetti.	.....	.....
Thandavaroya Pillay Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 17.	Krupa Laksmi Vilasam Press.	A. Krishnasamy Mudali and A. Ruthna Mudali.	.....	.....
Vijia Vigneswarar Covil Street, Chulay, No. 71.	Lakshminarayana Press.	T. Ramasami Naidu ...	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 151.	Lakshmi Vilasa Press.	A. Abboyee Chetti ...	.....	.....
Mutheal Maistri Street, Old Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madava Nevasa Press.	S. Moonesami Mudali.	.....	.....
Seringapatam Subraya Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 23.	Manonmani Vilasam Press.	K. Manicka Mudali ...	.....	.....
Nammalwar Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 54.	Manicka Munthiram Press.	M. Manicka Mudali ...	.....	.....
Sami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 93.	Muttoowar Coolalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillai ...	.....	.....
Thotticalai Comarappa Mudali Street, Chulay, No. 39.	Parabrahma Press ...	T. Cunneappa Mudali & Brothers.	.....	.....
Therupally Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 21.	Poomagal Vilasam Press.	A. Rungasami Mudali.	.....	Calendars.
Sami Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narayanasami Mudali & Son.	.....	.....
Vallur Kalatheappa Mudali Street, Chulay, No. 8.	Raghava Press	C. Ragavulu Naidu ...	.....	.....
Vullam Bungaroo Chetti Street, Purasavakum, No. 30.	Ramaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramanuja Chari ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Bazaar Road, Chulay, No. 103.	Rukmany Vilasam Press.	T. Ragavulu Naidu ...	.....	.....
Hanoomantharayan Covil Street, Yedapolliem, Peddu Naickpett, No. 4.	Sakalakalánilayam Press.	A. Shunmugappa Chetti, guardian of T. C. Nagalingappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Peddu Naick's Lane, Peddu Naickpett, No. 12.	Sarada Press	B. Somasoondrum Chetti.	.....	.....
Peddu Naick's Lane, Peddu Naickpett, No. 6.	Sarada Nilayam Press.	P. Soobramiah & Sons.	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 319.	Saradamba Vilasa Press.	C. Sundararama Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Nammalwar Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 35.	Saraswathi Vilasam Press.	N. Venkatasubba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Padavattamman Covil Street, Purasavakum, Nos. 64, 65.	Sironmany Vilasam Press.	P. Chidambaram Mudali.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 4.	Siva Siddanta Press ...	A. Moothiah	.....	Manoranjani.
Iyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabodham Press	C. Shunmuga Sundara Mudali.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 26.	Srihari Press	C. Narahary Naidu ...	.....	.....
Arunachala Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 10.	Srikalanilaya Achchendrasala.	N. Cundasami Mudali.	.....	.....
Moothoo Naick Street, Mahfoozkhan's Gardens, Black Town, No. 16.	Srikalavilasam Press ...	G. Ramasami Naidu ...	.....	.....
Thoolcanathamman Covil Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 1.	Srikamalapadma Vilasa Press.	A. Parthasaradi Pillai.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 363 ...	Srinilayam Press ...	C. P. Chengalroya Chetti.	.....	.....
Condaliah Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 8.	Srimathoomamaheswara Press.	P. Akkiah	.....	.....
Vinayaga Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 7.	Srinikéthanum Press ...	P. Venkatanarayanasami Naidu and others of Patti Ramanjulu Naidu & Sons.	.....	.....
Tirupally Lane, Peddu Naickpett, No. 1.	Sri Padmanabha Vilasa Press.	E. Narayanasami Naidu.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 429.	Sri Rangavilasam Press.	V. Kistnasami Chetti ...	.....	.....
Tankasala Soobroyalu Naidu Street, Washermanpet, No. 41.	Sri Rajarajeswari Nikathanam Press.	P. Theyagaroya Chetti.	.....	.....
Venatheertha Mudali Street, Purasavakum, No. 48.	Sri Rajaram Mohum Roy Press.	M. Butchiah Pantulu.	Hindu Jana Samskarini or Hindu Reformer.	.....
Peyalwar Covil Street, Triplicane, No. 16.	Sri Saraswathi Bhandaram Press.	S. Parthasarady Aiyangar.	.....	.....
Seenu Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 7.	Sri Vani Vinoda Mandiram Press.	P. Raghavacharlu and P. Ramanuja Charlu of P. S. Kakula Charlu & Brothers.	.....	Telugu Calendars.
Mullah Sahib Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 72.	Sumanamanollasini Press.	P. Vencatalakshmamma	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetti Street, Purasavakum, No. 2.	Sundaravilasa Press ...	P. Soondara Mudali ...	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Sathyadeepum or Lamp of Truth Press.	R. M. Bauboo ...	Eastern Star ...	.....
Avadanam Paupier Street, Purasavakum, No. 27.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Coopoosami Mudali.	.....	.....
Bommaliah Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 1.	Umbala Vilasam Press.	N. Arunagiri Mudali ...	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 52.	Vanai Vilasam Press ...	V. Coomarasami Mudali.	.....	.....
Soonkoowari Agraharam, Chintadripet, No. 15.	Vasumathi Press ...	S. Sivasankara Sastry...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Vadamalay Maistri Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 14.	Vasuruthnakara Press.	D. Srikristna Pundit ...	.....	.....
Langar Paupiar Road, Chulay, Nos. 18, 19.	Vedavinayagar Press ...	V. Govinda Naicker ...	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellaya Nadar Jubilee Press.	T. Ruthnaswami Nádár	Porsatham or War Cry (Tamil).	Janavinodini (Tamil), Maharani (Tamil and Telugu), Penmathi Bothini (Tamil).
Venkataramiah Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 23.	Veeraraghava Mudraksharasala.	K. Veeraragaviah ...	.....	.....
Munnarsami Covil Road, Rayapuram, No. 90.	Vidya Tarangani Press.	A. Veerasami Naicker	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 300 ...	Vidyanupalana Press ...	N. C. Sadasiva Pillai ...	.....	.....
Vadamala Maistri Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 20.	Vidya Vivekakalanidhi Press.	E. Anantha Charlu ...	.....	.....
Védavinayagar Covil Road, Perambore Barracks Road, No. 42.	Vivéka Vilakkum Press.	P. Yelbomalai Pillai ...	.....	.....
Devaraja Mudali Street, Peddu Naickpett, No. 174.	Vurthamanatarangani Press.	P. Sooryanaraina Row & Brothers.	.....	Madras Railway Guides.
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Faqir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmed Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Tippu Sahib Street, Chetti's Garden, Triplicane, No. 14.	Atha-ur-Rahman Press.	Syed Shahabuddin ...	.....	.....
Habibulla Saib Street, Jam Bazaar, Triplicane, No. 3.	Azizi Press	Mahomed Abdul Sathar	.....	.....
Tabir Saib Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	Journal of Anjumani Himayathulieslam.
Husain-ul Mulk's Garden, Rayapettah.	Hydayat Press ...	Mirza Kasim Beg Sahib.	Dabeerai Hind ...	.....
Peter's Road, Rayapettah, No. 34.	Haidari Press	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Qadiri.	Jarida-i-Rozgar ...	.....
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharul Ajaib Press ...	Maulavi Muhammad Nasratulla Sahib.	1. Muzharul Ajaib. 2. Jalvai Sakan.	.....
Nizamuddin Ahmad Khan's Garden, ½ Old Langerkhana Road, Triplicane.	Nizamul Mutbai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	.....	.....
Ungappa Naick Street, Muthealpet, No. 225.	Quadiriya Press ...	Syed Mahomed Hussain	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 27.	Shamsia Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-uddin Ghatala Effendi	1. Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras (Urdu). 2. The Muhammadan (English).	.....
Daulut Khan Bahadur Street, Triplicane, No. 2.	Sharifia Press ...	Shah Muhammad Sadiq-ul-Husain Sharif.	Tilismi-Hairuth-i-(Madras Punch).	Jowhar-i-Sakhum (Supplement of Tilismi Hairuth).
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam. Berhampore	Victoria Press ...	Madapalli Chakrapani Raju.	.....	.....
	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanujiah.	.....	.....
Chicacole	Gayitri Press ...	Kanukolam Kanakadri Rama Rao.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Vizagapatam. — Vizagapatam	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Arsha Press	Mahamahopadhyaya Paravastu Venkata Rangacharlar Avergal.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramasami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narasimhulu Garu.	A Telugu paper entitled the Sarada.	.....
	Venugopala Press	Garuda Sundara Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagram	Viziarama Vilasa Press.	The Hon'ble The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.	An English paper entitled "The Telugu Harp".	.....
Bobbili	Rangaraya Vilasa Press	Raja of Bobbili	.....	.....
Godavari	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette, Port Conservancy Board's Proceedings.
	Commercial Press	J. F. Larine	.....	.....
	Hall, Wilson & Co. Press.	Hall, Wilson & Co.	.....	Municipal Proceedings (weekly) District and Taluk Board's Proceedings (monthly).
	Rajayogi Press	Gurazada Sriramamurti	.....	Rajayogi (monthly).
	Srikalanidhi Press	Panda Venkatasami	.....	.....
	Samastanam Press	Raja of Pithapur, now under the management of the Court of Wards.	.....	.....
	The D.P.W. Press, Dowleishwaram.	Marakani Srinivasulu Naidu.	.....	.....
	Sri Vivekavardhani Press.	Kandukuri Veerasalingam Garu.	.....	The Chintamani; The Satyasamvardhani (monthly).
	The American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Thridle Press, or Favourite Job Press, Rajahmundry.	Rev. H. C. Schmidt	Sunithi (monthly)	.....
	Sanivarapetta Press	Raja Rungiah Appa Rao Bahadur Zamindar Garu.	.....	.....
	Pangidigudem Press	Raja Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Naidu Bahadur Zamindar Garu.	.....	.....
Kistna. — Masulipatam	C.M.S. Dove Press	Church Mission Society	.....	The resolutions of the District and the Taluk Boards and Bezvada and Masulipatam Municipalities are printed and circulated with the District Gazette.
	Venkatareddi Naidu Press.	C. Madanagopala Naidu, guardian for minors:— 1. M. B. Rama Naidu. 2. M. B. Ramanjulu Naidu. 3. M. B. Kalyana Viraragavulu Naidu.	Local newspapers	.....
Guntur	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission of Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.	.....	.....
Bezvada	Kistna Press	Vinjamuri Viraraghavachariar.	.....	.....
Nellore	Srimat Saraswati Nilayam Press.	Vangipuram Runga Charlu, Agent to Saraswati Sitamma Gauroo.	.....	Amuthritha Grantha Chintamani, a monthly journal of education.
	Sri Ranganayaki Vilasam Press.	A. S. Narasimha Charlu.	.....	.....
	Catholic Mission Press.	Rev. F. H. Kroot Nadar.	.....	Nitidarpanam, a monthly journal.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Nellore—*cont.*	Victoria Press ...	C. Ekambara Gurukkal	.....	.....
	American Baptist Mission Press.	Rev. R. R. Williams ...	.....	1. Telugu Baptist. 2. Lone Star, English. Monthly periodical and other tracts belonging to the Mission.
	Venkatagiri Rajah's Press.	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Kalyana Kumara Vilasa Press.	Kristnam Surya Chetti.	.....	.....
	Arya Vilasa Press ...	R. Giri Row, B.A. ...	.....	.....
Bellary	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Bellary Printing Press.	Managed by a body of shareholders.	Sanmarga Bodhini, a weekly paper in English and Telugu.	.....
	Neutral Press	Ramanna Naidu ...	.....	.....
	Saraswati Printing Press.	Vencatadri Sastrulu ...	.....	.....
	Dragon Press, 14th Madras N.I.	Lieutenant Rampini ...	.....	.....
	Somerset Press, 14th L.I.	Captain Campbell ...	.....	.....
Chingleput. Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	P. Jagannatha Pillai ...	.....	.....
Conjeeveram ...	The Chandrabanu Press.	S. Arunachala Nadar ...	.....	.....
North Arcot. Vellore	Vani Niketanam Press.	Thangavelu Mudali and Girinatha Mudali.	.....	.....
	Vimala Press	Kalathi Aiyar ...	.....	.....
	Victoria Press ...	Singaravelu Mudali ...	.....	.....
	Vidhyarathnakaram Press.	Vadivelu Pillai ...	.....	.....
Karvetnagar ...	Sri Bharata Lila Sadhana Muthrakshara Sala.	Zamindar of Karvetnagar.	.....	.....
Arni	American Mission Press	Rev. E. C. Scudder ...	.....	.....
Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press...	C. Ramanuja Chariar ...	Chittoor Varthamani, Telugu.	.....
Venkatagiri	Private Press	Zamindar of Bangari ...	.....	.....
Punganur	Private Press ...	B. Narayana Row ...	.....	.....
South Arcot. South Arcot	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Chidambaram ...	1. Brahma Vidya Press.	C. R. Srinivasa Sastriar	Brahma Vidya Patrika (fortnightly).	.....
	2. Sethanthavithiana palana Press.	Sababathi Navalar ...	Gnanamurti Patrika, monthly journal.	
Cuddalore	Patriotic Press, Manjakuppam.	P. T. Sadagopa Chariar & Co.	Desabhimani (fortnightly).	.....
Tanjore. Tanjore	Champion Press ...	T. S. Devaji Row ...	.....	.....
	Patriot Press ...	Krishnasami Appa ...	.....	.....
	Sarathavilasa Press ...	T. Ramanatha Rao Saheb.	The Jananukulani ...	.....
	Púrna Chándrodaya Press.	Narayana KrishnajiRao	.....	.....
	Buddhi Prakasa Press.	V. Ry. Govinda Rao Ghatigai Rao Saheb.	Sujanollasan ...	.....
	National Press ...	T. R. Vasantha Pillai ...	The Southern Star, The Tanjai Janamitran, Dravida Nesan.	.....
Tiruvadi	Girvána Váni Vilasa Press.	A. Panchabikesa Iyer...	.....	Siva Bhaktichandrika.
	Jothirvalasa Press ...	Sundareswara Srouthi.	.....	.....
Negapatam	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver & Co. ...	South Indian Post ...	.....
	Scottish Branch Press.	Ponnaya Pillai ...	Nagai Neelalochini.	.....
	Victoria Industrial School Press.	Kannu Pilla Pleader, Negapatam.	.....	.....
	Pennington's Press ...	Kannayara Stapathi ...	Nagai Neelalochini ...	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Tanjore—*cont.* Kumbakonam ...	Lord Ripon Press ...	Gilladi V. Badrasami Chettiar Rao Saheb.	.....	.....
	Sri Vidyá Press ...	Venkatarama Aiyar of Vayalur and Sambasiva Sastriar of Konerirajapuram.	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	1. Arunodayam, 2. The Gospel Preachers' Companion.	.....
Trichinopoly	Southern Star Press ...	P. Ulagappa Pillai ...	.....	.....
	South India Times Press.	V. Packiyam Pillai & Sons.	"Trichinopoly Tamil Selvan," "The Railway Times."	.....
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Naidu.	.....	Self-government.
	Branch Eclipse Press ...	Messrs. Oliver & Co., Negapatam.	.....	South Indian Railway Guide in English and Tamil (monthly).
	Rock Fort Press ...	E. Narayanasami Pillai & Sons.	.....	.....
Madura	Pandiyan Press ...	M. Ananthakrishna Naidu.	.....	.....
	Chanmuga Vilása Press.	Sandanam Servai ...	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press ...	Subbaraya Sastri ...	.....	.....
	Kasim Press ...	Ibrahim Ali Sahib ...	.....	.....
	South Indian Press ...	C. Seshadri Sastri ...	.....	.....
	Meenatchi Sundara Vilásam Press.	Lakshmanan Servai ...	.....	.....
	Lenox Press	Rev. J. T. Washburn...	Sathia Varthamani (fortnightly) and Santhosha Saithi (monthly).	.....
	Victoria Press	Narayana Iyer, Venkataramier and Rajaram Iyer.	Madura Mail (weekly).	.....
	Cleghorne Press ...	Dr. Y. Anthony ...	.....	.....
	Gnanarathnakaram Press, Dindigul.	Kandasami Pillai ...	.....	.....
	S.P.G. Industrial Press, Ramnad.	Rev. A. D. Limbrick ...	Banner of Cross (monthly).	.....
Tinnevelly. Tuticorin	Tuticorin Printing Press "Manthra Nagara Entra Salai."	Ariyanayagam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Arunothayam Press ...	V. R. Motha & Co. ...	.....	.....
Ettiyapuram	Ilassi Vidya Vilasini Press,	Jaga Virarama Venkateswara Ettapa Naick Avargal, Minor Zamindar under the Court of Wards.	.....	.....
Ambasamudram ...	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatachalam Aiyar and Krishna Aiyar.	.....	.....
Srivilliputur	Jubilee Press	Sivaramalingam Aiyar and Rama Aiyar of Kalladakurichi.	.....	.....
Palamcottah	Church Mission Press.	Rev. T. Kember ...	.....	The "Friendly Instructor."
Do.	Shanmugavilasam Press,	M. Nallasivam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Sri Vijaya Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	C. Gopalaiyar ...	.....	.....
Vannarpet	Chintamani Press ...	Sankaranarayana Pillai.	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	Ariyaprakasini Press...	V. S. Vencatachellam Aiyar.	.....	.....
Do.	Hindu Desábhimani Press,	P. Venkatachalam Aiyar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Tinnevelly—*concl.* — Tinnevelly	Muttamilagaram Press.	Pudur Ramasami Pillai.	.....	.....
Tinnevelly—*concl.* — Do.	Union Central Press ...	A. Nellaiyappa Pillai and T. V. Subhramania Pillai.	.....	.....
Coimbatore. — Coimbatore	The "Crescent" Press.	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidu.	The Coimbatore Crescent or Kalanidhi, Anglo-Vernacular.	.....
Coimbatore. — Coimbatore	Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	Mr. Robert Stanes, Trustee, Day's School, Coimbatore.	.....	"Fruits, New and Old."
Coimbatore. — Coimbatore	K. R. Venkataramiah & Co. Press.	B. Ramasami Mudali ...	.....	.....
Coimbatore. — Coimbatore	Coimbatore Observer Press.	S. P. Venkatasami Naidu.	.....	.....
Coimbatore. — Erode	Central Press	A. Ramasami Mudali ...	.....	Sukadhara Bodhini (monthly).
Nilgiris. — Ootacamund ...	South India Observer Press.	Mr. P. Thompson of Coonoor.	South of India Observer (weekly).	.....
Nilgiris. — Ootacamund ...	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	The Press is owned by a body of Directors on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum institution, which is a quasi-public institution.	.....	Nilgiri District Gazette, Parochial Magazine, Monthly Distribution List, General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Nilgiris. — Coonoor	Empress Press ...	J. A. Davies	.....	.....
Nilgiris. — Coonoor	Albion Press	This Press is owned by a body of shareholders (nine in number) native merchants, bricklayers and others, viz.:— 1. C. D. Locogi Row. 2. Hanmajee Row. 3. Manickum Pillai. 4. Veera Pillai. 5. Thambusami Pillai 6. Chidambra Mudali. 7. Kasturi Rangam Pillai. 8. Periasami Pillai. 9. P. D. Samuel.	.....	.....
Salem	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Salem	Patriot Press	Sheik Muhi-ud-din Sahib *alias* Karthan Sahib.	The Salem Patriot ...	.....
Salem	Chintamani Press ...	V. Ponnusami Pillai ...	.....	.....
Salem	Manonmani Press ...	Kuppanna Chetti ...	.....	.....
Salem	Chinniah Nadar's Press, Tirupatur.	C. Perumál Nadár and Kaliana Sundaram Nadar.	.....	.....
South Canara. — Mangalore	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette.
South Canara. — Mangalore	Basel Mission Press ...	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.	1. Krista Sabhapatra (in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (in Malayalam). 3. Almopakari (in Malayalam).	.....
South Canara. — Mangalore	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	.....
South Canara. — Mangalore	Vidya Sudhakara Dharma Prakasha Press.	Narayana Charya ...	.....	Almanac in Canarese.
South Canara. — Mangalore	Dongarkiri Press ...	Mir Hussain Bin Mir Zahadali.	.....	.....
South Canara. — Udipi	Hindu Press	U. B. Rama Rau ...	.....	"Sudarsana" (monthly), Canarese.
South Canara. — Kasaragod	Nurulla Press	Kunhamade Beari ...	.....	.....
Malabar. — Kottayam	Nayiyamvitu Parambil Press.	Nayiyamvittil Abdu ...	.....	.....
Malabar. — Calicut	Karaparamba Coffee Works Press.	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	.....	Fortnightly Market Report.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1891-92—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Malabar—*continued.* Calicut—*cont.*	Vidya Vilasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastri Mudali.	The Kerala Patrika (weekly), Malayalam) and Orthodox Hindu Union (weekly), English.	Almanac.
	Empress Victoria Press	P. Itty Koshi	Manorama (Bimonthly), Malayalam.	.....
	Malabar and Travancore Spectator Press.	Messrs. P. C. Achuthan Brothers.	1. The Malabar and Travancore Spectator(weekly) English. 2. Keralasanchari (weekly), Malayalam.	.....
	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette in English and Malayalam (monthly).
Palghat	Mengnanavilakkam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	Courant Press	C. V. Krishna Aiyan ...	.....	.....
	Vidya Kalpataru Press.	V. Venkatachala Sastri.	.....	.....
	Bharati Press	G. Krishna Sastri	.....	.....
Walluvanad	Vinnhana Chindarmani Press.	Ponnasheri Nambi in Perumudiyur Amsam.	.....	Vinnhana Chindarmani (a monthly magazine in Malayalam).
Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Messrs. C. J. Kurien and C. Cherryan.	The Western Star (weekly), English.	.....
	Cochin Argus Press ...	Mrs. Letitia Pereira ...	The Cochin Argus (weekly), English.	.....
	Kerala Mitram Press ...	Devaji Bhimji ...	Kerala Mitram (Trimonthly), Malayalam.	.....
	Gosrivilasam Press ...	Malabar Economic Society.	Kerala Naudini (weekly), Malayalam, the Courier.	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(82)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	118,654	25,141	260	1,329	2,75,932 0 0	
Church of Scotland ...	341	2,104	7	6	20,406 15 8	
Church of Rome ...	878,932	21,926	843	2,190	23,340 0 0	
Armenian Church ...	...	30	1	1	...	
Unitarians ...	500	...	1	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	138,850	1,455	311	1,115	3,546 0 0	

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending* 1888.

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	18·6	15·5	18·8	18·6	18·4	18·5	18·1	17·6	16·7	17·4	17·6	18·0	18·2	29·1	32·3	32·2	32·1	29·6
1889	11·6	11·3	11·2	12·0	11·1	10·3	10·4	10·5	11·2	11·9	11·5	15·3	11·5	20·0	19·5	19·6	19·9	18·7
1890	15·3	16·4	16·2	17·1	17·3	17·0	16·9	16·7	17·0	17·5	18·2	19·2	17·1	23·1	23·4	24·3	24·7	25·8
1891	19·9	18·9	18·9	18·6	18·3	18·1	16·3	15·2	15·3	14·0	13·4	11·8	16·6	33·6	34·4	34·0	34·5	36·5
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·6	13·4	14·4	14·3	14·1	14·0	13·4	13·1	13·0	13·4	13·8	13·8	29·0	29·1	28·2	28·2	27·5
1889	12·3	12·3	12·3	11·9	11·6	11·2	11·3	11·7	11·9	12·3	12·8	13·3	12·1	22·9	22·5	22·3	22·8	20·4
1890	14·7	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·5	14·8	14·9	15·4	16·0	16·6	15·1	27·0	25·5	24·8	25·4	24·9
1891	18·3	18·1	18·0	17·9	17·8	17·5	17·1	16·0	14·7	12·2	11·9	10·4	15·8	36·4	36·1	35·7	33·9	34·0
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	14·9	15·0	15·2	15·2	14·6	14·8	14·7	13·9	14·4	14·0	13·5	14·7	14·6	28·6	29·2	29·9	29·9	29·6
1889	15·6	15·7	15·2	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·6	15·9	15·5	15·1	26·4	26·2	27·1	26·8	26·3
1890	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·6	15·6	15·3	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·7	15·2	28·0	27·9	27·5	27·2	26·1
1891	15·1	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·9	14·1	13·9	13·7	13·0	12·8	11·7	10·1	13·7	24·1	26·8	27·2	27·5	26·7
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·2	14·6	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·2	13·9	14·0	14·1	14·3	24·4	24·6	25·2	25·4	23·6
1889	15·3	15·2	15·0	14·4	14·2	13·9	13·8	13·7	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·4	23·5	22·0	23·5	22·2	21·5
1890	14·1	14·4	14·4	14·2	14·1	13·6	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·9	21·9	22·0	22·4	21·7	21·3
1891	13·8	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	13·2	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·7	11·6	10·3	13·0	21·2	21·9	22·0	21·6	21·9
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·6	14·9	14·8	14·9	15·1	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·1	14·9	15·0	16·1	14·8	25·0	25·2	25·4	25·9	24·9
1889	15·0	13·9	13·8	14·5	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·0	14·2	14·3	13·0	14·2	23·2	20·9	20·9	23·0	22·8
1890	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·4	13·2	12·8	12·7	12·7	12·3	11·8	13·0	22·4	24·2	22·9	23·3	22·9
1891	11·8	12·0	12·1	11·9	12·2	11·9	11·5	11·4	11·3	11·4	10·9	9·3	11·5	20·9	21·2	21·8	22·5	22·2
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	14·7	14·9	15·2	15·1	15·2	15·3	15·3	15·1	14·2	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·1	28·1	27·7	27·3	28·2	28·4
1889	15·4	15·2	14·9	14·6	14·5	14·7	14·6	14·4	14·3	14·5	14·7	13·9	14·6	29·4	29·2	28·8	28·4	30·3
1890	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·8	13·9	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·2	11·9	13·5	31·9	30·7	30·4	30·3	29·7
1891	11·5	11·6	11·9	11·7	11·7	11·5	11·2	10·9	10·4	10·1	9·3	7·8	10·8	23·9	24·0	24·4	26·1	27·0
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.													Information				
1889	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·3	14·9	14·4	14·6	14·6	14·9	15·2	15·3	15·5	15·1	31·3	30·7	30·4	31·3	31·1
1890	15·6	15·4	15·4	14·9	14·7	13·2	14·3	13·8	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·7	32·9	32·5	31·6	32·3	32·6
1891	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	12·9	12·3	12·8	11·0	11·0	9·2	7·9	11·8	28·5	27·7	27·3	28·0	28·4
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·0	14·0	14·0	13·8	13·7	13·9	13·7	13·8	13·8	13·7	13·7	13·9	13·9	30·0	29·7	29·0	29·8	29·3
1889	12·8	13·1	13·3	13·0	12·9	12·6	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·6	12·6	12·9	12·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	29·0	28·0
1890	13·0	12·9	12·7	12·5	12·3	12·5	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·3	12·2	12·0	12·4	29·2	28·3	28·0	27·2	26·9
1891	11·8	12·1	11·9	11·6	11·3	11·3	11·3	11·1	10·5	10·3	9·4	8·1	10·9	27·8	28·5	28·6	28·4	28·6
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	13·2	12·1	13·2	13·1	13·1	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·1	15·0	13·1	13·2	13·0	29·5	29·5	29·0	28·6	27·7
1889	12·7	12·7	12·4	12·4	12·2	12·0	12·0	11·8	12·0	12·1	12·0	12·2	12·2	24·5	24·9	25·5	26·1	25·7
1890	12·1	12·5	12·5	12·0	12·0	11·8	11·9	11·8	11·9	12·0	12·2	12·2	12·1	27·0	27·8	28·4	28·9	28·3
1891	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·5	12·4	11·9	12·0	11·9	11·2	10·9	9·5	8·4	11·5	28·8	29·0	29·0	29·0	28·8
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	13·4	13·7	13·8	13·9	14·0	13·7	13·5	13·7	13·5	13·5	13·3	13·5	13·7	17·4	20·7	21·0	20·9	20·1
1889	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·5	11·9	10·8	12·8	...	...	...	...	...
1890	11·3	11·5	11·2	11·4	11·7	11·9	11·9	11·0	11·0	11·0	10·8	10·8	11·3	21·1	20·9	18·8	18·9	18·9
1891	10·8	10·7	10·9	11·0	11·0	11·4	11·0	10·5	10·3	10·0	9·8	9·1	10·5	18·7	18·7	18·7	19·2	19·4
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·5	16·1	15·1	16·3	16·3	16·9	15·2	15·0	15·1	15·0	15·2	15·6	15·6	22·0	21·4	19·7	20·1	20·5
1889	16·3	17·3	17·3	17·1	16·6	15·9	15·2	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·0	11·8	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
1890	12·7	12·9	13·1	12·5	12·4	12·3	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·6	11·6	11·7	12·1	18·4	18·4	18·4	18·4	18·4
1891	11·7	11·6	11·7	11·8	11·3	11·0	10·2	10·1	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·5	10·7	17·4	18·7	18·7	17·3	18·0
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·5	16·7	16·2	15·9	15·9	15·8	15·9	16·0	16·3	16·2	26·6	25·8	26·8	26·9	26·6
1889	16·2	16·3	16·1	15·7	15·6	15·5	15·1	15·0	14·7	14·6	14·0	12·7	15·1	28·0	27·2	25·9	25·1	24·8
1890	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·2	12·9	12·9	12·5	12·3	12·2	12·1	12·0	11·4	12·7	26·0	28·0	27·5	25·3	26·8
1891	11·4	11·6	11·7	11·7	11·6	11·4	10·6	10·2	10·0	10·3	10·2	9·2	10·8	22·2	20·9	20·4	20·8	21·7
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	16·0	16·5	16·7	16·7	15·7	16·2	15·7	15·5	15·6	14·6	15·8	17·2	16·1	32·5	33·6	32·3	25·9	28·3
1889	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·1	15·9	15·5	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·0	13·9	12·1	15·2	26·9	32·8	32·8	28·5	32·8
1890	13·1	12·8	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·1	11·9	12·0	11·7	11·7	12·3	12·4	12·0	23·5	24·2	23·5	23·0	24·4
1891	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·7	12·5	12·4	12·1	11·2	11·2	11·1	11·2	11·2	12·0	24·8	23·5	21·8	23·5	23·5
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	15·6	16·3	16·7	16·6	16·3	15·9	15·3	15·0	15·0	15·4	16·2	15·9	15·9	26·6	28·1	28·2	29·2	28·0
1889	15·0	15·9	16·3	15·5	14·8	14·1	13·7	13·9	13·9	14·2	14·4	12·1	14·5	...	...	...	...	...
1890	12·8	12·7	12·0	12·2	12·1	11·9	11·5	11·2	11·4	12·1	12·9	13·1	12·2	...	...	...	...	18·2
1891	13·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	13·6	13·5	12·9	12·6	12·0	12·0	12·4	12·2	12·9	26·1	23·0	26·1	...	25·4
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·7	15·1	15·4	15·5	15·2	14·9	14·3	14·1	14·1	13·3	14·8	14·9	14·7	39·8	43·1	43·6	47·6	46·6
1889	14·4	14·6	14·8	14·5	14·0	13·8	13·3	13·3	13·4	13·7	13·7	10·9	13·7	29·4	30·0	32·1	31·4	31·3
1890	12·2	12·4	12·1	11·8	11·7	11·4	10·7	10·6	10·8	10·8	11·1	11·2	11·4	29·8	29·3	29·1	29·5	26·8
1891	11·2	11·3	11·6	12·1	12·6	11·6	11·0	10·8	10·7	10·5	10·7	10·4	11·2	28·1	27·4	25·7	25·9	26·0

I.

Madras Presidency during 1889, 1890 *and* 1891, *compared with the average of the previous ten years*

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
28·8	28·0	24·0	24·7	25·9	24·9	27·7	28·6	32·6	30·7	32·2	32·1	31·9	31·2	30·5	29·5	31·3	33·3	33·4	33·2	30·9
16·7	15·4	15·7	17·2	16·5	17·0	20·0	18·0	19·2	18·0	18·8	18·8	17·4	15·9	15·9	18·3	24·7	30·5	27·5	27·1	21·0
24·2	25·6	25·1	26·3	26·5	27·9	31·2	25·5	25·8	25·6	25·3	25·3	25·6	25·0	25·1	25·5	28·7	33·1	34·4	35·0	27·9
36·6	33·7	31·6	32·2	24·9	22·5	18·2	31·1	35·5	35·2	34·2	34·4	34·6	34·0	29·5	29·8	30·7	28·4	24·3	19·5	30·8
26·5	25·3	25·6	25·8	25·1	25·3	28·0	26·9	28·8	28·5	28·4	28·6	28·4	27·4	27·2	27·7	29·2	27·9	28·6	29·0	28·5
18·1	18·6	19·7	21·7	24·4	23·2	27·7	22·0	22·4	22·1	22·0	22·1	20·5	19·5	19·6	23·0	25·8	27·7	28·9	28·7	23·3
24·9	24·6	25·9	29·1	28·7	30·8	34·8	27·2	28·3	27·1	26·3	26·3	26·2	26·1	26·1	28·1	31·3	33·1	32·7	33·0	28·7
33·0	30·1	28·4	27·2	21·3	21·2	16·6	29·5	33·9	33·3	33·3	33·3	32·7	32·2	29·5	29·0	28·9	24·3	21·7	17·1	29·1
29·2	28·1	27·6	27·4	27·0	25·9	27·7	28·3	30·2	30·6	31·0	30·8	30·6	31·0	30·5	29·2	29·4	28·6	28·2	30·4	30·1
25·7	25·8	26·4	28·4	28·7	28·4	28·1	27·0	26·2	25·4	25·5	24·8	24·6	24·8	24·5	25·2	26·5	28·1	28·1	27·6	25·9
25·8	24·6	24·1	23·6	23·2	23·4	23·2	27·0	29·1	28·5	27·5	28·0	27·7	27·6	27·5	27·3	26·8	26·2	26·5	27·4	27·5
26·6	25·0	23·3	21·7	20·8	19·5	17·0	23·8	27·6	27·4	27·5	27·3	26·9	24·6	26·2	25·4	24·2	22·7	20·8	18·2	24·9
23·0	23·6	23·2	23·6	23·6	24·0	24·8	23·9	29·7	30·4	30·8	30·6	30·4	30·6	29·7	29·6	29·9	29·3	29·3	29·9	30·0
21·1	20·9	21·3	21·7	22·4	22·6	22·0	22·1	25·4	26·4	25·4	25·5	25·4	25·5	25·6	26·6	27·1	27·9	28·2	29·1	25·8
20·4	20·4	20·3	19·7	20·0	20·2	20·8	20·9	29·0	29·2	29·0	27·6	26·1	26·1	25·7	25·3	24·9	25·3	24·6	25·1	26·5
20·9	19·4	18·4	18·0	18·4	17·5	15·1	19·7	26·3	27·2	27·1	26·5	27·4	27·1	25·8	24·5	23·8	23·9	21·3	17·6	24·9
26·0	25·7	25·2	23·9	25·0	25·1	25·4	25·4	28·3	28·2	28·3	29·3	29·5	29·4	29·6	29·2	28·9	28 6	28·2	29·0	28·8
22·4	22·6	23·1	22·9	23·7	23·8	22·0	22·6	26·2	23·7	25·0	26·5	26·9	26·9	26·9	27·4	27·5	27·6	27·6	25·2	26·5
23·8	23·6	22·6	22·6	22·0	21·8	21·3	22·8	25·6	26·0	25·5	25·4	25·4	25·5	25·7	25·0	24·2	24·1	24·2	22·5	24·9
22·3	21·3	20·7	19·7	19·6	18·6	14·0	20·4	22·4	22·5	23·4	23·8	24·0	23·8	23·2	22·1	20·5	20·5	20·0	15·0	21·8
27·8	27·8	26·7	30·8	28·3	28·7	29·8	28·5	31·4	31·4	31·6	32·2	31·5	32·3	32·8	31·2	31·2	31·6	32·4	33·0	30·9
30·0	29·0	29·1	30·1	31·2	31·8	30·7	29·8	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·0	33·9	33·3	33·1	33·2	33·7	34·8	34·6	32·6	33·4
29·6	29·8	29·0	29·5	29·1	27·1	26·0	29·4	32·7	32·7	32·9	33·2	32·9	32·6	31·6	31·0	31·3	31·7	31·0	27·9	31·8
25·1	23·5	20·7	18·8	17·8	16·4	12·7	21·7	26·0	26·2	27·9	28·4	28·5	27·9	25·9	23·1	20·8	19·5	17·9	14·0	23·8
not available.								Information not available.												
30·3	31·2	31·2	31·8	33·7	34·3	34·6	31·8	36·8	36·3	35·3	34·3	34·7	34·5	34·4	34·9	36·2	38·6	37·7	38·0	36·0
30·3	29·5	27·9	27·6	29·0	28·6	28·6	30·3	36·1	36·0	35·2	35·2	35·2	33·9	32·9	32·0	31·8	33·6	34·0	33·4	34·1
27·8	27·7	26·0	22·4	21·0	16·6	12·4	24·5	33·0	30·4	29·9	29·4	29·3	29·7	28·6	28·3	23·4	22·3	19·3	14·5	26·5
28·5	28·4	29·0	29·7	30·4	31·3	31·6	29·6	33·9	33·8	33·9	34·3	33·7	32·8	32·5	32·4	33·5	34·1	35·4	36·0	33·8
27·5	28·1	28·7	29·4	29·9	29·9	29·5	29·3	41·0	40·1	38·8	38·3	37·4	36·9	38·0	37·3	36·9	38·4	38·6	36·5	38·2
26·0	25·8	26·0	26·8	27·0	27·1	28·0	27·2	39·0	36·9	35·8	34·8	34·4	34·0	32·2	33·0	31·8	32·7	32·1	32·1	34·1
27·5	26·4	26·1	22·7	21·9	17·1	14·2	24·8	33·0	32·9	33·1	32·8	32·1	30·6	29·2	29·9	25·1	24·5	19·6	15·7	28·2
27·5	27·4	27·9	28·2	29·1	30·8	30·6	27·6	29·7	30·1	28·0	28·0	30·4	29·9	29·3	28·4	28·4	28·8	29·9	29·2	29·4
25·5	26·6	26·7	27·1	28·1	28·2	28·0	26·4	27·0	27·6	27·2	26·8	26·2	27·1	28·5	28·1	27·7	27·9	28·6	28·9	27·6
26·7	26·3	26·5	27·4	28·2	28·4	28·8	27·7	29·2	29·4	28·7	26·5	27·8	28·3	28·3	27·5	28·2	28·2	28·6	29·7	28·4
26·3	26·7	26·1	21·6	21·5	17·1	13·3	24·8	28·0	28·2	27·2	27·6	27·9	27·5	27·3	27·4	23·6	21·2	18·9	14·8	25·0
20·7	20·8	20·9	21·0	21·4	21·4	21·5	20·9	26·3	26·3	26·0	25·9	26·0	26·1	24·7	25·7	25·9	26·3	26·5	27·0	26·1
...	...	16·4	18·1	20·1	21·2	21·1	19·4	26·0	26·4	27·7	27·9	28·1	27·6	25·7	26·4	26·0	27·2	26·2	23·8	26·6
18·4	18·5	18·7	19·3	19·3	17·9	18·7	19·1	27·6	27·0	26·1	26·5	26·7	25·7	24·6	22·3	23·0	22·7	22·5	22·9	24·8
18·5	16·5	15·6	16·3	15·1	14·4	12·7	17·0	22·4	22·1	22·0	22·0	22·4	21·8	19·0	18·9	17·4	16·9	16·0	12·5	19·4
21·1	18·2	19·9	20·5	20·9	21·2	21·5	19·7	30·4	30·1	29·7	30·4	30·6	29·7	29·1	29·2	28·5	30·1	30·1	29·4	30·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	19·2	28·7	28·3	28·5	28·5	28·4	28·0	27·3	27·4	27·1	28·0	27·2	24·4	27·6
19·1	18·4	16·0	18·1	17·8	16·0	15·2	17·7	26·4	26·3	25·7	25·4	25·2	24·7	23·1	22·9	23·3	24·0	23·6	22·5	24·3
...	...	15·2	14·2	14·3	13·3	11·5	13·2	21·3	20·6	20·9	20·8	20·7	19·3	17·6	17·5	15·5	15·8	14·7	11·9	18·0
26·5	27·7	28·3	28·4	27·5	28·4	28·4	27·4	34·5	34·3	34·1	34·4	35·3	34·4	36·1	33·7	32·6	33·7	33·9	33·3	34·0
25·6	24·8	25·0	27·3	30·3	28·9	24·1	26·4	32·6	32·4	32·7	32·3	32·9	32·3	31·2	31·3	32·2	32·7	32·3	27·8	31·9
26·3	24·8	26·3	26·4	25·4	24·8	23·1	25·9	29·9	30·2	29·5	29·0	29·0	28·2	27·7	27·1	27·2	27·3	26·8	24·5	28·0
20·1	18·8	17·9	15·9	16·2	15·0	11·4	18·4	23·4	23·1	23·2	24·2	24·4	23·6	20·2	19·3	17·3	18·9	17·2	13·0	20·6
29·8	28·0	27·3	27·7	28·1	28·9	30·8	30·1	30·0	30·8	29·3	28·4	28·2	27·9	27·0	27·5	28·9	31·1	32·2	32·2	29·5
20·3	20·3	22·4	24·8	25·2	25·2	20·8	25·6	29·9	29·2	28·5	27·1	26·5	26·1	25·5	26·4	27·2	28·1	26·2	22·9	27·0
21·0	19·6	19·3	24·8	23·9	26·0	21·8	22·9	24·4	23·5	22·7	22·9	22·9	22·8	22·3	22·0	23·1	25·1	25·6	24·3	23·5
22·1	17·9	16·4	15·4	16·1	15·2	13·7	19·5	24·1	22·2	22·2	22·0	22·2	22·0	20·6	18·6	17·0	17·3	18·3	16·8	20·3
26·7	26·1	24·5	25·3	26·9	28·9	16·2	26·9	29·6	30·7	30·5	29·4	29·0	28·1	27·4	26·7	27·7	29·8	30·5	30·6	29·2
...	...	...	...	20·7	20·7	19·9	20·4	28·8	30·0	29·3	29·1	27·2	27·0	26·0	26·8	28·2	28·6	27·1	22·7	27·6
18·1	17·5	...	...	22·1	27·8	25·2	21·5	23·0	23·8	22·2	20·5	22·2	21·7	21·7	21·6	21·6	25·2	28·0	27·8	23·3
24·0	22·7	21·1	18·3	18·3	21·2	20·7	20·6	25·3	22·9	21·6	22·1	22·6	22·8	22·3	21·1	19·0	20·1	22·7	18·8	21·8
40·9	38·9	35·1	34·4	34·9	35·1	37·7	39·8	30·2	30·8	30·4	30·3	29·1	28·7	28·2	31·1	28·5	30·0	30·0	31·2	29·6
32·3	30·8	31·8	30·1	29·4	30·2	28·3	30·6	27·5	28·5	27·8	28·5	28·1	27·0	26·7	26·8	27·7	30·7	29·3	22·4	27·6
26·2	24·3	23·9	24·8	24·0	25·0	25·9	26·5	25·7	25·9	25·0	24·2	22·8	22·6	21·1	19·8	20·6	21·0	22·9	23·6	22·9
26·3	22·9	22·8	21·4	20·9	20·5	19·4	23·9	23·6	23·4	23·3	22·5	22·2	21·5	20·8	19·8	18·8	17·9	17·9	16·4	20·7

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in the ending 1888.

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	15·0	15·3	15·2	15·3	14·9	14·3	14·1	13·9	13·7	14·1	14·3	14·4	36·0	33·7	33·6	33·6	34·3
1889	13·5	13·6	14·3	14·7	14·4	14·1	13·9	13·6	13·2	13·2	13·1	10·8	13·5	25·0	26·7	27·5	30·3	32·4
1890	11·5	11·8	11·9	11·7	11·3	11·0	10·3	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·9	11·2	11·1	22·8	23·2	23·2	24·4	23·8
1891	11·1	11·3	11·4	11·7	11·6	11·5	11·1	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·6	10·3	11·0	21·6	23·6	24·0	23·1	20·4
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of ten years...	13·9	14·3	14·8	14·8	14·7	13·7	13·3	13·3	13·4	13·8	14·1	14·3	13·9	25·0	25·8	24·2	26·3	26·3
1889	13·2	13·6	14·0	14·1	13·7	13·2	12·6	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·3	10·5	12·9	23·7	23·9	24·2	24·8	24·0
1890	10·9	11·0	10·9	10·8	10·5	10·2	9·8	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·3	10·4	10·4	18·8	17·9	18·0	19·0	19·9
1891	10·5	10·6	11·2	11·2	11·0	10·7	10·6	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·6	15·9	15·7	15·6	17·9	19·8
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·5	14·5	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·3	14·0	13·7	13·7	15·0	14·7	14·7	14·3	24·2	24·1	24·7	25·3	24·9
1889	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·3	13·2	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·9	12·0	13·2	21·7	21·4	22·1	21·9	22·3
1890	12·2	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·2	11·8	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·4	11·4	11·7	11·9	22·6	22·2	22·7	22·6	22·8
1891	11·4	11·3	11·3	11·2	11·2	11·1	10·9	10·4	10·3	10·9	10·8	9·9	10·9	18·6	18·5	19·4	19·4	18·5
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of ten years...	11·3	11·6	11·7	11·7	11·6	11·4	11·4	11·2	11·2	11·5	10·9	11·4	11·4	20·8	20·6	20·4	20·2	19·9
1889	10·9	13·1	13·3	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	10·5	10·5	9·8	11·9	19·4	23·9	24·7	23·6	24·5
1890	10·6	10·8	10·8	10·7	9·9	9·6	9·9	9·8	9·9	9·9	9·5	9·6	10·9	22·1	21·7	20·8	20·4	20·8
1891	9·8	9·8	9·6	9·8	9·7	9·3	9·2	9·0	8·7	7·9	8·0	7·8	9·0	19·4	16·7	18·0	18·5	18·4
SALEM.																		
Average of ten years...	12·8	12·6	12·3	12·3	12·5	12·0	11·4	11·4	11·4	11·5	12·2	10·6	12·0	25·2	25·1	25·6	26·2	26·3
1889	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·4	14·2	13·8	13·9	14·1	14·4	14·5	13·2	14·3	23·7	24·6	24·1	24·7	25·8
1890	13·4	13·6	13·3	13·4	13·1	12·7	12·4	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·8	24·8	25·0	24·7	24·3	24·5
1891	12·5	12·0	12·0	12·1	12·0	11·6	11·3	10·8	10·4	10·7	10·5	9·2	11·3	20·8	20·3	20·8	21·5	21·2
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·7	15·1	14·9	14·8	14·5	14·2	14·1	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·1	14·7	14·4	...	...	...	...	...
1889	14·8	14·3	14·2	13·8	12·9	12·7	12·1	12·0	11·2	11·3	13·1	14·1	13·0	...	...	...	...	...
1890	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·8	...	...	...	...	...
1891	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·4	13·1	12·0	11·4	11·3	11·9	10·8	11·8	12·9	12·4	....	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·2	14·1	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·4	13·5	13·9	14·2	14·2	13·7	14·0	...	...	...	...	...
1889	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·0	12·6	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·6	12·3	11·8	12·7	...	...	...	...	...
1890	11·9	12·3	12·2	12·0	11·7	11·5	11·1	10·6	11·1	11·4	11·7	11·3	11·5	...	...	...	...	...
1891	11·7	11·8	12·0	11·7	11·3	11·1	10·7	10·9	11·3	11·7	11·9	11·8	11·5	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1889, 1890 *and* 1891, *compared with the average of the previous ten years*

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
33·3	32·0	30·7	24·2	29·7	30·1	33·6	32·4	33·0	31·1	30·2	30·4	29·8	29·5	32·4	28·9	28·5	28·8	29·7	31·8	29·8
25·7	24·6	23·7	23·8	23·1	25·3	21·0	25·8	28·6	29·0	27·8	28·0	28·1	27·8	27·0	26·5	27·5	28·8	28·1	22·7	27·5
23·1	18·3	17·6	16·8	15·9	16·0	19·8	20·4	24·5	23·2	23·1	23·1	22·9	21·7	19·4	20·0	20·4	19·4	20·5	21·7	21·7
21·0	18·7	17·5	15·2	14·9	13·9	13·1	18·9	20·2	20·2	20·9	20·8	21·0	20·9	20·1	19·5	17·1	17·1	16·7	16·5	19·2
25·1	24·9	24·6	25·3	26·5	25·4	26·0	25·5	34·7	33·6	33·0	31·5	32·0	30·7	29·6	29·1	30·2	31·3	30·8	31·3	31·6
26·1	24·8	24·6	25·7	25·2	23·1	17·0	23·9	28·4	27·9	27·1	26·8	26·2	25·5	24·5	23·7	24·7	24·7	25·2	21·1	25·6
17·8	16·9	16·8	17·6	17·0	16·6	16·1	17·7	22·1	20·4	20·1	19·7	19·7	18·5	17·9	18·1	18·6	18·0	17·8	19·6	19·2
20·2	19·7	19·5	17·4	16·9	16·2	15·2	17·5	19·1	18·3	18·4	18·3	18·5	18·6	18·6	18·2	17·5	17·8	17·0	17·2	18·1
24·4	23·6	23·4	23·6	24·0	24·5	25·0	24·3	29·8	29·4	29·9	31·6	30·3	29·4	25·5	28·0	28·5	29·3	31·1	31·6	29·6
22·3	22·0	21·9	23·9	23·2	24·8	22·3	22·4	28·6	28·2	27·9	28·5	28·8	29·1	28·9	28·7	29·9	30·5	30·2	27·8	28·9
22·1	19·0	19·4	19·4	18·5	18·7	18·8	20·7	28·8	28·8	29·6	28·6	28·8	27·5	24·6	24·5	25·5	24·4	24·7	24·4	26·7
18·0	17·2	17·9	15·9	16·5	16·2	13·1	17·4	22·9	22·1	23·0	23·2	23·2	22·4	21·0	21·2	18·4	19·7	19·0	15·3	20·9
19·9	20 3	20·0	20·3	22·3	20·7	21·3	20·4	21·0	21·1	21·3	21·5	21·3	20·7	20·6	20·3	20·7	20·9	20·9	21·6	21·0
24·9	24·1	23·9	24·8	21·4	22·0	22·2	23·3	20·7	24·5	26·4	25·5	26·3	25·9	25·7	26·3	26·1	22·3	22·8	22·5	24·7
22·2	20·7	19·8	20·4	21·1	20·9	20·3	20·9	23·2	23·1	22·9	22·0	21·4	22·0	21·6	21·4	22·0	22·0	21·0	21·0	22·6
17·6	17·4	17·5	16·6	14·5	15·3	12·6	16·9	20·4	18·6	19·0	19·2	19·1	18·8	17·6	18·0	16·1	14·2	13·7	12·0	17·2
26·8	26·5	25·6	27·1	27·9	28·2	27·6	26·6	39·5	29·0	29·4	30·4	30·5	29·6	28·3	29·0	29·2	30·8	30·9	31·4	29·9
25·7	24·9	26·2	27·2	28·5	29·3	25·3	25·8	31·3	31·3	31·5	31·6	31·8	31·3	30·9	31·5	32·5	33·4	33·8	30·0	31·7
24·4	22·6	22·3	22·7	22·0	21·5	21·6	23·4	30·4	30·7	30·2	30·4	30·4	30·2	28·9	28·6	29·0	28·3	28·3	28·4	30·0
21·3	19·4	18·9	16·2	16·0	15·0	12·0	18·6	26·5	25·0	25·3	25·8	25·9	24·4	22·6	21·4	17·6	20·0	17·7	13·1	22·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·3	20·0	19·6	19·5	19·6	19·2	20·0	18·8	18·7	19·2	20·0	20·9	19·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	23·4	23·0	22·2	21·7	21·3	21·2	20·3	18·7	18·0	20·1	23·6	21·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	22·7	22·4	22·4	22·2	22·0	21·9	21·2	21·1	21·8	21·9	21·8	22·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	20·5	19·5	19·3	19·6	19·0	18·6	18·2	18·1	18·0	18·3	17·3	18·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·9	19·9	20·1	19·4	19·1	19·3	19·2	19·3	19·6	19·5	20·2	19·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	25·7	26·2	25·9	26·2	25·2	25·0	24·6	24·9	24·8	25·6	27·9	25·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	25·6	26·5	26·5	26·2	25·3	23·3	23·2	23·8	23·3	22·9	23·1	24·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	21·8	22·1	21·6	21·1	20·4	19·8	19·3	18·4		18·1	17·3	20·0

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·06	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·12	0·2	0·33	0·7	2·45	3·6
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	1·4	1·07	2·3
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·21	0·8	1·15	2·9	1·31	3·3
	1891		...	...	...	...	0·11	0·2	1·45	0·8	0·27	1·0
Bellary ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·08	1·0	0·03	0·1	0·14	0·4	0·65	1·4	2·37	4·4
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	2·3	1·09	3·3
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·33	0·6	1·59	3·5	1·14	2·9
	1891		...	...	...	...	0·14	0·5	0·44	1·1	0·53	1·1
Canara ...	Average of ten years ...	9	0·13	0·3	...	...	0·06	0·3	0·86	2·6	6·61	8·6
	1889		0·14	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·8	5·20	9·3
	1890		...	...	0·03	0·4	0·44	1·4	2·31	7·3	4·37	8·9
	1891		...	...	0·14	0·4	0·19	0·4	0·91	2·0	1·29	2·8
Chingleput ...	Average of ten years ...	10	0·60	1·2	0·14	0·1	0·26	0·4	0·09	0·2	1·95	2·0
	1889		0·42	0·4	0·06	0·2	...	...	0·61	1·2	0·10	0·2
	1890		0·49	0·9	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·7	0·22	0·6
	1891		1·15	1·1	0·84	1·8	0·01	0·1	0·28	0·7	0·45	1·5
Coimbatore ...	Average of ten years ...	16	0·20	0·6	0·06	0·1	0·60	1·3	1·25	2·6	3·87	7·1
	1889		0·09	0·4	...	...	0·69	1·1	4·66	4·0	2·90	5·2
	1890		0·22	0·9	0·01	0·1	1·31	2·4	3·31	4·8	3·31	5·9
	1891		0·16	0·2	1·44	2·6	0·60	0·9	1·72	2·2	1·86	3·0
Cuddapah ...	Average of ten years ...	14	0·07	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·18	0·3	0·21	0·4	1·64	3·3
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·28	0·4	0·58	1·2	0·86	1·3
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·19	0·4	0·91	1·3	0·75	2·7
	1891		0·12	0·2	0·39	1·1	0·18	0·5	0·33	0·7	0·46	0·8
Ganjam ...	Average of ten years ...	19	0·10	0·4	0·32	0·6	0·62	1·5	0·58	1·7	2·42	4·5
	1889		...	...	0·02	0·1	0·06	0·6	0·18	0·8	1·69	5·6
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·99	3·0	0·19	0·9	2·48	4·3
	1891		0·06	0·1	1·09	2·1	2·86	5·4	0·73	1·7	6·27	4·5
Godávari ...	Average of ten years ...	21	0·08	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·26	0·4	0·21	0·4	1·72	3·5
	1889		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·13	2·6
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·14	0·2	0·41	0·8	0·91	1·2
	1891		...	...	0·07	0·2	0·64	0·9	0·20	0·2	1·55	0·8
Kistna ...	Average of ten years ...	13	0·08	0·1	0·06	0·1	0·37	0·6	0·10	0·4	1·83	3·1
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·14	0·2	0·08	0·2	0·67	2·2
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·58	0·8	0·07	0·2	0·22	0·5
	1891		...	...	0·39	0·4	0·30	0·4	0·18	0·6	0·49	1·3
Kurnool ...	Average of ten years ...	12	0·04	0·1	0·03	0·1	0·21	0·4	2·30	0·7	1·40	3·0
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·34	0·5	0·79	1·7	0·46	1·5
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·2	0·79	2·0	0·78	2·8
	1891		...	...	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·75	1·4	0·33	0·6
Madras ...	Average of ten years ...	1	0·94	2·8	0·25	0·2	0·27	1·1	0·18	0·3	1·43	2·1
	1889		0·05	2·0	...	...	...	...	2·05	3·0	0·01	1·0
	1890		0·35	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·17	1·0	...	...
	1891		...	...	0·62	3·0	...	...	...	...	0·49	3·0
Madura ...	Average of ten years ...	20	0·48	1·1	0·43	0·5	0·82	·4	0·12	2·9	2·33	4·2
	1889		0·32	0·9	0·01	0·1	0·88	1·5	5·04	5·3	2·22	4·8
	1890		0·64	1·3	0·68	1·4	0·85	1·8	2·87	4·6	1·68	3·6
	1891		0·20	0·3	2·16	4·1	1·34	2·4	1·47	1·7	2·00	3·1
Malabar ...	Average of ten years ...	14	0·16	0·3	0·08	0·3	0·62	1·4	2·69	4·7	9·52	10·9
	1889		...	...	0·07	0·4	0·31	0·9	4·90	6·7	6·93	10·4
	1890		0·05	0·3	0·65	1·0	2·03	3·8	5·03	9·6	6·83	9·7
	1891		0·12	0·3	1·06	1·9	1·08	1·9	3·71	5·8	4·55	8·1
Nellore ...	Average of ten years ...	16	0·37	0·7	0·04	...	0·14	0·3	0·18	0·3	1·43	1·7
	1889		0·03	0·2	...	...	0·12	0·2	0·46	0·9	0·45	0·9
	1890		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·34	0·3	0·20	0·4	0·27	0·5
	1891		1·08	1·0	1·07	1·4	0·08	0·2	0·38	0·4	0·08	0·3
North Arcot..	Average of ten years ...	19	0·35	0·6	0·10	0·1	0·29	0·5	0·28	0·6	2·87	3·9
	1889		0·32	0·4	...	...	0·17	0·3	1·12	1·6	0·69	1·3
	1890		0·09	0·4	...	...	0·13	0·5	1·06	1·3	1·60	3·4
	1891		0·66	1·1	0·96	2·1	0·24	0·4	0·37	0·7	0·43	1·1
Nilgiris ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·65	1·7	0·40	0·9	0·69	3·3	3·06	6·4	6·31	12·2
	1889		0·31	1·2	0·08	0·5	2·17	3·8	4·51	8·3	4·60	9·8
	1880		0·69	1·6	2·59	1·9	2·69	5·7	6·02	11·5	5·36	12·4
	1891		1·50	1·3	4·91	5·2	1·09	1·5	1·80	5·8	4·27	8·3
Salem ...	Average of ten years ...	18	0·29	0·3	0·11	0·2	0·63	0·9	0·91	1·9	4·45	7·0
	1889		0·10	0·4	...	...	0·46	0·9	2·74	3·8	2·82	4·9
	1890		0·20	0·7	...	...	0·72	1·5	1·32	3·2	3·62	6·8
	1891		0·38	0·6	0·92	2·6	0·72	0·9	0·86	1·6	0·96	1·5
South Arcot...	Average of ten years ...	17	0·52	0·8	0·04	0·1	0·38	0·7	0·29	0·5	2·91	3·5
	1889		0·33	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·91	1·5	1·07	2·2
	1890		0·56	0·6	...	...	0·13	0·2	0·70	1·0	1·13	2·2
	1891		1·40	1·7	2·21	3·5	0·23	0·2	0·13	0·4	1·60	2·4
Tanjore ...	Average of ten years ...	17	0·88	0·8	0·30	0·4	0·51	0·6	0·40	0·7	2·39	3·2
	1889		0·34	1·1	...	...	0·16	0·5	1·62	3·2	2·51	3·1
	1890		1·28	1·9	0·25	0·5	0·07	0·2	0·93	1·6	0·47	0·8
	1891		0·21	0·6	1·91	3·2	0·07	0·1	0·05	0·2	3·90	3·4
Tinnevelly ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·66	1·5	0·67	1·1	0·41	2·3	1·46	2·7	2·17	3·8
	1889		0·17	0·7	...	...	2·70	3·7	2·83	4·6	2·84	6·5
	1890		0·20	0·7	1·67	2·0	1·46	3·5	2·43	4·4	0·61	1·6
	1891		0·76	0·6	2·65	4·6	3·91	5·3	2·03	3·6	1·15	2·5
Trichinopoly .	Average of ten years ...	11	0·35	0·9	0·02	...	0·44	0·8	0·88	1·2	3·67	5·9
	1889		0·27	0·7	...	...	0·06	0·2	2·87	3·5	2·59	3·9
	1890		0·53	1·6	0·05	0·3	0·19	0·6	1·59	2·1	2·07	4·1
	1891		0·04	0·2	2·95	4·4	0·61	0·7	0·48	1·2	1·50	2·7
Vizagapatam.	Average of ten years ...	26	0·13	0·4	0·17	0·3	0·65	1·3	0·67	1·5	3·17	4·8
	1889		...	...	...	...	0·47	0·8	0·41	1·3	2·04	5·0
	1890		...	...	...	...	0·69	1·8	1·39	3·0	1·56	3·6
	1891		0·02	0·1	0·89	1·8	0·49	4·3	1·01	2·2	1·42	4·5
Total ...	Average of ten years ...	317	0·33	0·7	0·16	0·3	0·39	0·9	0·80	1·6	3·13	4·8
	1889		0·13	0·4	0·01	0·1	0·41	0·7	1·77	2·6	2·00	4·0
	1890		0·24	0·6	0·27	0·3	0·61	1·3	1·59	3·1	1·85	3·7
	1891		0·36	0·4	1·21	2·1	0·77	1·2	0·88	1·6	1·63	2·6

II.

1889, 1890 *and* 1891, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1888.

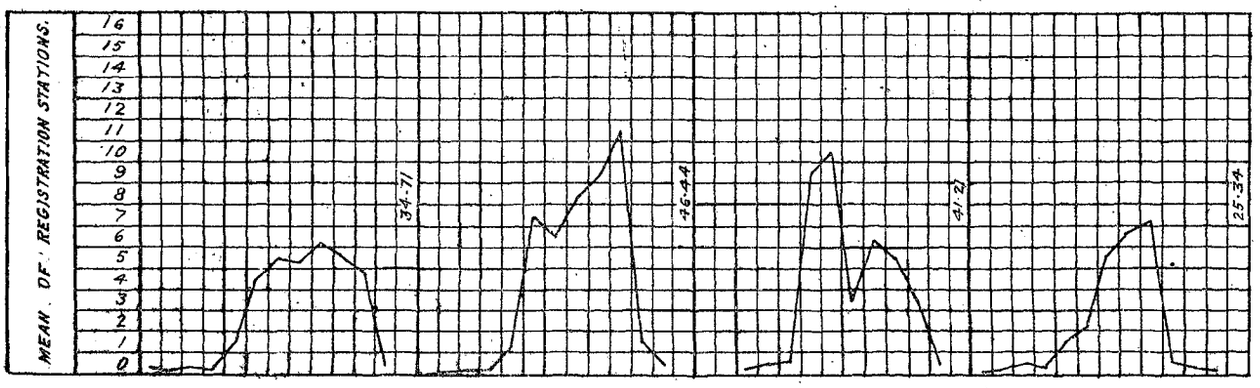
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
1·70	3·9	2·16	4·9	3·95	6·8	3·47	5·6	3·91	6·7	2·57	4·4	0·32	1·0	21·12	38·2
2·61	5·9	3·36	7·5	2·25	6·3	12·02	12·9	10·09	9·2	0·81	2·5	0·11	1·0	32·69	49·0
1·83	4·4	0·94	3·8	2·27	5·7	4·37	9·5	4·23	7·1	4·07	6·1	0·59	1·9	20·97	44·6
1·97	3·6	1·59	3·4	19·27	26·2	0·30	1·1	3·45	5·3	0·95	1·9	0·08	0·1	29·89	45·6
2·42	5·8	2·48	7·6	3·82	8·0	4·01	7·3	4·47	7·1	1·83	3·2	0·14	0·5	22·44	46·8
3·51	7·5	3·97	9·6	2·36	5·9	10·76	13·7	6·40	8·7	0·58	2·0	...	...	29·89	53·0
1·94	5·7	1·91	6·9	3·45	5·8	4·82	9·4	2·99	6·3	5·60	7·1	0·70	0·8	24·47	49·0
1·99	3·9	1·15	4·6	2·07	5·2	1·06	2·8	2·05	5·1	0·59	1·1	...	...	10·02	25·4
37·06	27·3	38·82	29·4	24·73	26·5	9·88	19·0	8·87	13·7	3·64	6·3	0·37	1·2	131·03	135·2
61·21	29·4	40·67	30·4	29·64	29·1	14·80	18·9	13·86	14·8	0·64	2·9	1·69	2·1	168·90	139·0
37·13	29·8	52·65	29·3	20·70	21·3	5·66	21·1	6·49	11·9	2·49	6·0	0·29	1·4	132·56	137·9
31·71	22·1	41·89	28·4	19·27	26·2	8·90	15·9	10·13	11·6	2·06	3·6	...	...	116·49	113·4
2·77	5·1	3·46	6·8	4·26	8·9	4·41	6·4	10·26	10·8	14·56	12·3	5·57	5·5	48·33	59·7
2·87	5·2	4·66	8·5	4·26	9·3	5·03	7·0	8·20	6·3	3·89	3·9	8·80	4·9	38·90	47·1
5·14	6·9	5·79	7·6	3·45	5·4	4·46	6·4	5·62	7·3	2·75	6·2	1·00	2·1	29·44	44·1
1·60	3·1	0·71	3·1	2·51	4·5	2·44	5·0	8·62	11·7	4·76	7·2	7·49	9·8	31·31	49·6
2·14	4·2	1·55	4·7	2·41	5·3	3·08	4·8	6·50	10·2	4·73	8·3	1·61	5·7	28·00	54·9
1·44	3·9	2·23	5·5	1·86	5·2	5·01	9·0	4·81	7·4	1·76	2·9	1·24	3·1	26·69	47·7
1·02	2·6	0·48	2·6	2·37	5·4	1·13	3·1	8·90	8·9	2·51	4·7	0·46	1·9	25·03	42·4
2·89	3·3	0·60	2·1	0·86	2·1	0·91	1·7	8·02	11·4	1·94	3·8	1·30	3·0	21·59	36·3
2·93	5·0	2·30	4·5	4·35	7·2	4·17	6·1	6·17	8·0	5·98	6·9	1·39	1·9	28·93	44·0
1·75	4·6	5·87	10·8	5·32	9·3	5·97	8·6	7·18	8·4	0·94	2·4	1·78	3·1	30·58	50·1
2·49	5·4	1·48	3·3	3·00	7·2	4·08	7·9	4·55	7·5	3·39	5·5	0·62	1·2	21·17	42·4
1·10	2·4	1·69	3·8	2·98	4·4	3·08	4·8	3·29	6·4	0·61	1·1	0·56	2·0	14·79	28·2
5·29	8·3	7·02	10·7	7·75	12·5	7·29	11·1	6·72	8·2	5·46	5·5	1·51	1·6	45·08	66·6
6·17	10·9	10·34	15·6	7·61	16·0	6·39	9·5	14·34	14·2	12·27	6·7	0·35	1·7	59·42	81·7
5·35	9·2	7·09	12·1	6·05	13·0	7·52	13·8	9·08	7·3	3·31	4·8	1·03	1·7	43·09	70·1
1·12	2·2	4·89	1·4	8·11	13·2	7·48	12·4	1·97	3·3	1·12	0·7	0·02	0·1	35·72	47·1
4·71	5·9	5·30	7·9	5·09	7·2	6·12	6·7	5·64	6·4	4·99	4·3	0·55	0·6	34·71	43·5
7·22	9·2	6·59	10·5	8·49	12·6	9·08	9·4	11·68	9·9	1·45	2·6	0·76	1·0	46·44	57·8
9·74	10·7	10·73	13·1	3·37	5·7	6·49	6·2	5·54	5·5	3·72	4·1	0·16	0·4	41·21	47·9
2·10	3·1	5·88	8·5	6·96	9·4	7·04	8·6	0·72	1·7	0·16	0·3	0·02	...	25·34	35·7
4·43	7·2	4·17	8·6	5·91	9·4	5·25	8·5	5·11	8·0	5·44	5·0	0·75	1·0	38·50	52·0
5·03	8·3	6·12	11·7	5·86	12·5	7·23	10·9	10·15	9·7	0·78	1·5	0·09	0·3	36·80	57·5
6·24	10·0	5·67	9·5	4·47	9·2	4·17	7·4	3·73	4·7	6·42	5·5	0·27	0·8	31·84	48·6
1·70	3·0	5·08	9·8	4·40	8·7	6·26	8·7	2·22	3·8	0·18	0·2	...	...	21·20	36·8
3·25	6·3	2·78	8·1	4·34	9·2	4·55	8·1	4·52	7·2	2·57	4·6	0·45	0·9	26·44	48·7
3·29	7·5	8·93	12·5	4·07	8·7	8·41	9·7	8·25	8·3	1·07	2·1	0·15	0·3	35·76	52·8
4·91	8·3	2·51	8·3	6·70	10·5	7·87	12·7	3·05	4·7	2·09	5·2	0·32	1·4	29·14	56·1
2·98	4·0	2·40	4·3	3·27	5·5	2·49	4·9	2·93	5·3	0·24	0·8	...	...	15·41	26·9
2·63	11·4	3·84	14·9	4·76	14·2	4·16	11·2	14·02	16·3	18·27	16·7	7·14	9·5	57·89	100·7
1·09	11·0	5·57	16·0	4·36	18·0	5·86	10·0	7·47	8·0	5·08	8·0	11·85	7·0	43·39	84·0
6·07	12·0	7·33	15·0	2·21	12·0	2·59	12·0	4·17	12·0	4·61	12·0	0·49	5·0	27·99	88·9
0·20	4·0	0·97	15·0	2·41	12·0	2·16	10·0	13·42	18·0	4·87	12·0	5·29	17·0	30·43	94·0
1·06	2·6	1·14	2·5	2·38	4·9	2·35	4·7	6·98	10·4	16·79	10·1	4·35	6·3	39·23	51·6
1·18	2·6	2·59	4·9	2·36	5·2	4·23	7·2	4·47	6·6	2·89	4·3	2·03	3·8	28·22	47·2
1·74	3·6	1·40	2·9	2·48	5·0	2·27	4·4	9·52	8·2	3·73	6·8	0·96	1·5	28·82	45·1
1·14	2·7	0·29	...	0·36	2·0	1·03	1·9	17·17	19·5	5·40	7·2	3·13	5·9	36·19	51·5
30·27	25·6	29·66	27·4	15·55	21·1	6·79	13·9	8·97	14·4	5·94	9·4	1·03	2·3	111·28	131·7
36·26	27·6	20·85	28·4	22·00	27·6	17·91	18·9	12·49	12·9	2·39	4·4	1·42	2·3	125·53	140·5
26·62	26·9	27·53	25·9	10·85	14·0	3·11	13·7	5·40	11·2	2·86	5·0	0·94	1·7	91·90	122·8
25·70	23·2	33·70	2·7	13·48	17·6	2·40	7·9	14·08	16·4	3·39	4·6	0·65	1·1	103·92	91·5
1·76	3·9	1·92	4·9	2·65	5·1	2·81	5·1	10·45	9·3	12·57	9·7	2·74	3·0	37·06	44·0
2·07	4·1	3·36	7·8	3·06	6·9	3·03	6·6	9·19	7·0	1·89	3·6	4·51	3·6	29·07	41·8
2·88	6·2	1·91	5·1	2·02	5·7	3·75	6·1	3·83	6·9	6·56	6·9	2·17	3·6	28·95	41·9
0·56	1·3	1·65	5·1	1·85	4·3	3·22	5·4	5·26	8·3	1·46	2·9	2·49	3·5	19·18	34·1
2·67	4·9	2·64	5·2	5·31	8·1	4·67	6·1	7·66	8·9	9·62	9·1	3·67	3·6	40·13	51·6
3·63	6·1	4·31	7·2	5·11	8·1	8·16	9·3	8·97	9·1	1·82	3·0	5·44	5·1	39·79	51·5
4·87	6·3	4·02	6·3	3·57	5·6	4·55	6·0	6·36	9·0	3·31	5·5	0·87	1·7	30·43	46·0
2·35	5·1	0·92	2·9	2·63	3·3	4·17	5·9	8·07	9·2	2·79	4·6	4·37	6·3	27·96	42·7
9·12	15·5	10·88	19·0	7·93	16·8	5·62	13·2	10·42	17·5	8·65	14·6	3·72	6·7	67·45	127·8
7·37	17·4	15·73	22·9	12·75	21·3	11·09	21·5	12·62	15·5	3·12	6·7	3·05	5·3	77·40	134·2
9·06	17·3	10·54	17·2	6·12	18·0	4·38	12·9	8·87	14·5	3·68	8·0	2·48	3·2	62·46	124·2
6·70	12·7	18·84	16·1	6·71	9·4	2·09	5·5	11·66	20·4	3·47	6·2	2·46	5·1	65·50	97·5
2·22	4·7	2·90	5·2	5·88	7·9	4·52	6·6	6·67	9·4	5·51	8·4	1·67	2·9	35·76	55·4
2·55	5·8	5·62	8·6	4·99	10·4	7·13	9·9	7·18	10·8	0·70	1·8	1·83	3·8	36·12	61·1
2·59	5·8	2·48	6·2	5·19	7·3	3·77	7·4	5·55	8·8	4·12	6·1	0·65	0·9	30·21	54·7
26·10	5·3	0·53	3·0	1·54	3·4	3·62	5·0	5·83	9·7	1·41	3·3	0·87	3·3	43·74	40·2
1·39	4·3	2·70	5·3	6·16	8·7	5·02	7·0	9·25	10·5	10·90	10·9	6·17	6·1	46·23	58·4
2·95	5·6	6·76	8·0	4·72	8·2	4·32	6·5	4·73	6·8	2·54	3·8	4·36	4·8	33·19	48·0
3·86	5·1	2·64	6·4	4·06	6·8	6·58	7·5	7·36	9·2	4·59	7·8	0·84	2·4	33·45	50·5
1·54	3·1	0·44	1·4	1·84	5·1	3·79	4·7	12·72	13·3	4·41	6·7	10·37	10·4	40·68	52·9
2·13	3·7	1·84	3·6	4·75	7·0	3·92	6·4	9·48	11·2	12·91	12·6	10·00	9·9	49·51	60·1
1·15	2·8	5·56	7·6	4·73	7·8	4·38	5·1	6·08	7·1	4·04	3·7	5·66	4·4	38·18	46·4
3·05	5·1	2·19	4·7	5·01	7·6	6·35	7·9	11·73	12·4	7·62	12·7	0·94	2·0	39·89	57·4
0·77	1·2	0·80	1·9	1·87	3·4	1·30	2·4	14·71	18·8	5·99	7·6	16·83	15·4	48·41	58·2
1·07	2·5	0·92	2·3	0·93	2·5	1·73	2·2	6·78	9·6	8·24	10·7	4·68	6·5	29·72	47·7
0·32	1·4	0·98	3·0	0·58	1·5	2·83	6·8	3·39	6·7	3·62	9·0	2·60	3·4	22·86	47·3
0·51	1·7	0·32	1·4	1·18	2·7	0·47	1·2	5·00	6·7	2·79	6·4	2·14	3·2	18·78	35·5
1·25	1·5	0·24	0·9	0·23	0·5	0·87	1·2	15·29	19·9	8·55	8·7	3·68	6·6	40·61	55·9
1·36	2·5	1·43	2·4	4·15	6·3	3·79	6·1	7·20	10·7	7·00	10·5	3·68	6·1	33·97	53·4
0·60	1·4	4·95	5·9	3·31	6·6	4·94	8·3	7·32	10·2	1·25	2·6	4·45	8·6	33·11	46·9
3·12	4·9	1·63	3·2	5·10	7·5	3·92	7·2	11·13	11·7	4·44	7·9	0·13	0·5	33·90	51·6
1·41	2·4	0·26	0·7	2·91	2·8	2·70	4·0	11·53	14·6	2·46	5·5	3·86	8·5	30·71	47·7
5·32	7·4	6·81	12·2	7·66	12·1	6·98	10·6	6·03	7·5	1·56	4·9	0·83	1·1	39·98	64·1
6·56	11·0	11·55	16·9	9·41	15·0	11·26	10·5	8·17	12·0	3·00	4·8	0·69	1·8	53·56	79·1
8·93	12·3	6·62	13·8	10·55	15·6	9·38	15·0	4·83	7·2	3·56	5·5	0·60	1·1	48·11	78·9
2·56	5·0	6·74	1·2	9·06	14·8	6·48	11·8	2·09	3·8	0·52	0·8	0·04	0·1	33·32	50·4
5·80	7·6	6·22	9·0	6·12	9·8	4·75	8·0	7·55	10·1	7·72	8·6	2·83	3·8	45·80	65·2
7·34	8·6	8·21	11·8	6·78	11·4	7·76	10·5	8·52	9·5	2·57	3·9	2·88	3·0	48·38	66·5
6·78	9·1	7·22	9·3	5·19	9·0	4·62	9·0	6·26	8·6	4·01	6·6	0·85	1·8	39·49	62·4
5·40	5·4	5·96	5·5	5·23	8·4	3·35	6·0	7·96	10·8	2·61	4·1	2·90	4·5	38·26	52·6

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVARI & KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

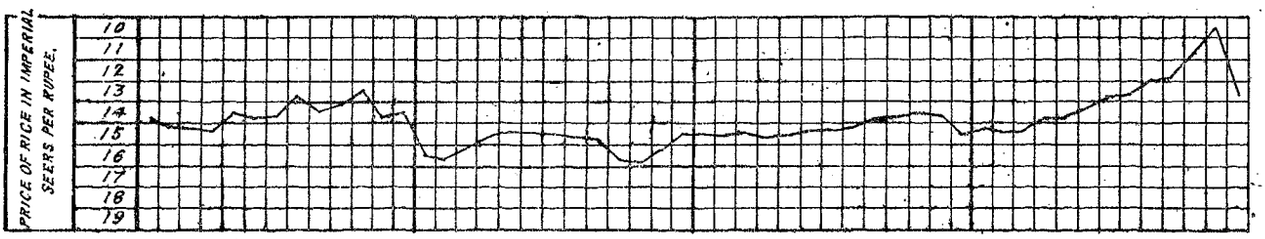
GODAVARI

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1889												1890												1891											
	MONTHS	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUNE	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL

RAINFALL

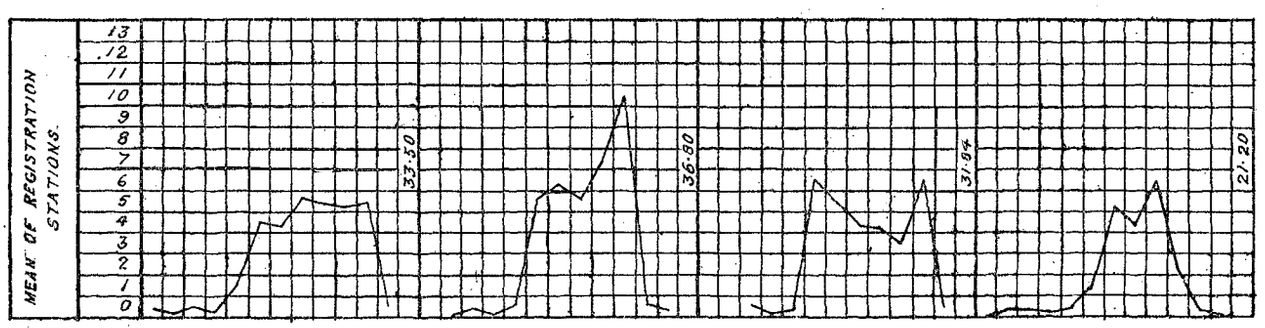


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

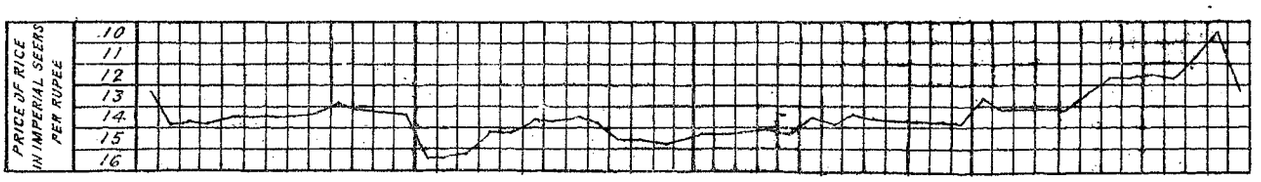


KISTNA

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



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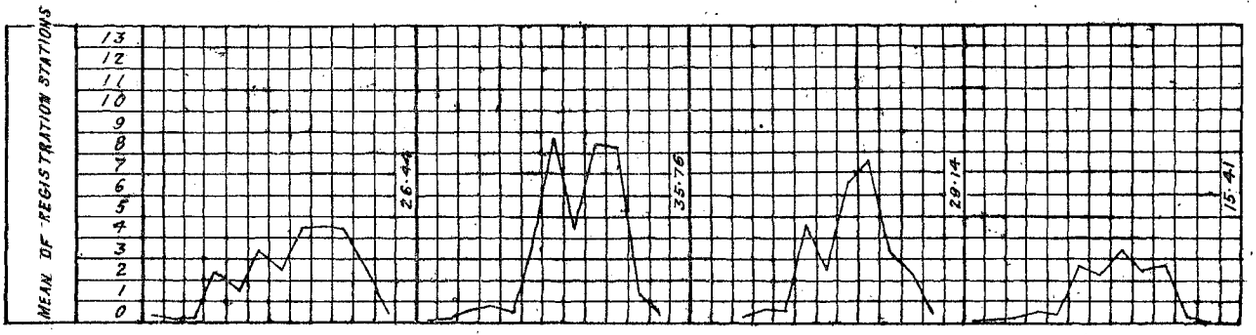
ZINCO., SURVEY OFFICE, MADRAS.
1892

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY FOR, 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

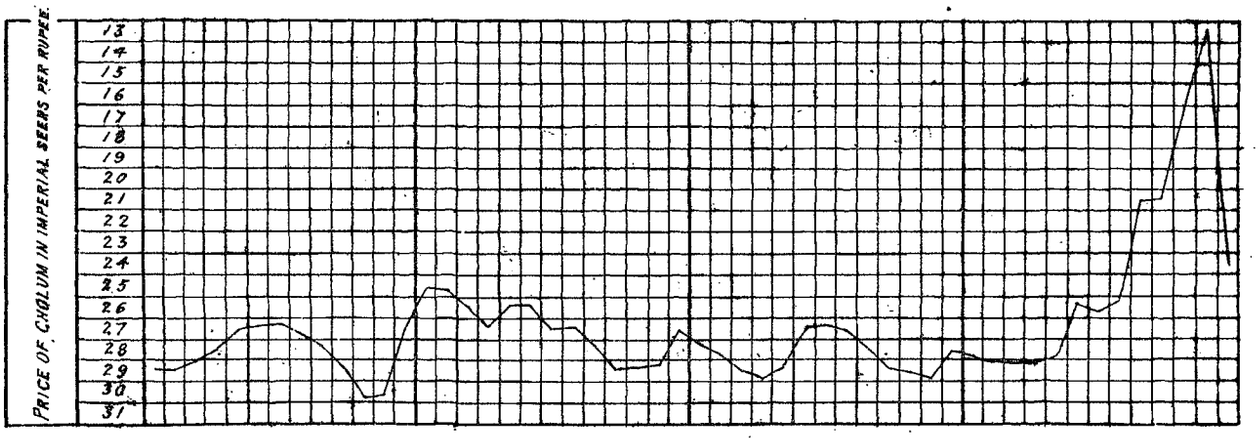
KURNOOL

DISTRICTS	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.											1889												1890												1891											
	MONTHS.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

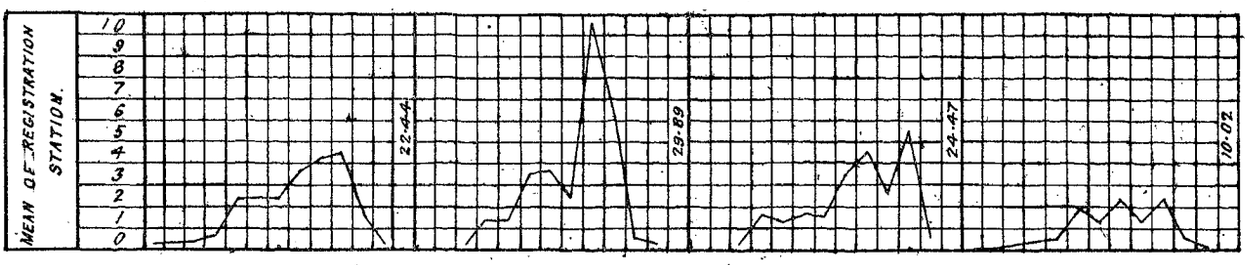


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

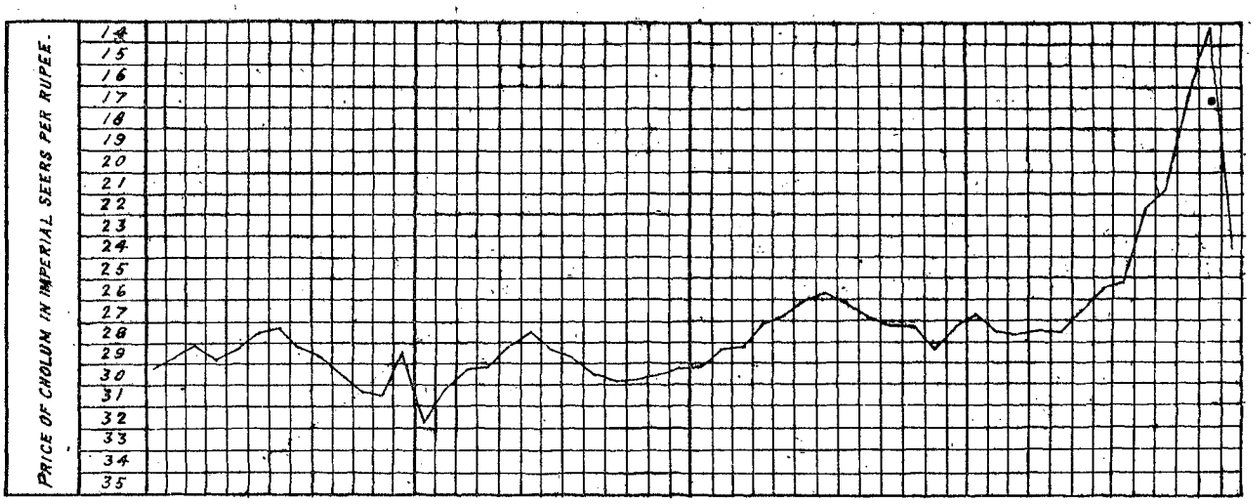


BELLARY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



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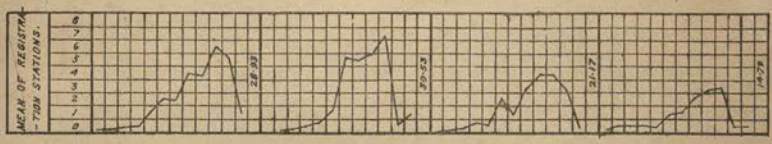
ZINCO, SURVEY OFFICE, MADRAS.
1892

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

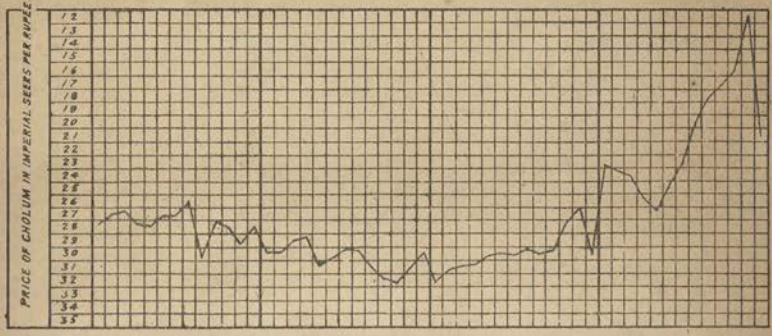
CUDDAPAH.

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1889												1890												1891											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

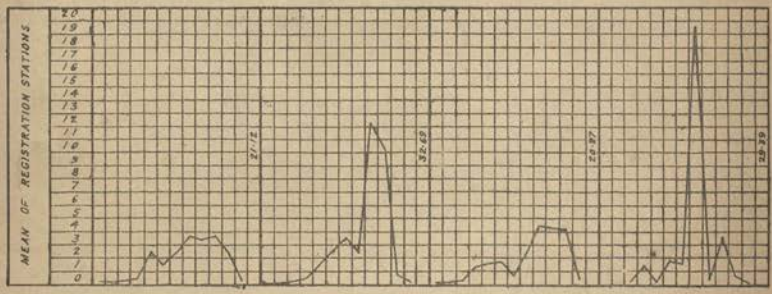


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

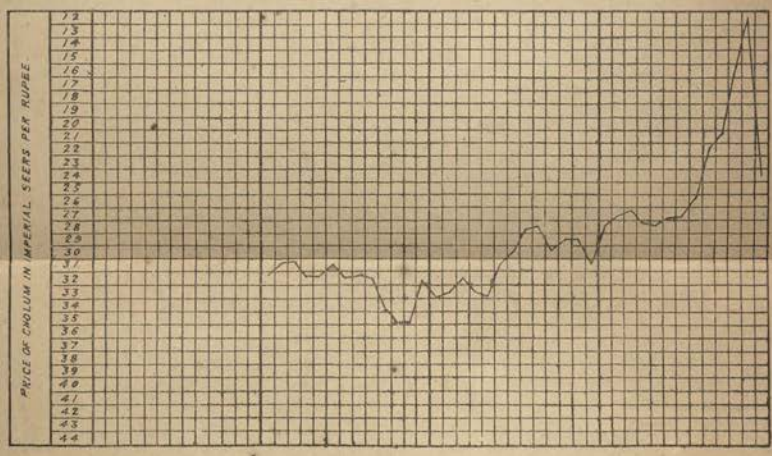


ANANTAPUR

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



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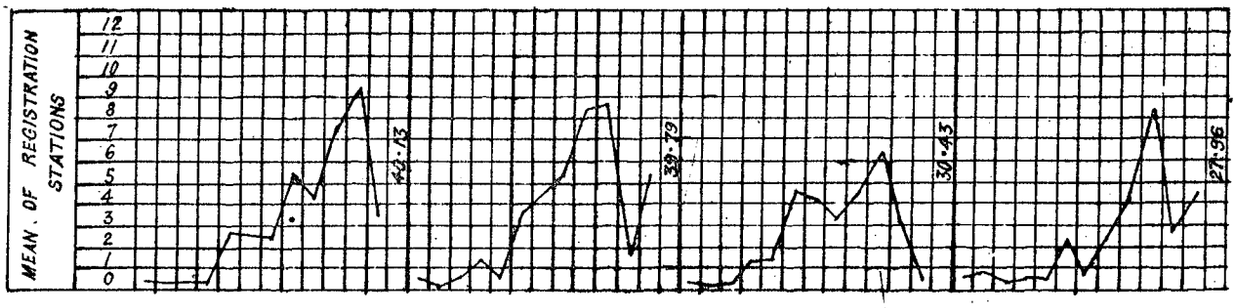
1892

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT & NELLORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

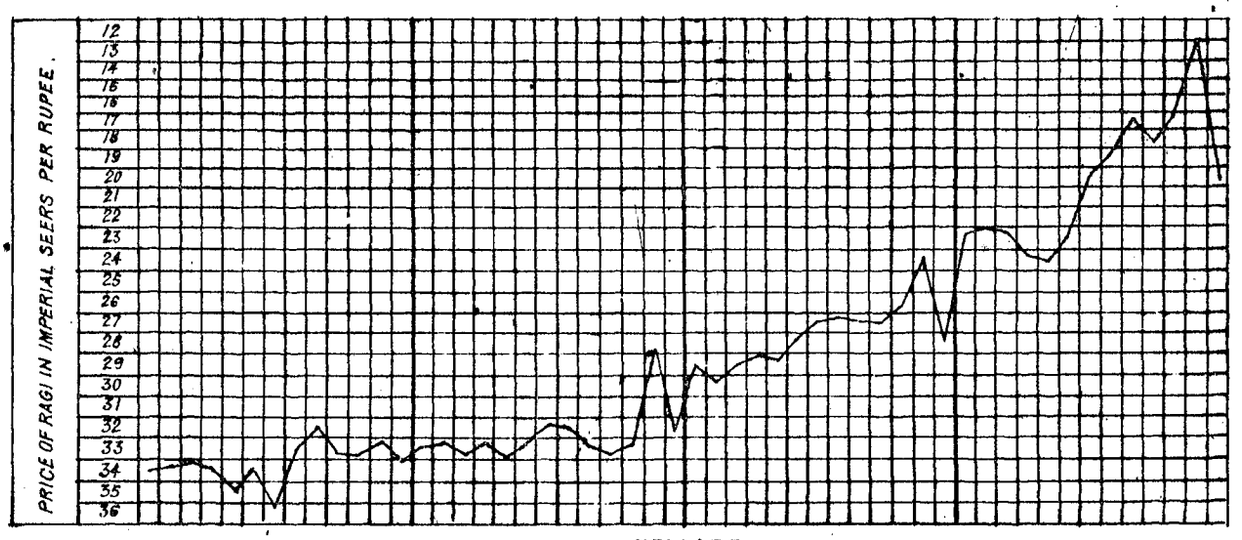
NORTH ARCOT

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1889												1890												1891											
	MONTHS	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APL:	MAY	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR.	APL:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAC	APL:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APL:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL

RAINFALL

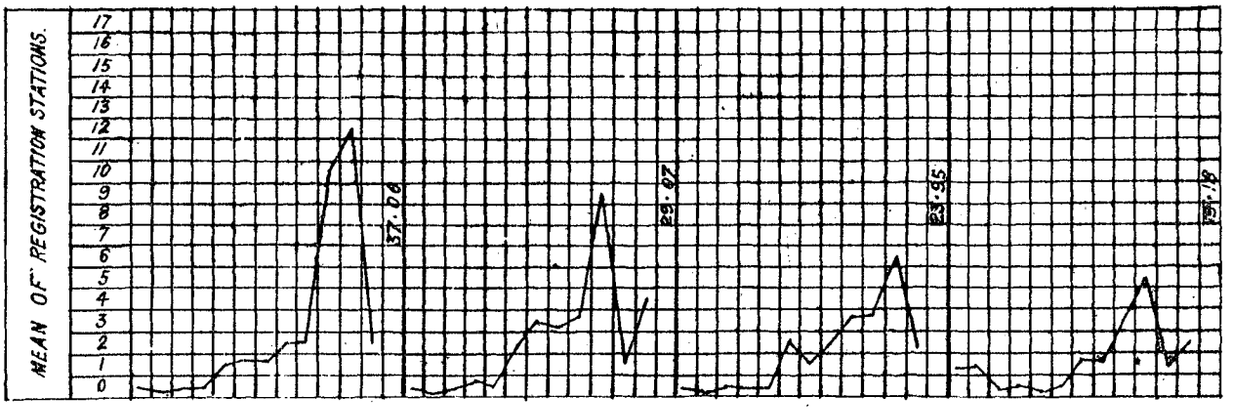


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

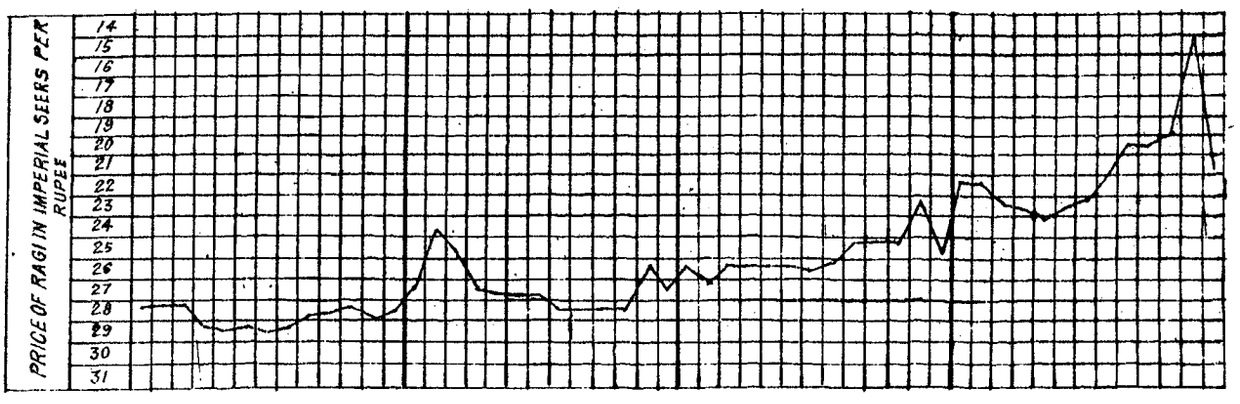


NELLORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



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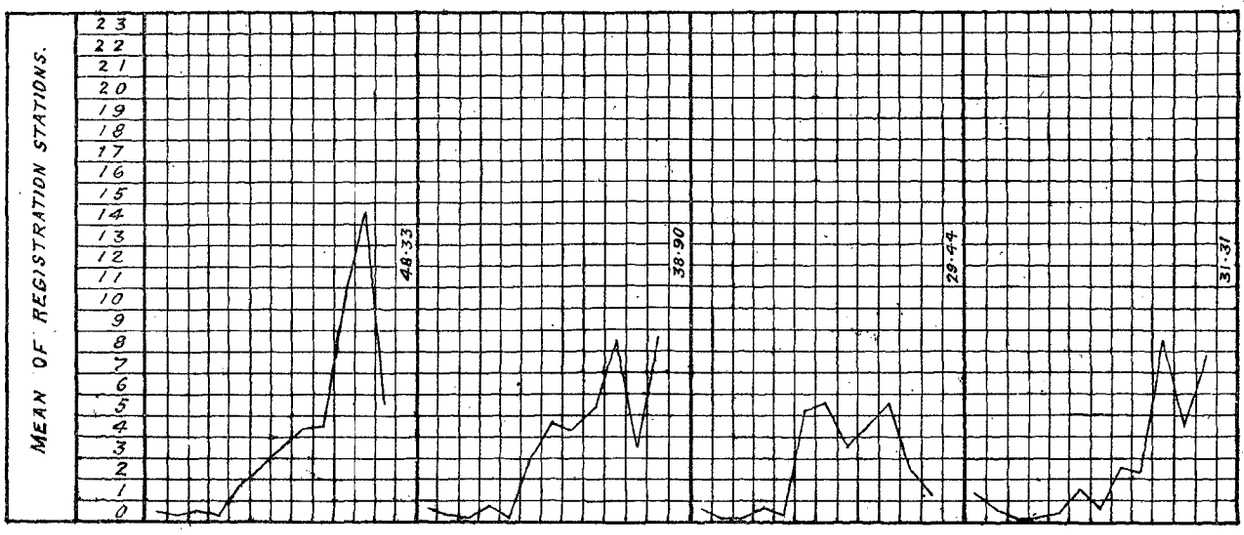
1892

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CHINGLEPUT & MADRAS FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

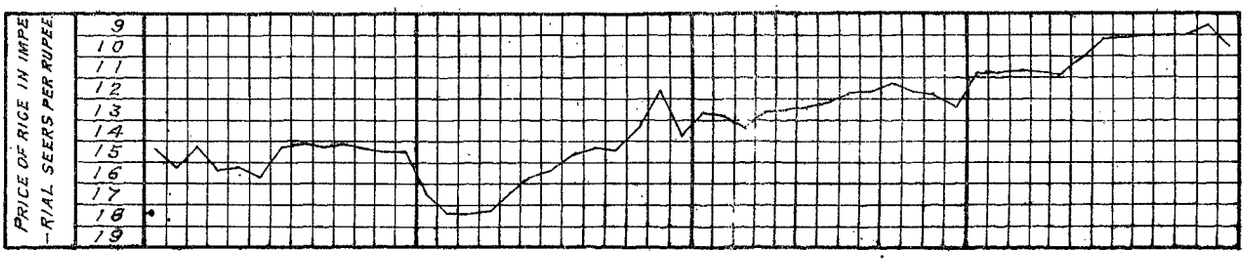
CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICTS	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1889												1890												1891											
	MONTHS	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL

RAINFALL

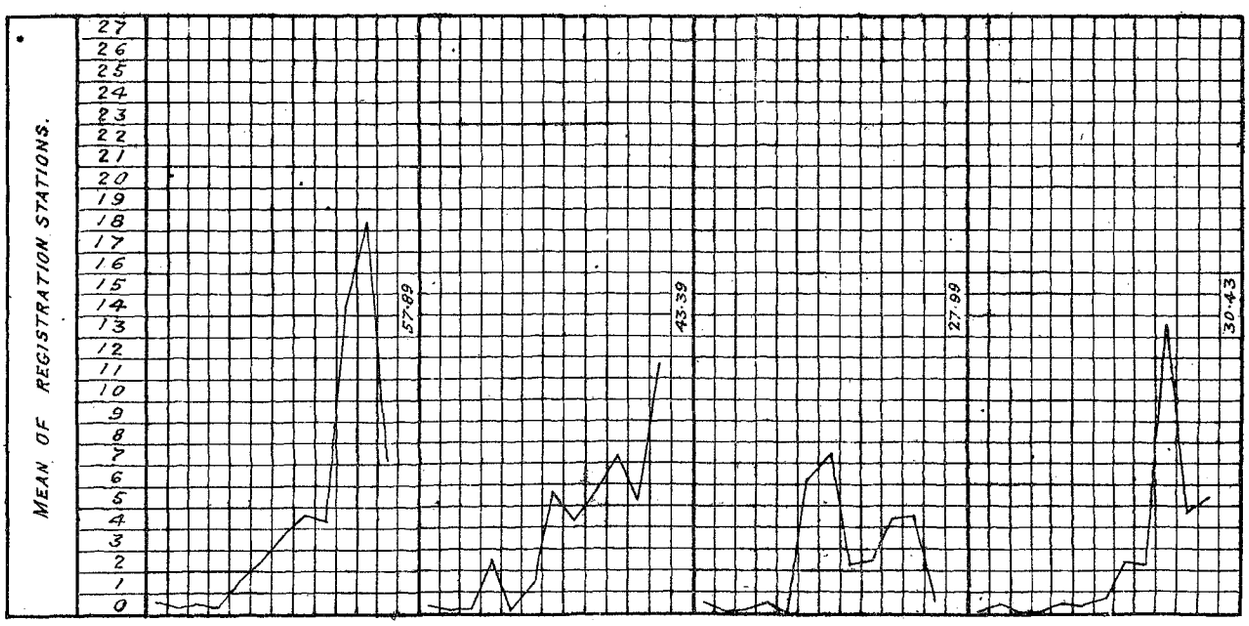


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

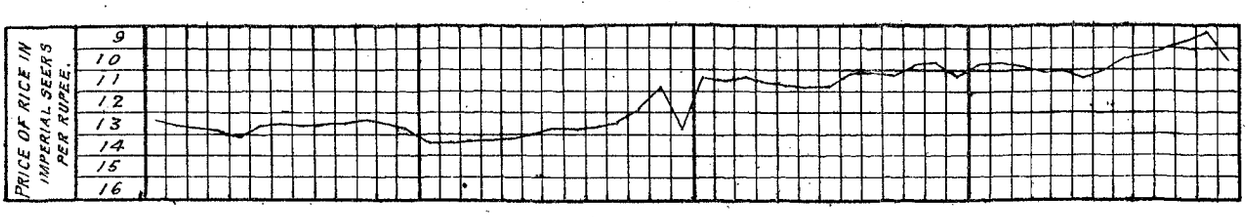


MADRAS.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



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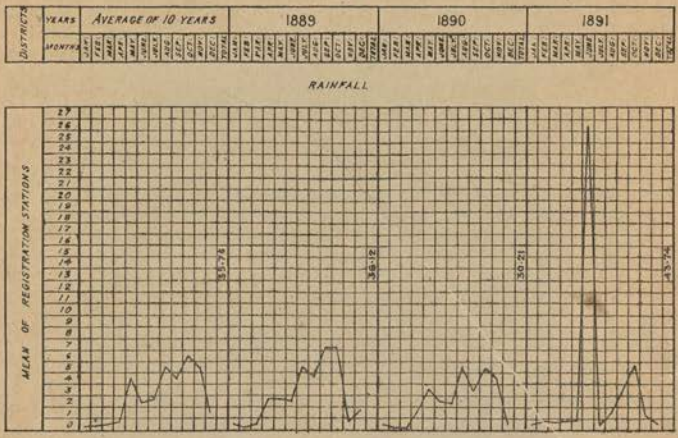
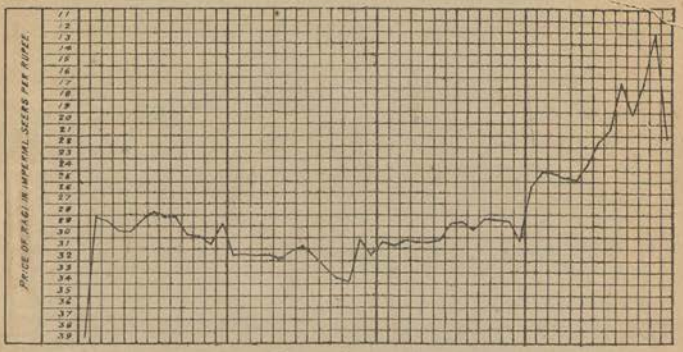
1892

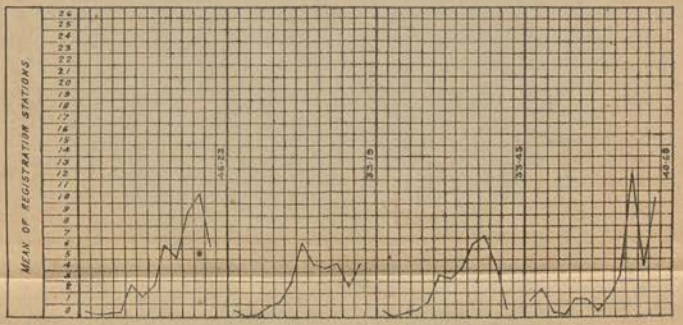
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF SALEM & CUMBU IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT, FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

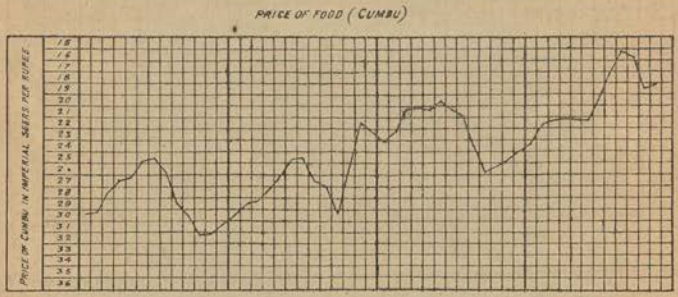
SALEM





SOUTH ARCOT





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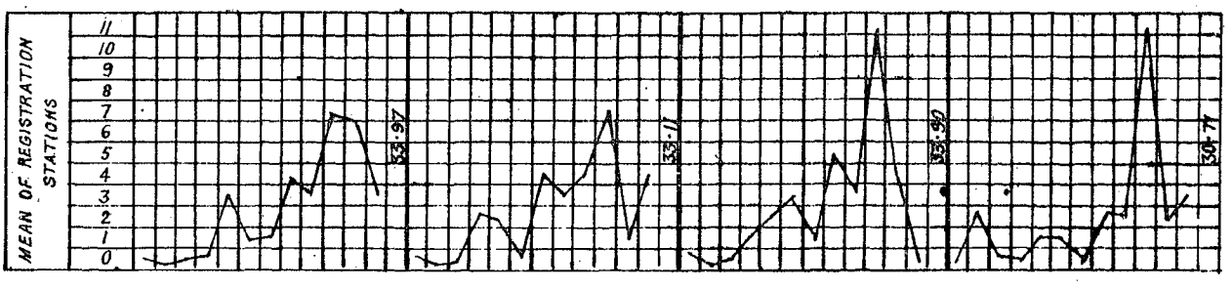
1892

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY AND (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

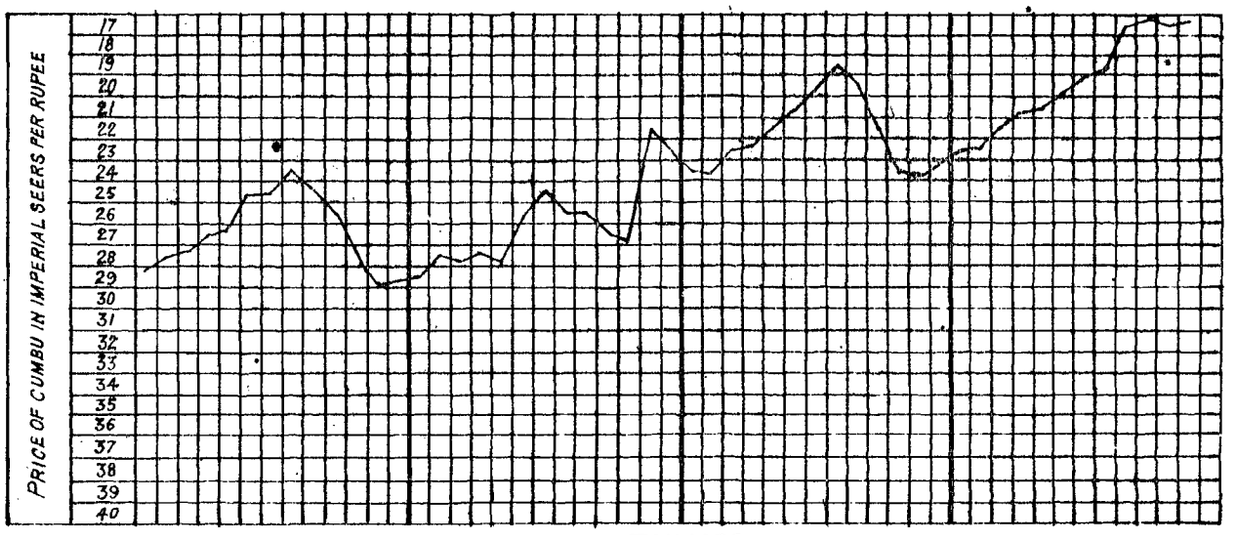
TRICHINOPOLY

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1889												1890												1891											
	MONTHS	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APL:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEM	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR	APL	MAY	JUN:	JUL	AUG	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APL:	MAY	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP	OCT:	NOV:	DEM	TOTAL	JUN:	FEB:	MAR:	APL:	MAY	JUN	JUL:	AUG.	SEP:	OCT	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL

RAINFALL

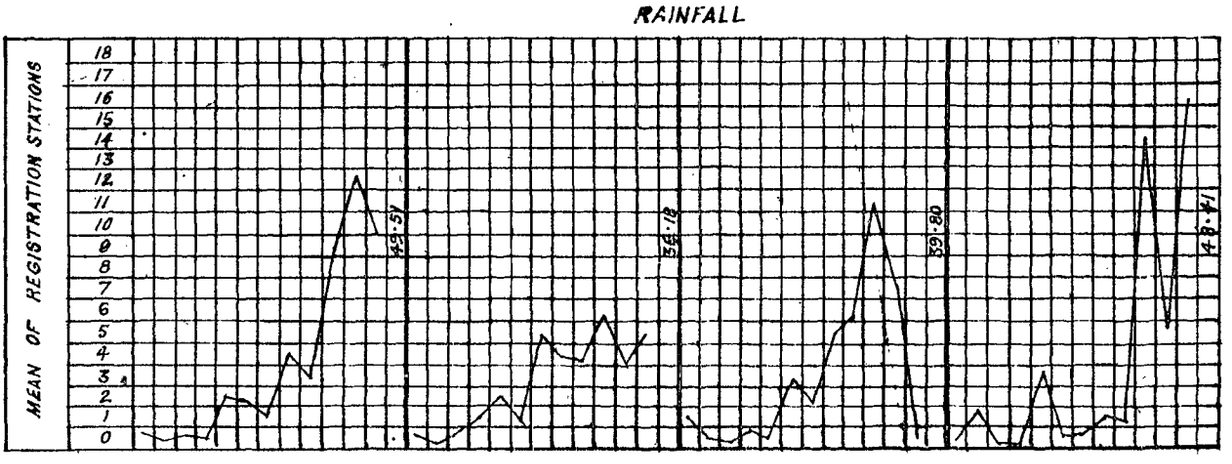


PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

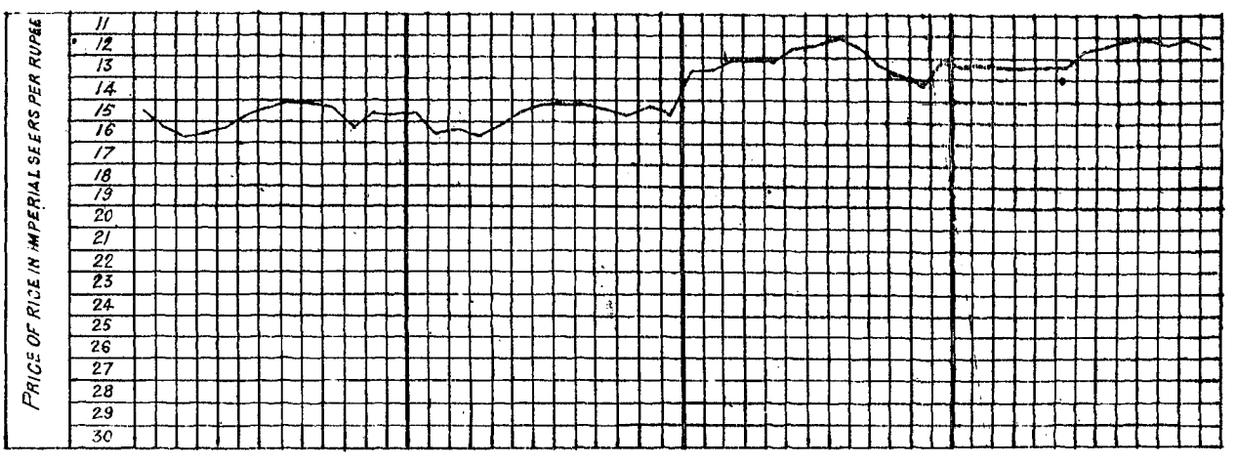


TANJORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



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1892

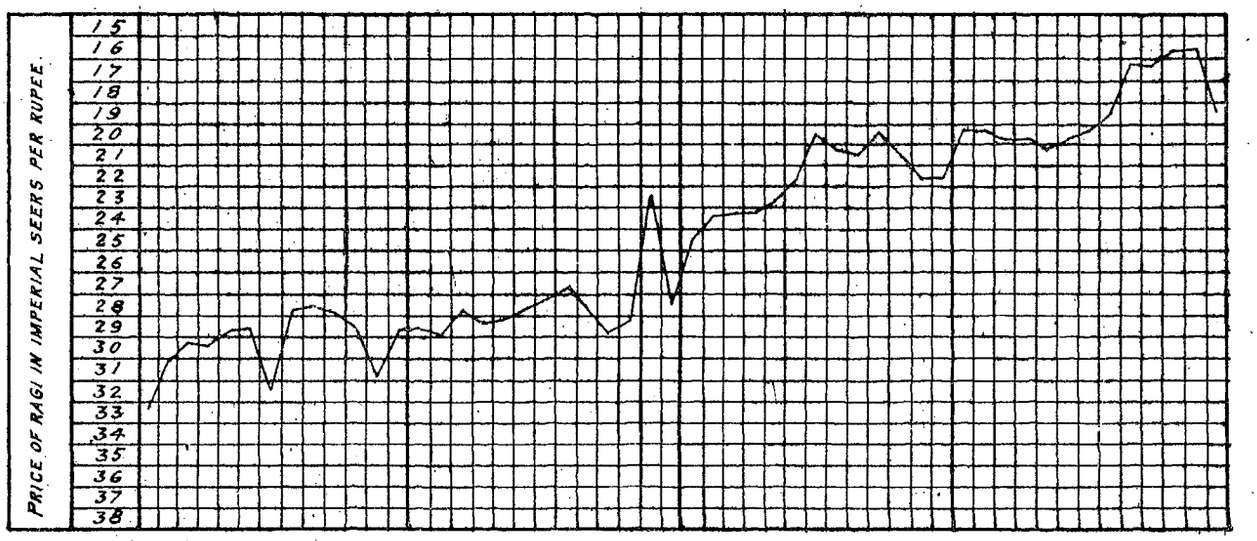
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

MADURA

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.											1889											1890											1891										
	MONTHS	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APL:	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL.	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL.	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL.	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL.

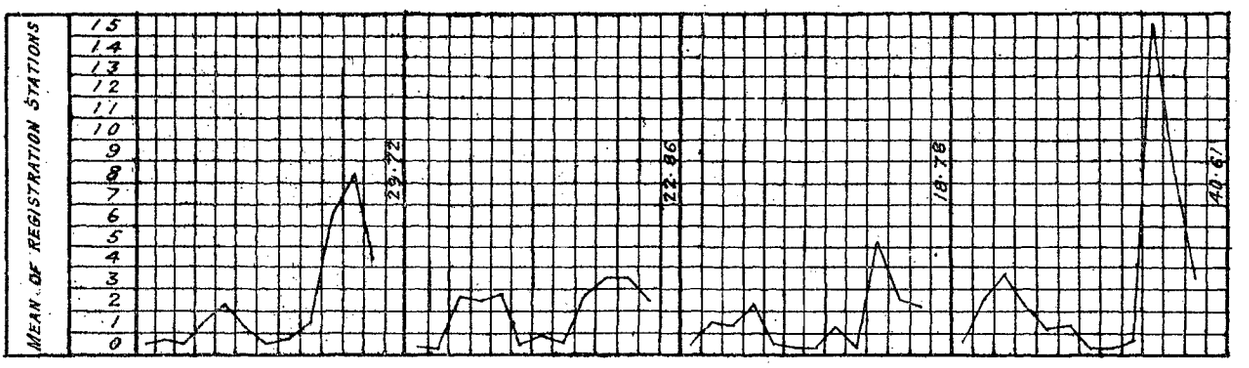
RAINFALL

PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



TINNEVELLY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

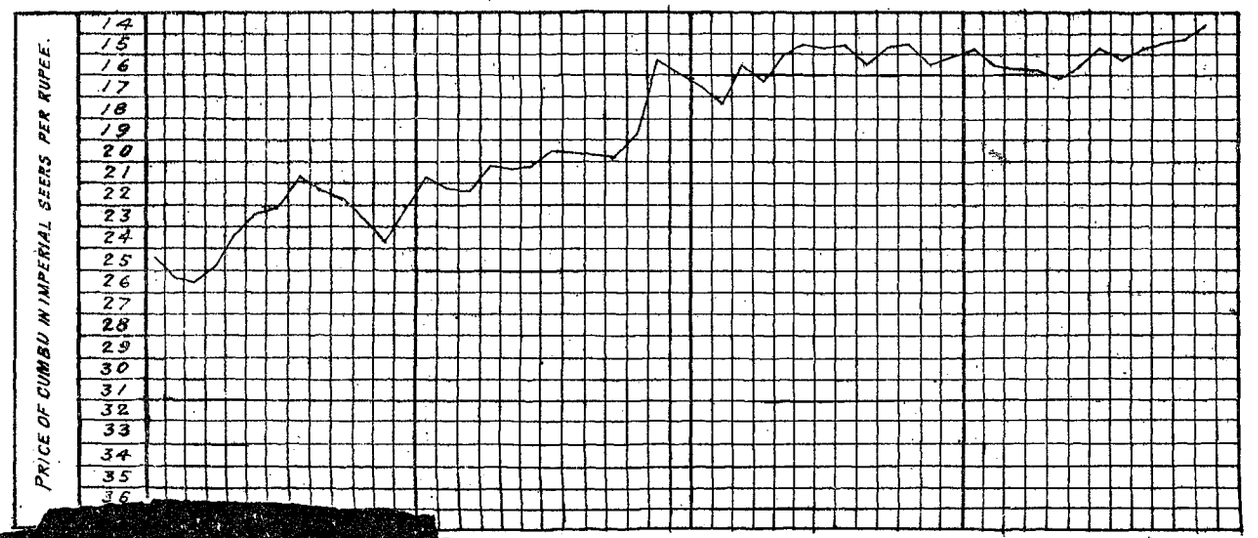


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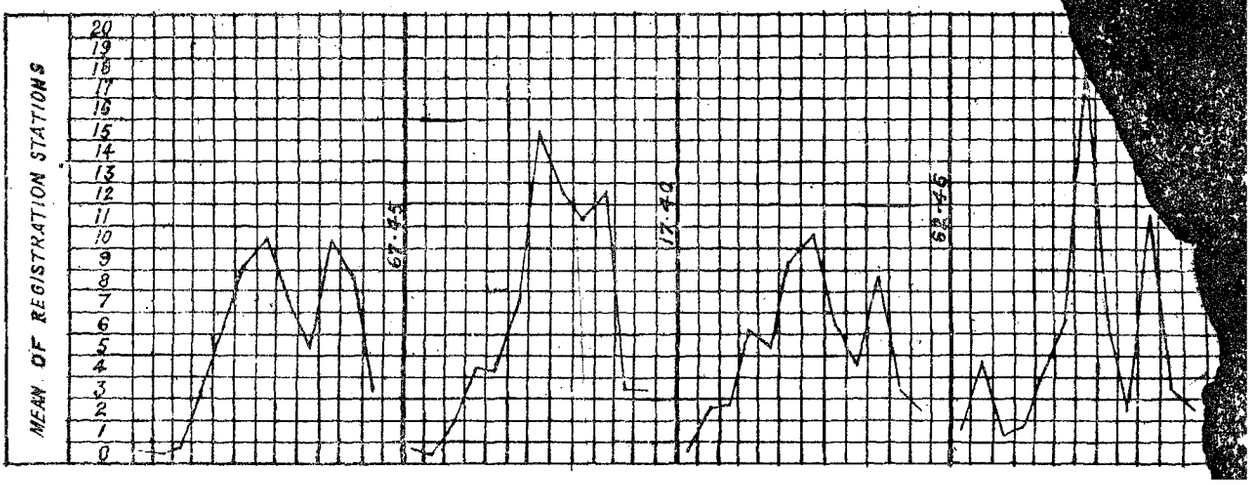
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS & (CUM
OF COIMBATORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10

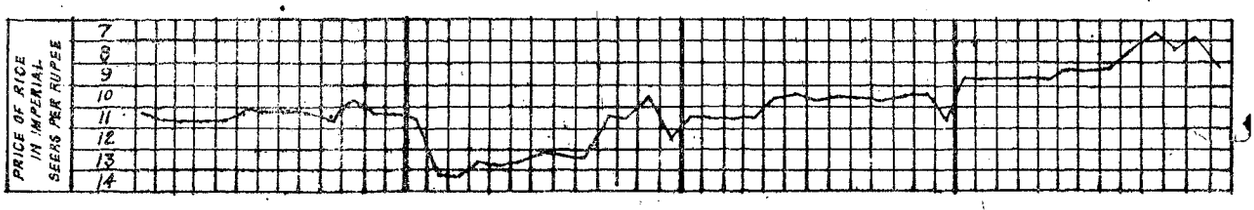
NILGIRIS

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1889												1890												
	MONTHS	JAN:	FEB:	MAR.	APL:	MAY:	JUNE:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR	APL:	MAY	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP	OCT	NOV:	DEC	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR	APL:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC	TOTAL

RAINFALL

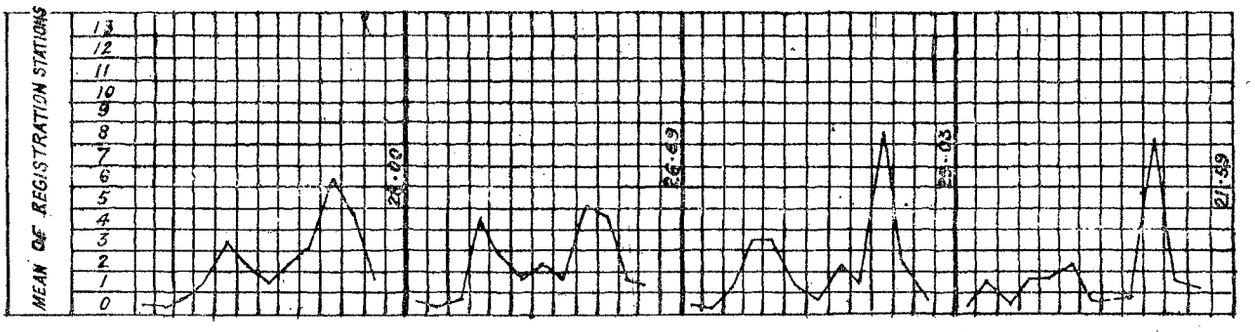


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

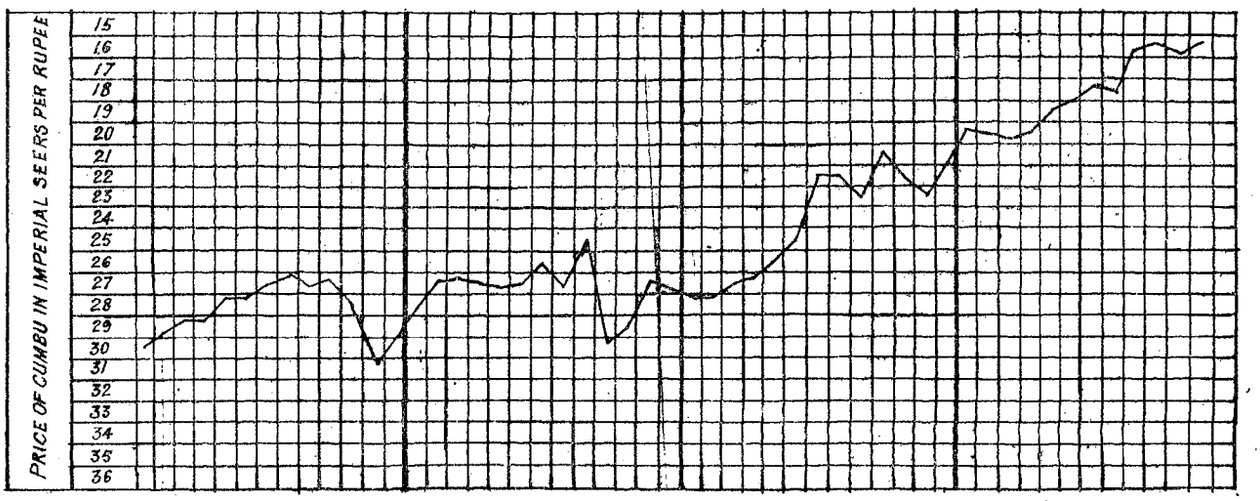


COIMBATORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



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1892

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN

FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1891 COMPARED WIT

SOUTH CANARA

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 18 YEARS.	1889	
	MONTHS	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.	JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

RAINFALL

MEAN OF REGISTRATION STATIONS.

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

PRICE OF RICE IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE

MALABAR

RAINFALL

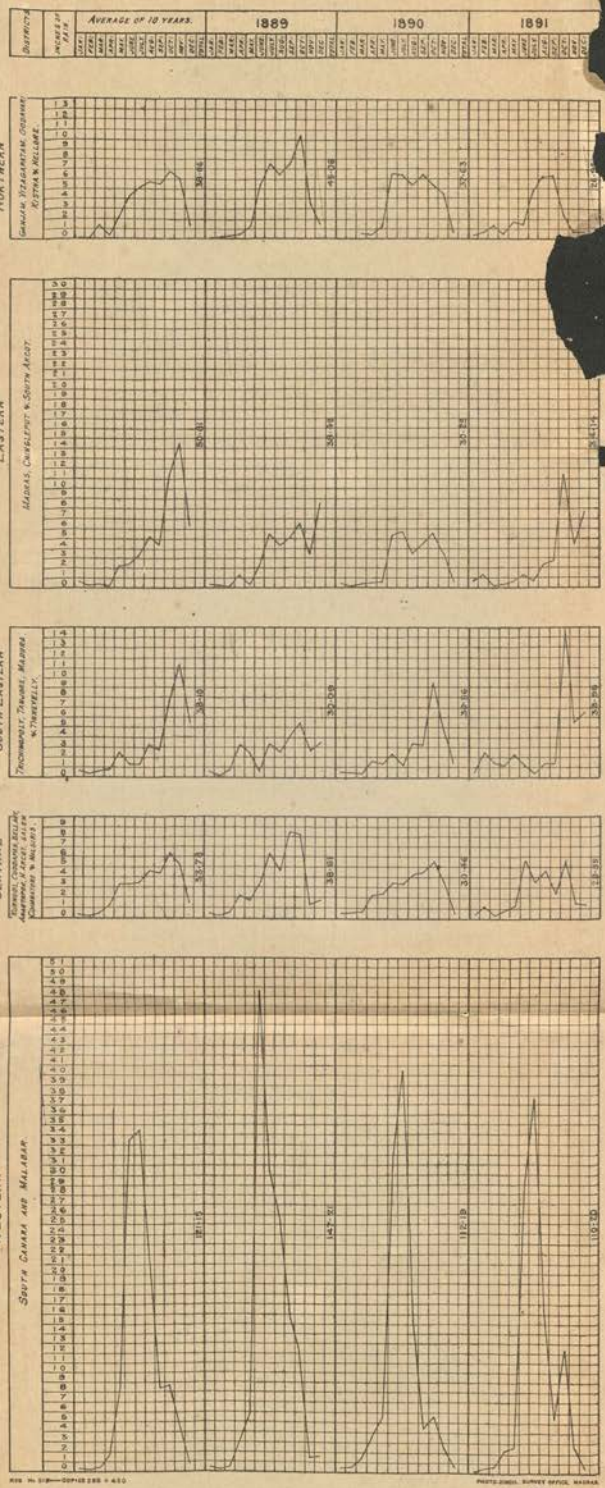
MEAN OF REGISTRATION STATIONS.

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

PRICE OF RICE IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE

PRINTED UNDER SURVEY OFFICE, MYSORE
1893

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF DISTRICTS (NORTHERN, EASTERN, SOUTH CENTRAL & WESTERN) OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1891 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS



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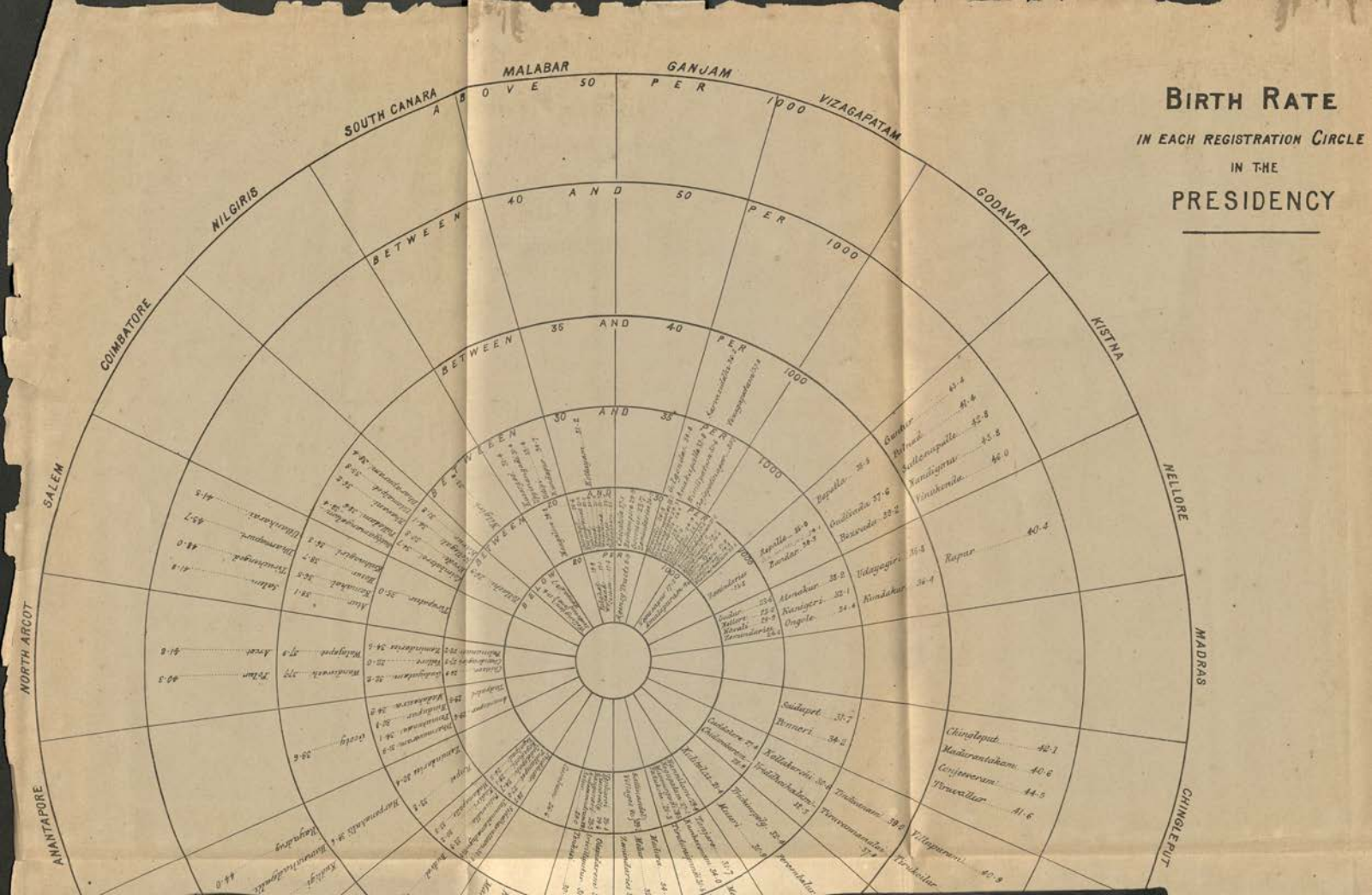
1892

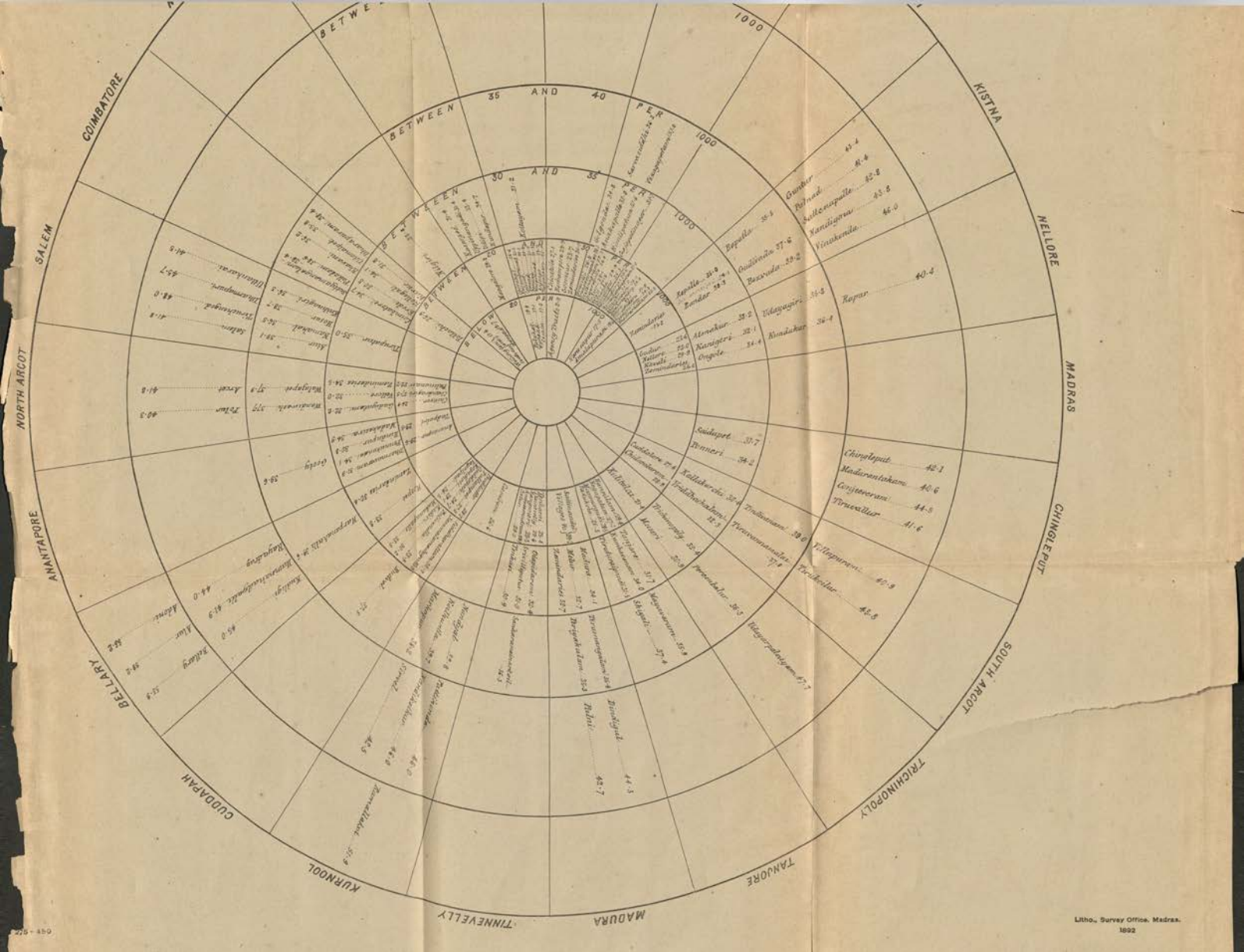
BIRTH RATE

IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE

IN THE

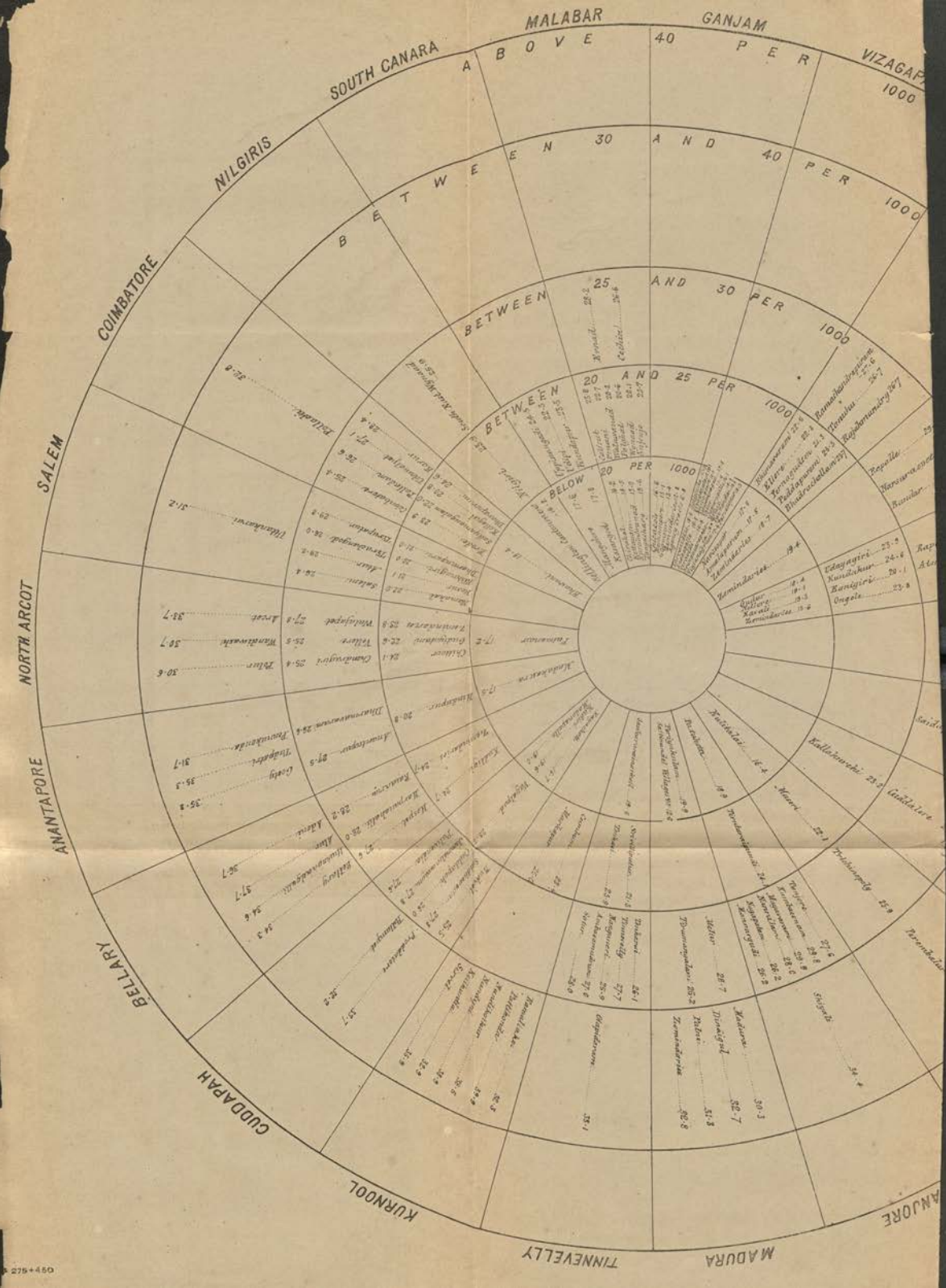
PRESIDENCY





Litho., Survey Office, Madras.
1892

225-459

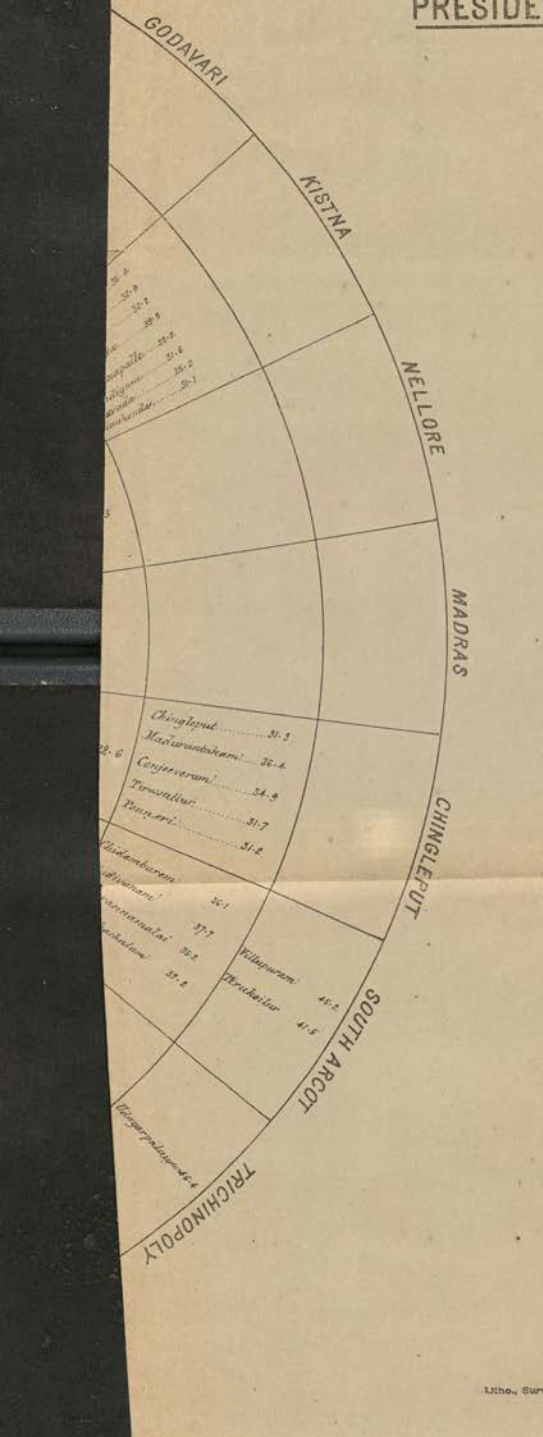

MALABAR
GANJAM
VIZAGAPATAM
SOUTH CANARA
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
SALEM
NORTH ARCOT
ANANTAPORE
BELLARY
CUDDAPAH
KURNOOL
TINNEVELLY
MADURA
TANJORE
ABOVE 40 PER 1000
BETWEEN 30 AND 40 PER 1000
BETWEEN 25 AND 30 PER 1000
BETWEEN 20 AND 25 PER 1000
BELOW 20 PER 1000

DEATH RATE

IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE

IN THE

PRESIDENCY



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1902

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1891 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

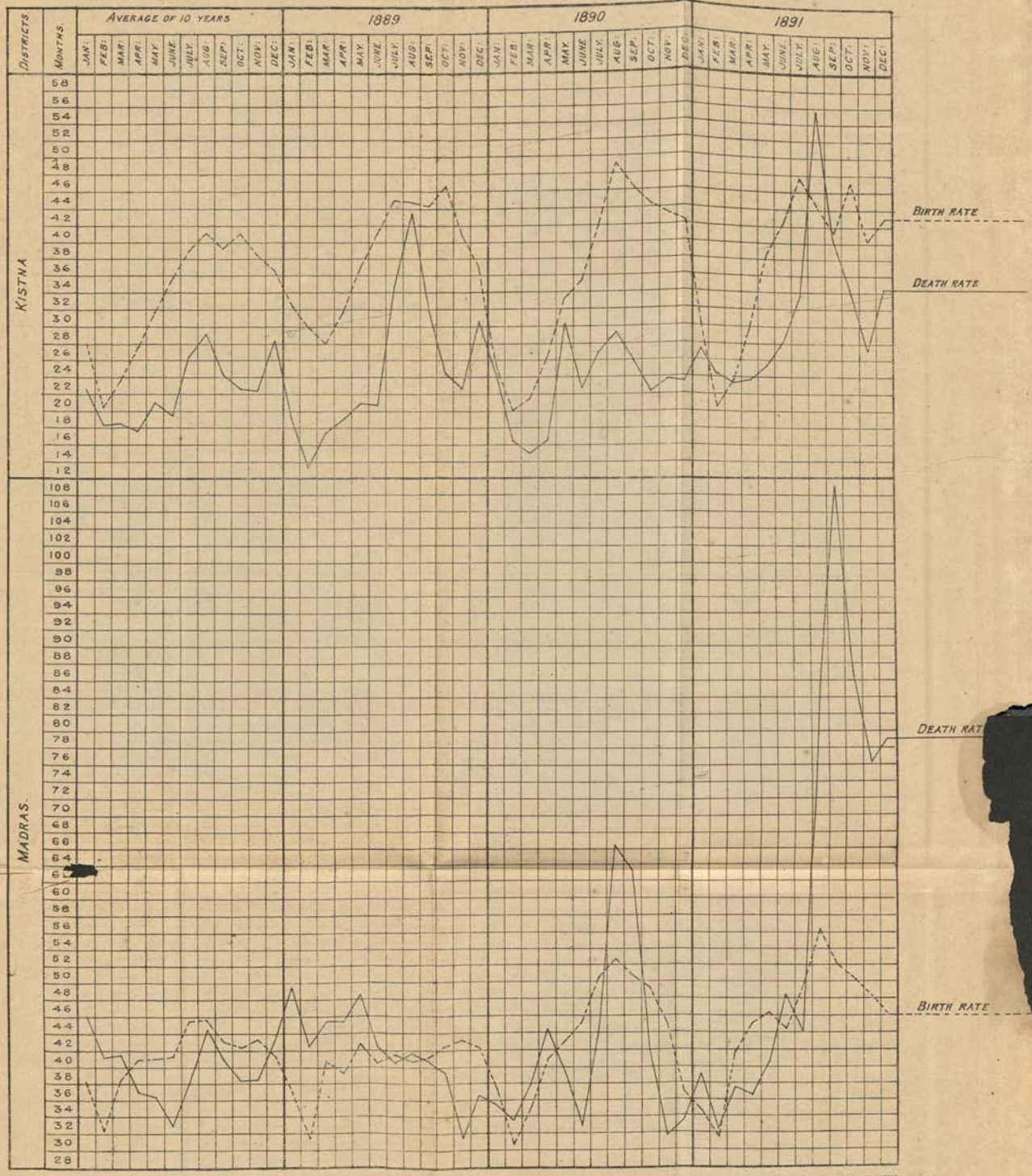

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS.

DURING THE YEAR 1891 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

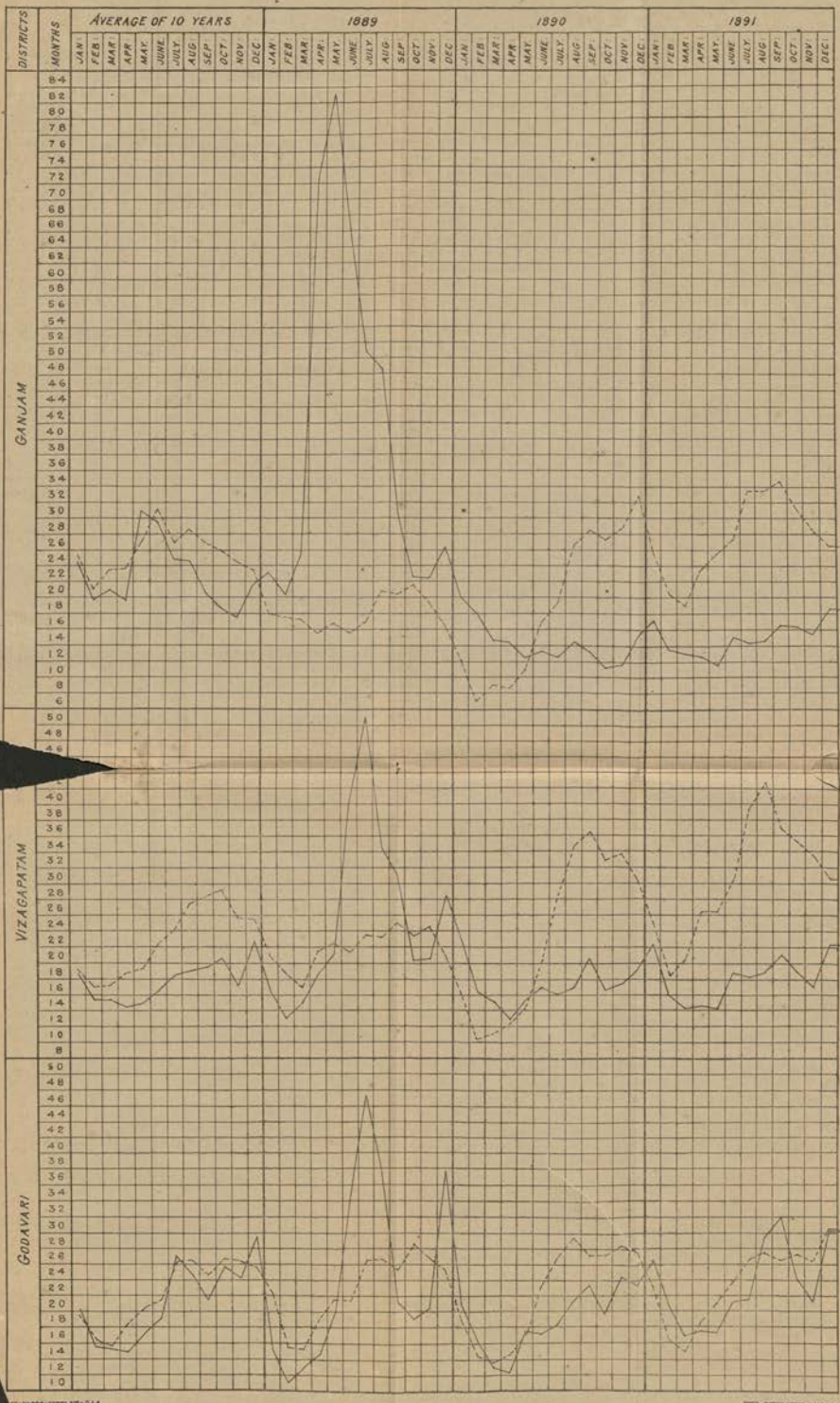

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1891 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

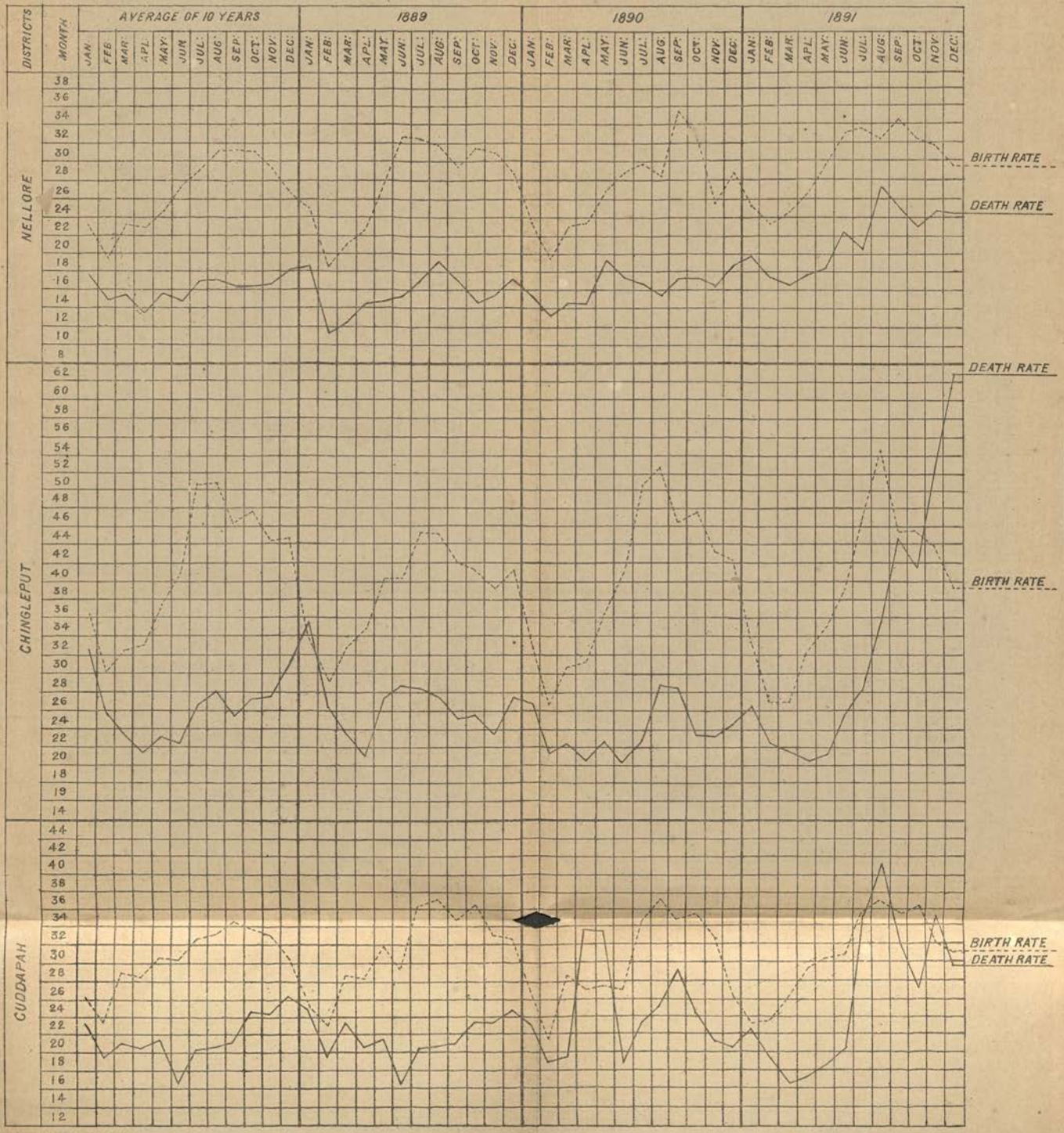

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1891 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

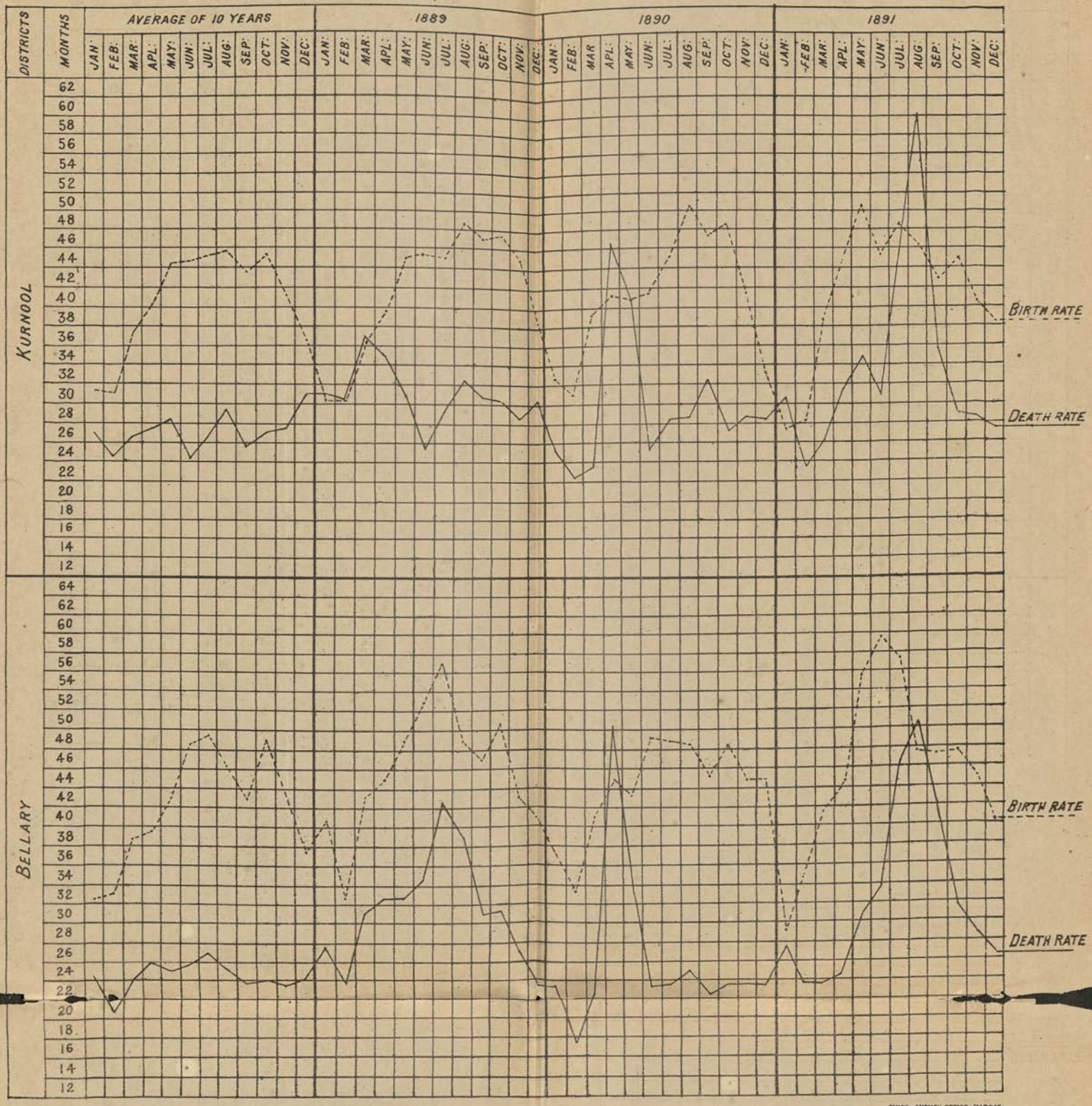

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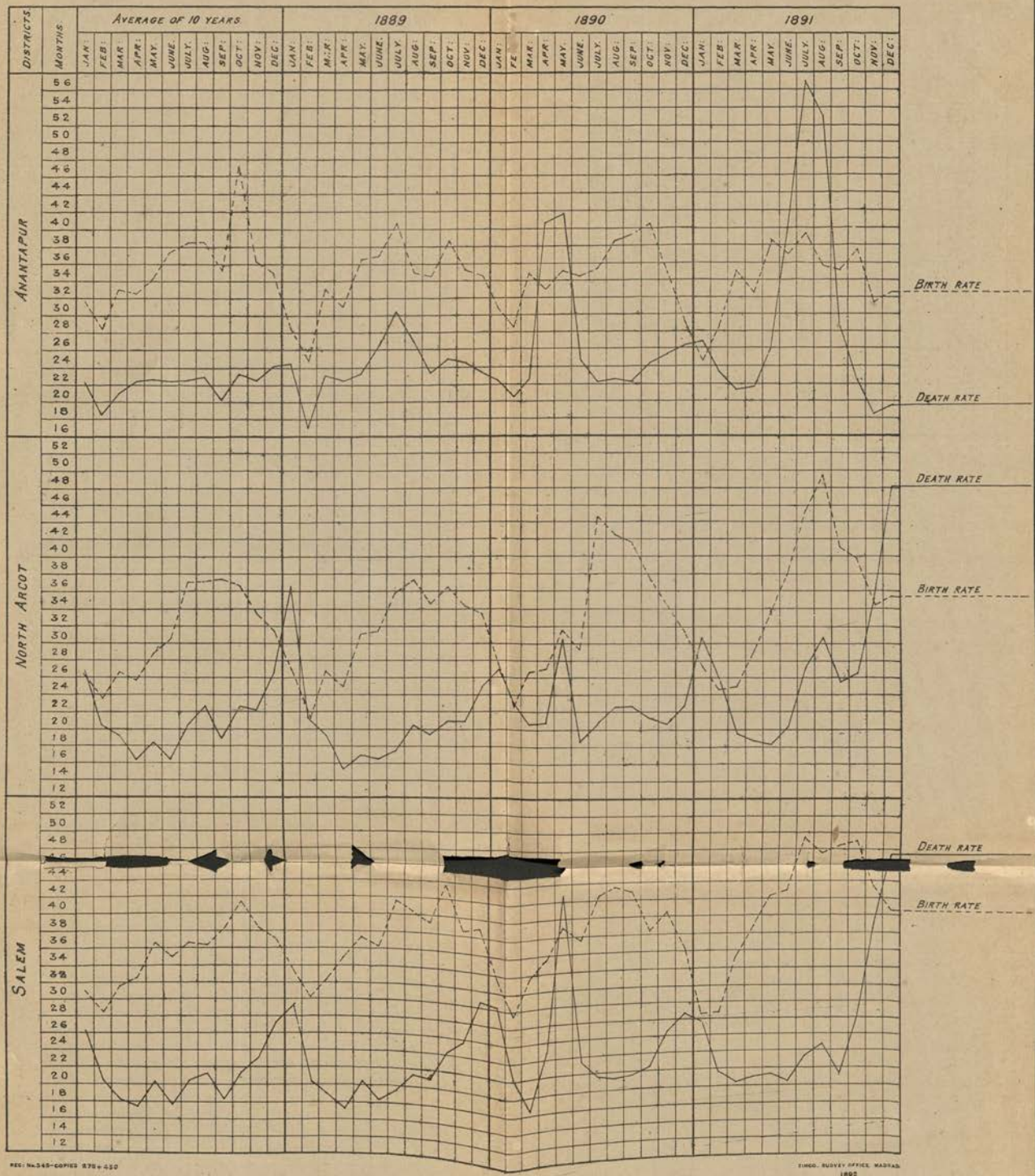
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER MILLE PER ANNUM IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS

DURING THE YEAR 1891 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1897-98.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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